
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, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

HEAVY FIGHTING REPORTED ON THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

The British Blockade Has Proved Most Effective

Italian Just Back From Germany Says It Has Won the War so far as Hamburg is Concerned--All Classes Are feeling the Pinch of Hunger.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Times publishes the following special despatch from Milan: "An Italian who has lived in Hamburg fifteen years has just arrived here from that city, which he left a week ago. He stated that the food crisis has become an obsession and that all except persons of the wealthy classes are feeling the pinch of hunger. So far as Hamburg is concerned, he says, the British blockade has already won the war.

"Butter, coffee, sugar and fats are bad at any price, and bread, already unpalatable, is becoming scarce. Only one egg a week is permitted to any resident. The principal food now is vegetable soup. Even potatoes have become scarce. Marmalade and jams helped until recently, when the government ordered the sequestration of all fruits, both fresh and preserved, for the use of the army.

PARIS, Jan. 29.—French troops last night easily repulsed an attempt by the Germans to take a trench at Hartmansweiler-Kopf, Alsace, today's War Office statement announces. During the night numerous patrol engagements took place in the Champagne and along the Alsace front.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—According to the Mail, the Home Secretary will submit to parliament a bill authorizing the forfeiture of the citizenship of undesirable naturalized British subjects. The Mail says that during the war scores of naturalized citizens have been detected in acts unfriendly to Great Britain. Some of these persons were formerly Germans and Austrians, others were Dutch, Belgian, American and Scandinavian.

Noted Italian General Thinks the Entente

Should Make Big Drive in Alsace-Lorraine

ROME, Jan. 29.—"The Entente must act without losing an instant," says Deputy Marazzi, a general who has done excellent work at the front. He urges the adoption of a concerted practical plan either aiming at the dismemberment of Austria by attacking her simultaneously from the Carso, the Balkans and Galicia, or making an irresistible drive with one million men into Alsace-Lorraine.

In the first case, he says, Italy's right wing should be supported by a British fleet in the Gulf of Trieste, following the method employed in the North Sea and the English Channel, when the Germans threatened Calais.

In the second, Italy should assist in the attack against Germany. He recalls the fact that a clause of the triple alliance agreement foresaw the necessity of a large part of the Italian army fighting to aid the Germans on the right bank of the Rhine and now says that it should fight on the left. But what he insists upon as essential is unity in the direction of the Allied campaigns.

The High Water Mark Passed in Turning

Out War Munitions for the Allied Armies

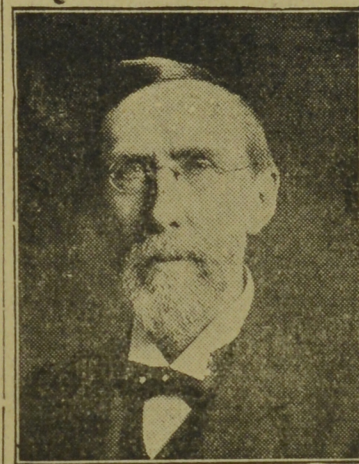
LONDON, Jan. 17 (correspondence).—The high water mark has now been reached and passed in making British guns, shells and all kinds of ammunition for the Allied armies. This fact now presents the large problem of devoting this production into new and useful channels by which England will again supply the outside world with goods, thus diminishing the steady outflow of gold and checking the decline on the exchange rate.

At the Ministry of Munitions and the Board of Trade inquiries by the Associated Press brought out some interesting facts in the maximum point reached in guns and shell production and the need now of turning to more useful lines of domestic production and exports.

At the Ministry of Munitions these facts were given out: There are now 4,623 private factories and works, ordinarily employed in various useful kinds of metal production, which have been taken over by the government and are now "controlled" works.

SIR G.E. FOSTER IS HOME FROM OLD COUNTRY

Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Sir George Foster is back in Ottawa today from London, where he attended the meetings of the Dominion Royal Commission drawing up its final report.



SIR GEO. E. FOSTER

In an interview Sir George says he found in England all classes imbued with an unstinted determination for a successful prosecution of the war.

"Great Britain," said the minister, is far more deeply impressed than I have ever seen, of the possible sacrifices which must be made before the war is finished. It involves conditions of living, of personal and corporate expenditure and self-denial and public service from all classes.

PERSONAL

Mr. G. E. O'Brien, of Ottawa, is at the Barker House.

Hon. J. A. Murray, of Sussex, is registered at the Barker House.

Mr. George P. Olts, of Meductic, is in the city.

Mr. C. T. Nisbet, of Sussex, is registered at the Barker House.

MILITARY OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY UNUS- UALLY COLD WEATHER

Many Harbors in the Baltic are Blocked With Ice---Operations Impossible On Roumanian Front Owing to the Very Severe Weather.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The increasing cold is progressively hampering and sometimes halting movements both on land and on sea in Europe. Several Danish and Swedish harbors in the Cattegat and Balti are being choked with ice and there is a great quantity of ice around the Shag, reaching to a very considerable distance seaward. Some vessels are ice bound off Denmark, and the Danish lightships have been withdrawn.

The great belt, little belt and sound are all threatened with complete closure. It is reported that the sound is already frozen completely over.

The Times correspondent at Roumanian headquarters, writing under date of January 24, quotes a Roumanian general as saying that operations were impossible owing to the weather. The correspondent says that Germans recently taken prisoners were wearing summer outfits and that some of them died while marching to internment camps.

A piercing frost accompanied by wind has now continued for many days in the British Isles. There has been an exceptional snow fall in the Islands, exceeding the record of the past twenty-five years.

Britain Has Made Considerable Extension To the Danger Zone in the North Sea

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Nothing has been officially announced here in regard to the extension of the "dangerous to shipping" zone in the North Sea, but the censor has permitted publication of Scandinavian despatches referring to the new naval measure.

According to telegrams from Copenhagen, Scandinavian traffic with Holland hereafter will be very difficult and the Danish fishing industry will be considerably hampered.

A warning that Great Britain has made a considerable extension to the danger zone in the North Sea was received by the State Department in Washington on Thursday from the American Ambassador at London. The new line cuts off the entire German North Sea coast and its purpose is presumably to be to bottle up more closely the German warships at Heligoland and lessen the possibility of the escape of the raiders.

RUSSIA IS THREATENED WITH A FOOD FAMINE

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Russia is experiencing famine in the midst of plenty, according to an undated article in the Times from a correspondent in that country. The article refers briefly but not exclusively to Petrograd and Moscow.

The writer believes that there is enough food in Russia to supply the entire population for two years, but owing to the inadequacy of the railroads, the lack of organization and co-ordination in distribution, the people in some districts find it difficult and even impossible to get supplies.

The people of Petrograd have to stand in line for many hours to obtain meat, bread, milk, sugar and vegetables. The thermometer in the capital is sometimes 20 below zero.

AUSTRIAN COMMANDER TO RETIRE

Amsterdam, Jan. 29.—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung reports the retirement of General Dankl, one of the best known commanders in the Austrian army, from field service. Emperor Charles has written to Dankl regretting that the commander's ill health prevents his remaining on active service, and appointing him captain of the imperial bodyguard. The Emperor has also accepted the resignation of General Count Brek, who was adjutant general to Emperor Francis Joseph.

General Dankl was in command of the Austrian forces on the Lemberg front at the time of the Great Russian drive in 1914. It was reported that he quarreled with Von Hindenburg and the following year he was transferred to the Italian front and promoted to Colonel General.

GERMAN REPORT TELLS OF HEAVY FIGHTING IN WEST

Claim to Have Repulsed British and French Attacks On German Positions--Lively Fighting on the Verdun Front.

BERLIN, Jan. 29 (via Sayville).—British troops advancing in three waves, attacked German positions north of Armentieres yesterday, the War Office announces. On the Verdun front four attacks were made by the French. The text of the statement reads as follows:

"Western Front (army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht) North of Armentieres the British attacked in three waves the positions of Bavarian infantry regiment No. 23. The attack was repulsed with the infliction of severe losses on the enemy.

"West of Fromelles, east of Neuville St. Vaast, on the north bank of the Ancre and north of Vic-Sur-Aisne, enterprises by hostile raiding detachments were unsuccessful. Southwest of Le Transloy a British outpost was captured.

"On the west bank of the Meuse, Verdun region, there was lively fighting during the day. In the morning the French tried to advance by a surprise, without artillery preparation, against the positions on Hill 304, captured on Jan. 25. They streamed back under our fire, which began immediately. Beginning at noon a heavy artillery fire was played upon our trenches. After a violent fire upon the lines three more French attacks ensued, which all broke down and were without success.

"In the Vosges a reconnoitering raid resulted in nine prisoners being brought in."

CASUALTY LIST

Ottawa, Jan. 27.—Casualties among Maritime men are reported as follows:
Infantry.

Killed in action—John Dobbins, Mill-

town, N. B.

Died—Joseph Fortune, Sydney, N. S.

Previously reported missing, now officially reported prisoner of war—Edward Styran, Fredericton, N. B.

Artillery.

Seriously ill—Sergeant Major J. E. Trainer, Charlottetown, P. E. I.