

Notice to Advertisers.

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.

Maritime: Moderate winds, fair and moderately cold.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

VOTE FOR THE OPPOSITION AND BE ON THE WINNING SIDE

Germans Do Not Approve Of Plans of Americans

Believe They Are of a Warlike Character---Charge That Americans Are Trying to Isolate Austria Hungary From The Central Powers---The Submarine Menace.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A strong reminder has been unofficially communicated to this government through a neutral source that Germany views with disapproval the efforts of the United States to isolate Austria-Hungary from the alliance of the Central Powers. Through the same channel the government has been advised that Germany is manifesting the keenest interest in the plans now in process of development in this country to prepare for any eventuality that the execution of the threat and warning may involve. The Kaiser's government considers these plans of an essentially warlike character and is constrained to interpret them to mean that the United States is merely seeking an excuse for inviting a state of war. It is the official German view that the United States means to test the value of the German submarine decree by countenancing the arming of American passenger and cargo ships and encouraging the owners and commanders of them to disregard the strictures prescribed in the "barred zone" decree of the German admiralty.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—It is quite possible that the American steamers Rochester and Orleans may escape German submarines while on their way through the barred zone from New York to Bordeaux, says a Berlin newspaper, the Lokal Anzeiger, as quoted in an Exchange Telegraph Company Amsterdam despatch, but America should not rely upon their doing so. In Berlin political circles, the Exchange correspondent adds, it is believed the submarine commanders have been definitely instructed by the admiralty authorities not to sink these American vessels.

New York World Says That the Germans

Had a Man at Ottawa Seeking Information

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The World this morning says that the Federal Department of Justice, in its investigation of the spy system, alleged to have been conducted by Albert A. Sander and Charles W. Wunnenburg in the interests of Germany, has discovered that nine men were involved and that one man was sent to Ottawa, ostensibly to do newspaper work, but in reality to gather information to be forwarded to Germany by way of New York.

This man, officials of the department say, is now in New York and will be under arrest within 24 hours.

While the name of the alleged spy is not made public, it is said that he conducted a news bureau in Ottawa during the reciprocity fight a few years ago, and later did newspaper work for several New York papers. The Grand Jury today will start an investigation into the ramifications of the bureau conducted by Sander and Wunnenburg.

The Steamer Frederick VIII, Now Held at

Halifax, is Expected to Sail Tomorrow

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII., with the late German ambassador to the United States, Count Von Bernstorff, and embassy and consular officials on board, prepared to leave Halifax this morning. The ship was moved up last night to one of the port piers from the secluded Bedford Basin, where she has been anchored since arriving here from New York.

This was rendered necessary partly because the boat had to take on water and coal, and partly because the custom officials had found it impossible to examine baggage in her hold because of cramped quarters, and it was too cold to operate on deck. The baggage remaining to be examined will therefore be handled in the pier sheds. It is thought here that the steamer should get away by tomorrow.

The members of the German party were all ordered to keep below decks while the Frederick VIII was in the harbor. The armed guards on the dock kept at a distance the numerous people who tried to get a glimpse of the ship and her noted passengers. The naval authorities say that every courtesy is being shown the passengers.

DYNAMITERS ARRESTED IN MAINE

New Harbor, Me., Feb. 23.—Three men said to be Germans, charged with having attempted to blow up the railroad station of the Canadian Pacific at Brownville, in the southern part of Piscataquis county, have been arrested at Mattawamkeag, about thirty-five miles east of Brownville, according to a letter received here last night from a citizen of Winn, a town adjacent to Mattawamkeag.

The trio, the letter says, were dressed as tramps and a considerable quantity of dynamite and nitro-glycerine was found in their possession. The men were on their way eastward toward the New Brunswick line, when arrested at Mattawamkeag.

Very Much Twisted.

Dr. W. C. Crockett, in his thrilling address at the Opera House on Wednesday night, blamed the old government and the Liberal party for grading the St. John Valley Railway from Fredericton to Springhill, and then abandoning the project. Dr. Crockett's ideas concerning the grading of that line are very much twisted. It was the St. John & Riviere du Loup Railway Co. which undertook the project, and the late Thomas Temple, for some years Conservative M. P. for York, was one of the prime movers.

The Late Michael White.

The funeral of the late Michael White, the Nashwaak nonagenarian, took place this afternoon from his late home in Nashwaak Village. The funeral was very largely attended, the deceased having a large circle of acquaintances. Burial was made at the Methodist cemetery, Nashwaak Village.

At the Gem.

Another episode of "Liberty" and a splendid programme tonight and tomorrow night. Don't fail to see it.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO BE TAKEN TO SOLVE TONNAGE PROBLEM

Important Speech by Lloyd George in British House---Measures Proposed By Government That Will Impose Great Sacrifices on the Country.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There was a crowded house at the special meeting of Parliament held today to listen to the Premier's statement on the restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture. Among those in the diplomatic gallery were Premier Borden of Canada, Premier Massey of New Zealand and many representatives of allied nations and of the British Dominions.

The Premier said the ultimate success of the allied cause depended on the overcoming of tonnage difficulties. Before the war British tonnage had been just adequate, and since that time there had been an enormous increase in the demand for tonnage. More than 1,000,000 tons of British shipping had been allotted to France alone, and a very considerable amount had been set aside for Russia and Italy. In addition, a considerable amount had been sunk by the enemy.

Says Submarine Menace Can be Coped With

But That Drastic Measures Must be Adopted

Mr. Lloyd George said that for some time there has been a shortage of tonnage required for the general needs of the nation, and even a slight shortage in the tonnage for military purposes. The nation should realize absolutely what the conditions were. "If we take drastic measures," he continued, "we can cope with the submarine menace, but if the nation is not prepared to accept drastic methods for dealing with the menace, disaster is before us."

"The government is hopeful of finding means of dealing with the submarine, but we should be guilty of folly if we rested tranquilly upon the expectation of realization of that hope. We have to deal ruthlessly and promptly with the tonnage problem by measures which impose great sacrifices upon the country. There are three sets of measures. First, the navy, as described by Sir Edward Carson; second, the building of merchant ships; third, by dispensing with the unnecessary commodities from abroad, and production of as much food as possible at home."

Government Guarantees Food Prices.

The Premier announced that the government would guarantee a price of 38 shillings 6 pence for oats this year, 32 shillings for the next two years, and 24 shillings for the three following years. The price of potatoes would be guaranteed for the coming season only at £6 a ton.

The opinion was expressed by the Premier that food prices were not likely to decrease for a long time after the war, inasmuch as Germany would then be a heavier purchaser than ever before. Therefore it was safe to grant to the farmers a minimum price over a definite period of time, which was the only way to bring about immediate action.

The Premier also proposed a minimum wage of 25 shillings weekly for agricultural workers. The stocks of food in Great Britain at the present time are lower than they have ever been before, Lloyd George said. It was essential for the life of the nation, he declared, that every possible effort be made to increase home production of foodstuffs.

To Reduce Imports.

The Premier said powers would be given to the Board of Agriculture to compel owners to cultivate their land.

For wheat the government will guarantee the farmers the following prices per quarter: for the present year, 60 shillings; for 1918 and 1919, 55s.; for 1920, 1921 and 1922, 45s.

Brewing will be cut down to 10,000,000 barrels annually. A similar reduction will be made in the output of spirits, effecting a saving of 600,000 tons of foodstuffs. The importation of aerated mineral and table waters will be prohibited.

Importation of Fruits Prohibited. The importation of apples, tomatoes and such fruits will be prohibited. The

only exceptions made in the prohibition of fruit importations will be in the case of oranges and bananas, in which the amount brought in will be restricted 25 per cent.

The same restriction will apply to nuts. The importation of foreign tea, coffee and cocoa is prohibited and even the amount of India tea which may be brought in is reduced.

The Premier said it was expected to save 900,000 tons of shipping yearly on foodstuffs. The importation of paper, the Premier said, must be curtailed by a further 640,000 tons annually.

The Premier said it was necessary to get as much as possible out of shipyards, both for mercantile marine and for fighting submarines.

It's as easy to be pleasant as otherwise—and it pays better.

OUR NEXT PREMIER



MR. W. E. FOSTER.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.