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TWO CENTS PER COPY

BRITISH TROOPS DRIVE ENEMY FROM TWO MORE VILLAGES

British Naval Forces Bring Down a Zeppelin Raider

The Admiralty Officially Announces That One Was Destroyed This Morning in the North Sea---Russian War Minister Resigns---Fighting on Western Front.

LONDON, May 14.—British naval forces destroyed Zeppelin L-22 in the North Sea this morning, according to an official statement issued by the Admiralty. The destruction of the L-22 marks the fourth attempt at Zeppelin raids within the last year which has ended in disaster. Two of the mammoth ships were shot down during a raid on London on September 23, 1916, and two months later two more Zeppelins were destroyed off the English coast. On March 17 French artillery men shot down a Zeppelin behind the French lines.

DOVER, May 14.—The concussion of the bombardment of Zeebrugge was felt here and at neighboring coast places in a quite unusual manner. Windows and doors rattled sharply although the battle was proceeding sixty miles away. The reverberations of the guns caused the belief that the heaviest naval artillery was being employed.

Among the reports of the results current locally was one to the effect that the Great Mole protecting Zeebrugge harbor was badly breached. If this proves true and quick repair is impossible, the port is likely to be rendered useless by rapid silting up of the sand.

PARIS, May 14.—The French last night repulsed German reconnoitering parties north-east of Vauxaillon, north of Craonne, at Hill 108, and in the Champagne, the War Office reports this morning. The German losses were large.

LONDON, May 14.—Hostile raids were repulsed last night northeast of Epehy and north of Ypres, says official announcement. We secured a few prisoners.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 14.—General Guchkoff, Minister of War, has resigned.

NEW YORK, May 14.—A News Agency despatch from Petrograd, published here today, says: Germany has withdrawn forty divisions (approximately 600,000 men) from the Russian east front, and hurried them to France to oppose the Franco-British offensive, according to information from Russian headquarters featured in Petrograd newspapers.

COMMANDER OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY DEPLORES THE AGITATION FOR A PREMATURE PEACE

LONDON, May 14.—The Times' Odessa correspondent, telegraphing under date of May 9, says a great impression has been created by a recent speech of General Alexis Brusiloff, commander in chief of the Russian armies on the southwestern front, complaining of the serious shortcomings of the army and deploring the agitation for a premature peace and the relaxation in discipline, the number of desertions from the army and the tendency of the Russian soldiers to fraternize with the enemy. General Brusiloff, says the correspondent, declared that the enemy had tempted the Russian soldiers by offering them vodka, and had tried to deceive them with proclamations. He added that the desertions were having a baneful influence in the army's rear along the railroads and in villages.

GERMANS HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO OPERATE A STEAMSHIP SERVICE IN THE NORTH SEA

LONDON, May 14.—German and Austrian shipowners have lately resumed shipping in the North Sea, according to a Rotterdam despatch to the Daily Mail. Nine German and one Austrian steamers are said to have entered the Hook of Holland last week, and six sailed. Most of the arrivals were from Hamburg, Bremen and the Baltic.

This is the first despatch to indicate an attempt by the Germans to operate a regular steamship service outside of the Baltic since the early days of the war, although isolated instances have been reported of German merchant ships being sighted off the Dutch coast.

BUS DRIVERS IN LONDON OUT ON STRIKE

London, May 14.—London is without motor busses today, 10,000 employees of both sexes being out on strike. Many thousands of workers were unable to reach work on time, through the congestion of the trams, trains and underground system. All sorts of vehicles were pressed into service to carry workers to the munition centres. At the railroad stations lines were formed under the supervision of the police.

Mr. A. T. Murchie of St. Stephen, N. B. manager of the N. B. Sealers is in the city registered at the Barker.

CHANCELLOR PAYS VISIT TO VIENNA

Vienna, May 14, via Amsterdam to London.—Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, had luncheon Sunday with the Emperor Charles and Empress Zita. Later he dined with Count Czernin, the foreign minister, and started on his return to Berlin in the evening. The discussion which the Chancellor started with Count Czernin will be continued in Berlin shortly.

Mr. William M. McKenzie of St. John is a guest at the Queen.
Mr. H. W. Smith, M. P. of Milltown, N. B. is registered at the Barker.

WOODSTOCK BOY KILLED IN ACTION

Woodstock, N. B., May 14.—Sorrow entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. L. Ketchum, when a telegram this morning announced the death of their only son James, who fell May 4th on the battle front in France. A gloom settled over the town and those who knew James realized what the community had lost in his untimely death. His generous straightforward and unassuming nature was recognized by everyone, and it is difficult to realize that he is lost to the country, but the melancholy truth exists.

The young soldier led his graduation class in the Woodstock high school and he won the Carleton Co. scholarship. He attended the U. N. B. and was in his third year when he enlisted with a field battery in Fredericton. Later he joined a howitzer battery and has been at the front since January, 1915. He was 20 years of age, and is survived by his parents and two sisters. There is no doubt the future held a big place for Jamie Ketchum, and his premature cutting off can rightly be regarded as a distinct loss. It will be a consolation to his stricken family to know that the whole community condole with them and when the name of Jamie Ketchum is recalled in the days to come it will be with the deep respect that is attached to those who died in the defence of the rights of the Empire.

John A. Kelley of St. John is registered at the Barker.

THE BRITISH SOLDIERS TELL OF HORRORS OF GERMAN PRISON CAMPS

Much Sickness Brought About by Fatigue And Starvation---Deprived of Overcoats and Blankets During the Coldest Weather And Miserably Fed.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, May 14.—The British soldiers who have just succeeded in escaping from a German prison camp a few miles back of the fighting lines, tell a pitiable story of their treatment by the enemy. They declared there was a great deal of sickness in the camp due to fatigue and starvation.

"If we showed the slightest disposition to go sick," said one of the men to the correspondent of the Associated Press today, "we were either thrashed with whips or struck with the butt end of a rifle."

ONE SOLDIER WAS CONVERTED INTO A LIVING SKELETON WITHIN A PERIOD OF THREE MONTHS

Although this soldier had been in enemy hands only three months, he had dropped in weight from 182 pounds to 108. He was a living skeleton. His feet had been frozen and were gangrenous for lack of treatment. The men had neither overcoats nor blankets during the coldest weather of the winter. When captured during a raid they wore leather jackets. These the Germans took away from them immediately. They also stripped the rubber lining from their shrapnel helmets and took away their regimental badges for the brass that was in them. One of the men during the perilous trip across No Man's Land at the end of the escape was badly wounded.

For food the prisoners received daily a quarter loaf of bread, one plate of thin soup and about every second day a cup of weak coffee substitute. On a few occasions they had a bit of meat about the size of a lump of sugar.

Recently the men were compelled to work so near the front that they came under shell fire from the British guns. This was an exceptional instance, however, they said.

BRITISH CAPTURE TWO IMPORTANT VILLAGES

Germans Have Been Clinging to Them Desperately Since Battle of Arras---Enemy Counter Attacks Now Lack Fierceness.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, via London, May 14.—British troops have just about completed the absorption of two important villages to which the Germans have clung desperately ever since the battle of Arras began. One of these villages is Roeux, on the north bank of the Scarpe, and the other is Bullecourt, which lies directly in the Hindenburg line just to the west of Quant.

As a result of the steady fighting during the last 48 hours, the Germans' foothold in Bullecourt has been reduced to two isolated posts, where bombing fights are continuing. A virtually similar situation exists in Roeux. Since the British victory on Saturday, the German counter attacks have lacked much of their fierceness. The number of prisoners taken during this time has been exceptionally large for the character of the operations and the number of troops involved.

These may merely be coincidences, or it may be that the Germans have become tired of sending so many of their troops to their death in massed formation.

The German soldiers have been fighting very stoutly since reserves were thrown into the Arras area.

The heat wave in the fighting district has been temporarily broken by a series of thunderstorms.

NO CALL FOR AN ARMISTICE.

PETROGRAD, via London, May 14.—The semi-official agency today gave out the following: The report that the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates has called for an armistice is denied. The question of an armistice has never been raised by the council, which on the contrary is engaged at present in drafting an appeal to the soldiers at the front pointing out the inadvisability of a separate peace or of fraternizing with the enemy.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS FACES BIG QUESTIONS

The Lapse of Thirty-nine Days Finds Practically all War Measures Still in the Talking Stage at Washington.

NEW YORK, May 14.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington this morning says: The United States has been at war with Germany thirty-nine days and practically all the measures through which the American government is to take part in the world battle for humanity and civilization, still are in the talking stage in Congress. The accomplishment since President Wilson convened the special war session of April 2 has been the passage of the resolution declaring a state of war with Germany and the enactment of the seven billion dollar loan. Those who predicted Congress would provide the nation with the means for making war successfully and adjourn by June, now have extended their estimates to the middle of August. Pressed for speed by the administration on one side, and on the other by constituencies at home demanding action, Congress faces many big things to do, and quickly, if the aid of the United States in the world war is to be of its full value. The immediate pressing need of the aid the United States can give the Entente Allies in the war on Germany is best known to the President and his closest advisers, who have heard it from the heads of the French and British missions. Those to whom it has been communicated have been impressed with the necessity of more accomplishments.

Expansion of Army to War Strength.

Expansion of the regular army to the full war strength, contemplated in the administration's army bill, has been authorized by President Wilson. Organization of the new regiments will be given too. About 65,000 of the 183,000 men to be added to the army already have been recruited.

EXPLOSIVES FOR THE KAISER

Paris, May 13.—An infernal machine was discovered recently in the Bellevue palace in the Tiergarten in Berlin, where the Imperial German family is now residing, according to a cor-

respondent who sends German news to L'Humanite. The machine, he says, contained enough dynamite to completely wreck the palace and the adjoining buildings.

"It is probable that the German government will declare this news a pure invention," says the correspondent. "Nevertheless, I can affirm that my information is accurate."