

# 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: Strong winds or gales, mostly east and north, with local snow falls.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## THE GERMAN PIRATES CONTINUE THEIR NEFARIOUS WORK

### U. S. May Soon Have a Break With Austria Hungary

**Tension Between Vienna and Washington is Steadily Increasing---Possibility of War Between Germany and the United States is Daily Becoming Stronger.**

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 16.—The increasing possibility of war between the United States and Germany has increased the tension between Vienna and Washington, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt. The correspondent telegraphs:

"Ambassador Tarnowski has not yet been able to present his credentials to the White House, and the diplomatic situation between Austria-Hungary and the United States is at present at a standstill.

"Negotiations between the two capitals are not taking place. Further developments are looked forward to with complete composure by the dual monarchy, which is awaiting the next steps by President Wilson in order to determine its future course with regard to America.

"The determination of the United States government to permit the arming of merchantmen is looked on as a menacing element in the situation. This would deprive United States boat commanders of the only remaining possibility of permitting American ships, which they recognize at present as being unarmed, to disembark passengers.

"The resolution of the American government wipes out the last remaining differences between armed English merchantmen and bona fide American ships. It is most natural that in the face of such a situation the possibility of the war between Germany and the United States has increased, for which reason the future relations of the United States and the dual monarchy are now being viewed with increased skepticism."

### Germans Have Released U. S. Prisoners

#### Taken on the British Ship Yarrowdale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Unofficial advices that Germany has released the 72 American seamen held prisoners when brought in by the prize ship Yarrowdale, reached officials today just as a peremptory demand was about to be made on the Berlin government for the freeing of the Americans.

A note embodying this demand had been prepared and approved by President Wilson, but if official confirmation of Germany's reported action is received, it is probable the communication will not be despatched. The news caused a slight relaxation of tension over German-American relations.

Some gratification was apparent among officials also because of the word that the German government has modified its orders which would have compelled retirement from Belgium of American relief workers.

### An Appeal From the President to Congress

#### For Authority to Act Only a Matter of Days

Many serious problems yet remain, however, and are to be brought forward at today's cabinet meeting. Prominent among these was the congestion of freight at Atlantic ports caused by suspension of sailings by merchant vessels. This condition was emphasized by the limited railroad embargoes on freight shipments to these ports imposed by railroads yesterday. The President is deliberating slowly the next move by the United States, but many administration officials believe that his appeal to Congress for authority to use further means to protect American lives and property is now only a matter of days. Even if this act should be delayed longer, no doubt is felt that he will make an address on the international situation within the three weeks remaining in the session.

#### Hope Break with Austria can be Averted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—State Department officials discussing the report from Paris that Americans had been warned from Washington to leave Austria, said no instructions to this effect had been sent to Ambassador Penfield at Vienna. They considered it probable that Ambassador Penfield might have taken such action on his own initiative. Officials say they still hope that a break with Austria may be averted, but admit that all recent indications are to the contrary.

### OPPOSITION

#### MEETINGS

The Opposition have the Opera House leased for TOMORROW (NOMINATION DAY) and will hold a public meeting there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when there will be addresses by the candidates and others. What promises to be the BIG RALLY of the campaign will take place AT THE OPERA HOUSE IN THE EVENING, beginning at 8 o'clock. In addition to the candidates there will be an address by Mr. H. J. Logan, ex-M. P., of Amherst, N. S. Mr. Logan is one of the most eloquent and forcible political speakers in the Maritime Provinces. He will have a message for the people of this city which it will be worth their while to hear. Arrangements have been made to reserve the gallery for ladies. Mr. J. J. F. Winslow will occupy the chair.

### Successful Meetings

#### For the Opposition

Four more rousing meetings in the Opposition interest were held in York county last night—at Marysville, at Mouth of Keswick, at Croos Creek and at Pokiook.

At Mouth of Keswick the largest political meeting ever held took place. A most attentive hearing was given and nomination papers were largely signed. The speakers were P. S. Watson, R. W. McLellan and Councillor Alex. Brewer.

At Croos Creek the speakers were N. W. Brown and T. C. Burpee. Another meeting was held at Pokiook, where the speakers were G. F. Burden, Elwood Burt, A. B. Kitchen and Michael Kelly.

At Marysville the speakers were candidates Peter J. Hughes and W. P. Lawson. They discussed the issues in a vigorous manner and made telling points against the government. Mr. Alex. Gibson, ex-M. P., was chairman.

### AN AMERICAN LINER

#### TO FACE DANGERS OF PRESCRIBED WAR ZONE

**The Philadelphia Sailed From Liverpool On Wednesday---Had a Jolly Crowd Of Passengers on Board---Not Afraid of German Pirates.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The Associated Press this morning carries the following cablegram:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.—The Philadelphia, the first American liner to leave Europe since Germany's declaration of submarine warfare, sailed from her late Wednesday afternoon. She carried 95 passengers of all classes, of whom 38 were Americans. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, formerly United States minister to Holland, had originally intended to sail on the Philadelphia, but decided early in the week to postpone his departure until Saturday. The Philadelphia was unarmed, carrying neither a mounted nor an unmounted gun. In addition to her passengers she carried a general cargo of what is known as express freight and two tons of despatches from the American embassy in London for the State Department at Washington.

### Steamer Carries Tons of Important Documents

#### From American Embassy in London

The despatch bags contained important documents forwarded from American embassies and consulates in nearly all the countries of Europe, including a large quantity from Germany which was despatched before the break in diplomatic relations. A jolly and good natured crowd waved farewell from the Philadelphia's decks to anxious friends as the ship left the dock and started on her perilous trip.

Prior to embarking the passengers had discussed the prospect of the liner being attacked by a submarine, but most of them treated it lightly. However, many tried to take out large life insurance policies, especially in view of the fact that when they engaged their passage the company made them sign a waiver not to hold it responsible for any loss in the event that the ship was sunk by mine or submarine.

### Only a Few Britishers Were Able to

#### Secure Passports to Sail for United States

Most of the passengers comforted themselves with the belief that Germany, in spite of threats to torpedo anything in the prescribed war zone, would not go to the length of sinking an American passenger liner. There were comparatively few British passengers and this was explained by the fact that the authorities refused passports except in a few instances. Even London daily newspapers tried in vain to procure permission for staff men to make the voyage. The editors of these papers had to content themselves with engaging the few American newspaper men on board to send them stories in the event of disaster befalling the ship. Some even arranged to have accounts of the trip cabled after the liner reached America.

### AMERICANS WERE DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Inquiry has been sent to Germany through the Spanish embassy at Berlin regarding the delay in the departure of the second train of former American officials from Germany for Switzerland, it was announced officially today. The train should have left Munich early this week, carrying 86 former American consuls and their families and an unknown number of other Americans.

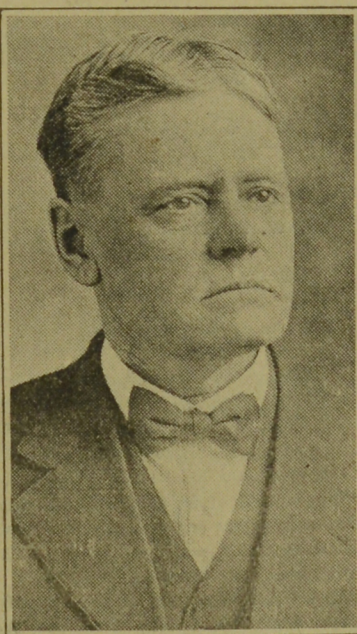
### NO FUEL FOR CHURCHES.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Churches in Hamburg will not be heated after February 17, according to a despatch from that city to the Exchange Telegram Company by way of Rotterdam. Museums will be warmed only enough to prevent damage to collections, and all schools, theatres and concert halls have been closed because they are forbidden to receive coal.

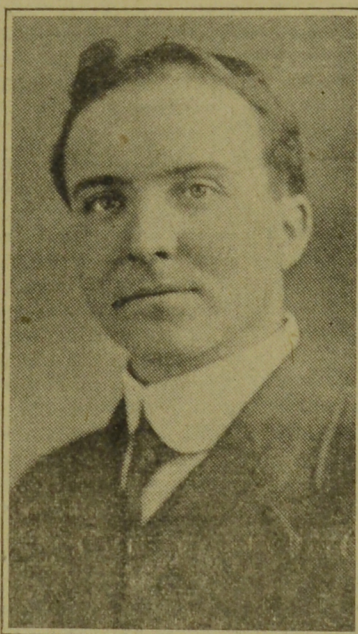
### A LOAN FOR TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Germany has made a new loan to Turkey of 42,500,000 Turkish pounds, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam quoting a Constantinople despatch printed in the German newspapers.

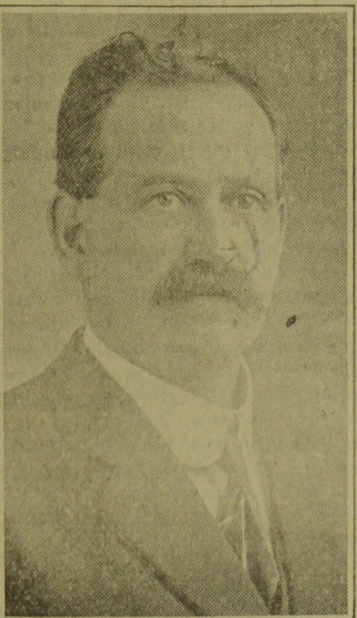
### THE MEN TO VOTE FOR ON FEB. 24



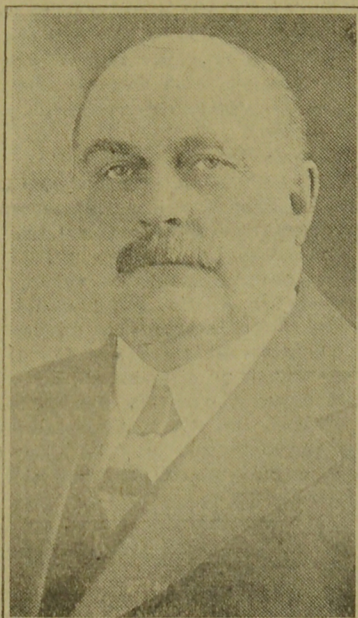
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