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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.  
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# The Daily Mail

# \*\*\*\*\* The Weather. \*\*\*\*\*

Maritime: Moderate winds, a few local showers, but mostly fair and mild.  
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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1917

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# FEELING IN ENGLAND THAT THE GREAT WAR WILL SOON BE OVER

## French Infantry Easily Outclassed the Germans

Further Details of the Great Battle Fought on Tuesday---  
 Two Attacks Carried Out Simultaneously by the French  
 ---The Enemy Thrown Into Disorder.

PARIS, April 19.—Further details of yesterday's battle from Soissons to Auberive show that the French infantry tactically outclassed the Germans. The first army, operating from Soissons to Craonne, had established itself on Monday night along the front running from northeast of Margival and Vauxaillant to the south of Craonne, by Vregny, Chivres, Chavonne, Chivvy and Ailles. North of the Chivres-Chivy line, the enemy retained all the heights, and a footing had to be won thereon before the operation so auspiciously begun could be properly completed.

Two simultaneous attacks were decided upon, with Nanteuil and La-fosse on the left and Chivy and Brayeen Laonnois on the right, as the respective objectives. The attack succeeded perfectly, notwithstanding the determined resistance of the enemy, who had all the advantages of the ground. Driven out of Lanteuil and Braie, the Germans nevertheless still clung to the intermediate portions, comprising Vailly and the important bridgehead on the Aisne, by which they could threaten the French flanks.

The movement was then extended to the bridgehead, which was soon carried, and the attacking troops scaled the slope of the plateau north of Vailly. They advanced rapidly as far as Rouge Maison farm and a country house to the right, gaining several hundred yards of ground on the summit of the plateau. By the afternoon only one narrow gap was left through which the Germans could withdraw the troops in the region of Conde, Cells and Sancy. These detachments are in serious danger of capture.

The violence of the French attacks threw the enemy into such disorder that he was unable to bring up reserves quickly enough, and consequently lost several guns and the French made further progress between Vailly and Braie, all villages south of the famous Chemin des Dames being taken.

"Tanks" Were Used to Great Advantage

By the British in Recent Fighting at Arras

LONDON, April 19.—One of the correspondents at British headquarters in France, referring to the work of the "tanks," says they were one of the undoubted successes of the battle of Arras. "The Germans claim to have destroyed twelve tanks, and it is true that a few of them lie stranded about the battlefield," says this correspondent, "but they have saved hundreds, perhaps thousands of lives, and have won strong places and killed scores of the enemy. Their successes vastly outweigh any failures. Their deeds gave the most practical aid possible to the advance."

BERLIN, April 19.—The Cologne Gazette prints a despatch from Professor Wegener, with reference to the battle of Arras, in which he says the British "tanks" were used in masses. Nine of them, he says, were destroyed at Bullecourt. Professor Wegener admits that they are important weapons. "But since such a large number of them have been successfully disposed of," he adds, "they have lost a great part of the impression they made on us at first."

German Newspapers Now Acknowledge the Vast Superiority of the French Artillery

THE HAGUE, via London, April 19.—The German papers comment at length on the Aisne battle. They express relief that the French did not break through the German lines on the first day, and confidence in Von Hindenburg's ability. They all acknowledge, however, the vast superiority of the French artillery. The Kolnische Volks Zeitung describes the use of munitions by the British and French as "a crazy waste." It admits that the French have won local success, but says they won't have any more.

Twelve New Divisions Against French.

PARIS, April 19.—The Germans threw twelve new divisions against the French between Soissons and Auberive last night. The War Office announces that they were unable to check the successful offensive of the French.

Quiet on the British Front.

LONDON, April 19.—The official announcement from the War Office today says there is nothing of special interest to report from any of the battle fronts.

## PRO-GERMAN RIOTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Rio Janeiro, April 19.—Telegrams from different parts of Brazil report the continuance of anti-German demonstrations.

Porto Alegre, Brazil, April 19.—The loss in the anti-German riots, which resulted in the burning of several German houses yesterday, is estimated at 20,000,000 milreis. Prior to the war a milrei was valued at 55 cents American.

The German newspapers have suspended publication, and the newspapers report that the Germans resident in Parana have withdrawn to Santa Catharina, where they are concentrating. Most of the German houses in Petropolis have taken down their German flags and substituted the Brazilian ensign.

Troops are being sent from Pelotras as a precaution against further disorders.

## MAY SETTLE THE IRISH QUESTION

London, April 19.—The Manchester Guardian says that it is virtually certain that the premier Lloyd George will announce the government's proposal for the solution of the Irish question on Thursday. The scheme will be based on county option, with some arrangement for keeping the counties that vote against Home Rule in orderly relation to the legislation of the Dublin parliament. The proposal will put the Home Rule act into force at once and while it is expected that both Irish parties will oppose the scheme, it is believed that neither will persist in their resistance.

The Guardian says that it seems probable that Sir Edward Carson has yielded to the premier's solution.

Mr. James D. Lawson, of St. Stephen, is registered at the Queen. Mr. G. H. King, M. P. P., of Chipman, is registered at the Queen. Dr. J. E. Hetherington, M. P. P., of Cody's, is in the city.

## LONDON THINKS THE WAR IS NEARING ITS FINISH

Great Victories on British and French Front Have Created the Feeling That Peace is Not Far Off—The Kaiser Reported Very Ill.

LONDON, April 19.—Predictions of a speedy end of the war are general here today. They are helped along by the news of immense victories on the British and French fronts and of heavy German losses. The newspapers are full of such headings as "War Drawing to a Close" and are selling like hot cakes.

Many circumstances bear out the feeling that the end is approaching. Germany not only has failed to seduce Russia to a separate peace, but is faced by internal dangers exactly like those she tried to propagate in Russia. The Kaiser is reported very ill at Homburg. The peace advocates in Germany are emboldened and utterances stronger than ever before are permitted. Especially important are the great captures of German prisoners by the French and British.

The Superiority of the Allies.

The German soldiers are deeply affected by American adherence to the Allies. The French and British are overwhelmingly superior in morale, ammunition, supplies, numbers, guns and machinery. They are winning now without great losses.

The carnage among the Germans is the greatest in the war. French reports of whole divisions swallowed up are confirmed from English sources.

A neutral diplomat who has just arrived at Geneva from Berlin declares that within the next four to six weeks Germany will be without wheat and potatoes, and the government will be forced to face a famished population.

## ADMIRALTY HEADS SATISFIED WITH PLAN TO COMBAT U. BOATS

Report of Rear Admiral Sims Has Been Forwarded to Washington for Consideration of President Wilson---U. S. Will Cooperate.

LONDON, April 13.—The report of Rear Admiral Wm. S. Sims, U. S. N., head of the naval mission now in England, dealing with all phases of the submarine problem, has been forwarded to Washington, where it is being considered by President Wilson and the naval board, who will be guided by it in determining the manner in which the American fleet can best co-operate with the British navy in combatting the underwater craft. The report is the result of several days conference here between Rear Admiral Sims and the heads of the British Admiralty, who have placed every facility at the disposal of the American mission in order that they might learn the true status of the submarine warfare.

British and U. S. Naval Authorities Hope to Break the Back of the Submarine Campaign

Just what form the co-operation between the American and British fleets will take will not of course be disclosed, but it can be stated that the Admiralty heads of both governments are perfectly satisfied with the preliminary plans for reducing the effectiveness of the enemy's submarine warfare.

"We don't expect to get all of the submarines," said an Admiralty official, but just enough to break the back of the submarine campaign. In other words, we hope to defeat the submarines by destroying enough of them to weaken their morale in much the same manner that an army's morale is broken by defeating a strong portion of it."

A Denial From Berlin.

BERLIN, via London, April 19.—It is officially announced that there is no submarine as yet in the western part of the Atlantic. The statement follows: "The Reuter Telegram regarding to Germany the opening of hostilities. No submarine is or Smith can be described only as a frivolous means of attributing to Germany the opening of hostilities. No submarine is yet in the western half of the Atlantic."

## HUNS COULD NOT WITHSTAND FRENCH ATTACKS

Another 20 Miles of Enemy Trenches Occupied—Counter Attacks Invariably Proved Unsuccessful—Some Big Guns Captured.

(By a Staff Correspondent of the A. P.)

Headquarters of the French Army, Tuesday Night, April 17 (delayed).—The initial success of the French in the great battle begun yesterday continued, when, despite most desperate resistance from the Germans, their front position was occupied along another twenty miles, extending eastward from Rheims to Auberive. The strength of the Germans can be gauged by the fact that they employed nineteen divisions of front line troops. The trenches were absolutely filled with men, and according to prisoners, who now number over 13,000, they had orders to stand until the last, but could not resist the French artillery and infantry.

Many Separate Battles Were Fought at Different Points and Won by the French

Many fluctuations in positions naturally occurred during the course of the fighting, but whenever the Germans counter-attacked they failed to maintain for any length of time positions gained, and the French were able to bivouac on the ground they reconquered, sometimes to a depth of five to six kilometres. The defences were found to be very strong everywhere and were well provided with artillery, some of which already has fallen into French hands.

There has been no cessation of the battle even after night-fall, and thrust and parry with large bodies of troops have brought about many separate battles at different points, in which the French usually remained masters of the field.