

***** **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: Fresh north and northwest winds, fair and quite cool.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

U. S. CONGRESS EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR ON HUNS TODAY

The United States Senate Adopts War Resolution

**By a Vote of 82 to 6 It Declared That a State of War
 Exists With Germany---Congress Expected to Take Action
 This Afternoon---Will Back up Presidents Wilson.**

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Before night the United States may be at war with Germany. The Senate last night adopted by a vote of 82 to 6 the resolution recognizing a state of war, and its approval by the House today without protracted debate was expected. The resolution was taken up in the House at 10 o'clock this morning under an agreement to hold a continuous session until it is acted upon.

The passage of the resolution in the Senate was marked by a scene of unusual gravity and quiet. There had been more than 12 hours of continuous debate, featured by a three-hour speech of Senator La Follette denouncing war and defending pacifist efforts to prevent it, and Senator Williams's retort that Mr. La Follette's speech was more worthy of the German Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg than an American Senator. Senator Williams also characterized Mr. La Follette's speech as "pro-German," "pro-Goth," "pro-vandal," "anti-President," "anti-Congress" and "anti-American." Even after the adoption of the resolution there was no demonstration from either Senators or from the throng of spectators, among whom were members of the House, diplomats and government officials.

Within a few minutes after the vote was announced, the Senate adjourned and Senators and spectators filed out silently with grave faces.

The Senate was not in session today, having adjourned over until tomorrow to await the action of the House on the resolution. The pacifists today concentrated their energies on members of the House in an effort to defeat the resolution. The leaders announced that in the event of adoption of the resolution by the House they would then start work in opposition to conscription.

BERNE, vit Paris, April 5.—The effect of President Wilson's address to Congress on the German exchange rate was to send the mark down to 77¼ centimes, lowest on record. The dollar fell to 4 francs, 98 centimes.

A Possibility That Brazilian Republic May Also Enter the War on the Side of the Allies

LONDON, April 4.—British naval circles would welcome Brazil as an ally of the Entente, considering her the most important neutral after America for the Entente cause.

Her adhesion to the Allies would provide excellent harbors for operations in South American waters, where German raiders have more opportunity than anywhere else for interference with food supplies for Europe. At present the Allied warships have to contend with the difficulties of coaling at sea.

Cuba is also considered important as affording submarine bases. According to information here, the Germans are looking to Mexico from South America, having taken with them considerable quantities of arms and ammunition.

Buenos Ayres despatches received by the Associated Press in New York tonight state that the press of Brazil is unanimous in its approval of the action of the United States.

Comments in German Newspapers Contain Bitter Personal Attacks on President Wilson

Berlin, via London, April 5.—Bitter personal attacks on President Wilson and the repudiation of the distinction he drew between the German people and their government feature the comments of German newspapers on the President's message to Congress. The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"America must know that the assurance of President Wilson that the war is directed not against the German people but the German government, cannot distract from the anger which his attitude during the whole war has fostered, and which his last message has fanned into a bright flame. For this assurance is untrue and dishonest as all the rest of the document, from the first word to the last. Mr. Wilson knows that no war in all history was so little dynastic and none so much a war of a whole people fighting for existence as this one which was forced on Germany by a circle of enemies in all parts of the world, whose hate was born of envy."

U.S. CONGRESS IS DEBATING RESOLUTION

Washington, April 5.—The debate on the war resolution began in the House at ten o'clock this morning with Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee making the opening statement. Passage of the resolution which will complete the action of Congress in declaring that a state of war exists between Germany and the United States is expected before night by a heavy majority.

PERSONAL

Mr. R. O'Leary, of Richibucto, is at the Queen.
 Mr. F. W. Sumner, of Moncton, is in the city.
 Coun. W. P. Lawson and Coun. Fred Embleton, of McAdam, are registered at the Queen.
 Lieut. F. P. Flett, of Chatham, is a guest at the Queen.
 Mr. D. W. Mersereau, M. P. P., and Mr. E. J. Tracey, of Fredericton Jct., are guests at the Queen.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The Council of the New Brunswick Branch of the Dominion Alliance opened a session this morning in the vestry of the Brunswick Street Baptist Church. The Council also is in session this afternoon. Rev. W. D. Wilson, first secretary of the Branch, stated at noon that no business had been done which could be given to the press, but that a statement would be made after this afternoon's session. There is a large attendance.

The situation in the province in regard to prohibition is being discussed among other matters.

Police Seized Liquor.

The first Scott Act raid in some weeks was made by the local police last evening. A hotel in the West End was visited at about six o'clock by Police Sergeant Marshall, Policemen Sturgeon, Jones and Hughes. The premises were searched and in the outbuildings a quantity of bottled liquor was discovered. Chief Finley estimated the quantity this morning at about three hundred bottles. A charge of violation of the Caadan Temperance Act will result from the seizure.

Directors' Meeting.

Messrs. F. W. Sumner and Edward Girouard, of Moncton, and R. O'Leary, of Richibucto, arrived this morning to attend a meeting of the St. John and Quebec Railway Co.

GENERAL FOCH, HERO OF THE MARNE NO LONGER ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**French War Office Announces That He
 Has Been Detached---Has Made a
 Great Reputation as a Strategist---
 His Work at the Marne.**

PARIS, April 5.—General Ferdinand Foch, the hero of the Battle of the Marne, has been detached from active service. A list of promotions issued today contains a brief announcement to this effect. It is not known whether General Foch has been assigned to some special political or military mission, or whether he has been definitely placed on the reserve through ill-health he having reached the age limit. He is succeeded by General Labrie, formerly chief of brigades.

Another well known leader who has been withdrawn from active service is General of Division Ridoux, military governor of Dunkirk and former head of a military mission which reorganized the Greek army in 1913.

Five Generals of Brigade are retired, their places being taken by colonels who distinguished themselves in recent operations and who are given temporary rank of generals. General Lyautey, former Minister of War, is appointed resident general in Morocco, the post he held prior to joining Briand's ministry.

Held Centre of French Line With Force of 120,000 Men Against Fully 200,000 Germans

General Foch is 66 years of age and has made a brilliant reputation as one of the foremost strategists for the French army. He is a Basque by origin and spent his early years in Metz. After the war of 1870 he went to Paris and devoted himself to preparing for the next struggle with Germany, which he confidently expected would come with another lightning drive by the Germans against Paris. In the Battle of the Marne Gen. Foch held the centre of the French line with 120,000 men. He was opposed by 200,000 Germans, including the famous Prussian Guards. When both his wings were being driven back, General Foch launched a terrific attack against the German centre, which was completely successful, and forced the entire German line into a general retreat. Hurling his men through a gap incautiously left by his relentless foe, General Foch delivered the decisive blow of the tremendous conflict.

Subsequently he was given command of a group of armies, and promoted to grant officer in the Legion of Honor. King George of England conferred on him the Order of the Bath first class.

EXPECTS U. S. TO SEND A FIGHTING FORCE OVERSEAS

**British Army Officers on the Western Front are of
 That Opinion---New Armies are now Fighting on
 the Western Front.**

(From a Staff Correspondent of Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, via London, April 5.—There is much speculation in the British army as to what assistance in a military sense the United States might render the Allies. Regardless of what theorists may say, practical fighting men here believe that the United States would want to have representation with the Allied army on this front, and would send over a considerable fighting force within six months, provided the war lasts that long.

One basis for this belief is that both Germany and Great Britain are fighting with new armies. Britain because she did not have an army in the European sense before the war began, and Germany because her forces were largely made up of classes called to the colors since 1914, a large proportion having only five months training. It is generally figured now that a good soldier can be made within six months. The organization behind the fighting force must be built up by genius, but it is thought here that American can easily meet that emergency.

TWO MORE VILLAGES TAKEN BY THE FRENCH

**Official Announcement of the Capture of Ronssey
 and Basse-Boulogne made by War Office---Counter
 Attack was Checked.**

LONDON, April 5.—The capture of the villages of Ronssey and Basse-Boulogne, in the sector northeast of Peronne, is announced by the War Office today.

PARIS, April 5.—The official statement today follows: "Between the Somme and the Oise the enemy undertook no counter attack against the new front which we occupied yesterday. During the night our reconnoitering parties advanced north of Moy as far as the enemy lines, which they found strongly occupied. The fire of our batteries checked quickly a counter-attack which was under preparation by the Germans on the front between Laffaux and Margival.

"Northwest of Rheims the Germans made an attack without success on our lines between Sapigneul and Godat farm.

"In Alsace we caught under our fire and dispersed a German group in the region of Ammertweiler. Elsewhere the night was calm."

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, April 5.—British and Russian patrols have got in touch with each other in Mesopotamia, the Associated Press was informed today by Major General F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office.