
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 to strong easterly winds, becoming showery.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

Post in the Verdun Region Captured From Germans

Enemy Attacks on the Champagne Front Were Repulsed--- Women and Children Drowned When Spanish Steamer Sunk---Many Greek Ships Have Been Destroyed.

PARIS, May 30.—The French have captured a German post north of Vacherville, in the Verdun region, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office this morning.

Two German attacks in the region of Hurtebise, on the Champagne front, were repulsed. The German troops attacked after a violent bombardment.

CHRISTENSAND, Norway, May 30.—The Norwegian steamer Norway, 1,477 tons, was sunk by gunfire on Saturday, while on her way to her home port. The crew were rescued.

ATHENS, via London, May 29.—The Patris prints a list of 102 Greek ships totalling 300,000 tons, which have been sunk by German submarines. Greece has 149 ships remaining with a displacement of 500,000 tons.

LONDON, May 29.—A Reuter's despatch from an unnamed port says that all hope has been abandoned of the rescue of the missing boat from the sunken Spanish liner C. De Eizaguirre. The victims include twelve women and five small children.

LONDON, May 29.—Hostile raiding parties were driven off during the night southwest of Lens and west of Messines, says today's official statement. "We made successful raids north of Ploegstreet woods. The enemy's artillery was active last night in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and on both banks of the river Scarpe."

WASHINGTON, May 29.—German influences to encourage resistance to army registration and the selective drafts uncovered in the east by a Federal grand jury investigation, already have resulted in eleven indictments. Other arrests on the same charge, made in various cities by agents of the Department of Justice, apparently are not so closely linked with German influences, but are being investigated thoroughly.

LONG STANDING SPLIT IN FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY HAS BEEN SETTLED BY NATIONAL COUNCIL

PARIS, May 28.—The long standing spit in the French Socialist party was healed at a meeting of the National Council yesterday. The result was due to new elements introduced in the debate by M. Moutet and Cochin, two Russian delegates. The majority faction withdrew its opposition to sending delegates to the Stockholm conference on certain conditions, which were agreed to by the minority and a resolution embodying the compromise was voted unanimously.

The resolution declared that the Socialist party associates itself fully with the initiative of the Russians in calling for a plenary conference of the international socialists, and has decided to send a delegation to Stockholm "to express in the preliminary conferences the views of the French section on the subject of the common action to be taken to prepare the way for peace in accordance with the principles formulated by the Russian government and socialists."

The resolution also named a delegation to arrange with the Russians for a meeting of international socialists, as requested by M. Moutet.

HARDY NEWFOUNDLANDERS NOT WORRYING ABOUT THE GERMAN SUBMARINE MENACE

NEW YORK, May 29.—An Associated Press despatch from St. Johns, Nfld., today says "Newfoundland fishermen do not share the fear expressed by some followers of the sea in Nova Scotia, that German submarines may cross the Atlantic and work havoc in the fishing flotilla gathered on the Grand Banks. Word has been received that the fishing fleet of 120 vessels from Lunenburg, N. S., which annually seeks cod on the Grand Banks, is likely to abandon that region this summer because of such apprehension.

"Local fishing interests consider the danger insufficient to warrant staying away from such, prolific fishing grounds, and as prices for the catch promises to be higher than ever this year the indications are that the fleet from this colony will be ever more active than usual on the Grand Banks."

IN HANDS OF PARTY LEADERS

Ottawa, May 29. (Montreal Star).—Everyone is more or less at sea today over the political situation at Ottawa. It seems largely in the hands of the party leaders. Sir Robert Borden is dealing with the matter on his side and Sir Wilfrid on his. No conscription bill and no announcement of government changes predicted upon it are expected before Thursday or Friday. It depends upon when the budget is got out of the way. The final draft is now ready along substantially the lines previously indicated but emphasizing the principle of selection. The enrollment will likely be between 20 and 40, though there is some suggestion of making the minimum 21 to conform with the United States and the maximum 45, as in the militia act.

ORDER OF D. OF E. IN CONVENTION

Victoria, B. C., May 29. — About 250 delegates are in attendance at the annual meeting of the national chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. Last evening the first social function took place at the legislative buildings, which were illuminated in honor of the occasion. It took the form of a reception tendered by the provincial president, Mrs. Henry Mroft, and regents of the municipal chapters in British Columbia to the delegates. Premier Brewster and the members of the cabinet attended.

Cut Seed Potatoes.

The members of the Women's Institute met last night and cut eight barrels of potato seed, which is to be planted by the Retail Merchants' Association.

MAY ADOPT A NEW SYSTEM

Important Matters Discussed Before Agriculture Com- mittee of the Legis- lature.

The Agricultural Committee met the Legislature for the first time this morning and elected Mr. Mersereau of Sunbury, chairman.

Mr. W. R. Reek, Secretary of Agriculture, delivered an address outlining the policy of the department and embodying many valuable suggestions to the committee.

Mr. G. C. Cunningham, Dominion Plant pathologist, also addressed the meeting.

Mr. Reek when questioned, outlined the policy which the Government proposed to follow and said that one of the principal policies was the establishment of district or county agents. He thought that to divide the province into ten districts would be the best way to begin and as the work progressed they could sub-divide the larger ones. New Brunswick was the only province which has failed so far to adopt the district agent system.

Mr. Magee and Mr. Sweeney expressed their hearty approval of the proposal. Speaking for their own county they thought that no better move could be made to improve conditions.

Judgment Given.

Judgment was given in the case of the two Marysville boys this afternoon. One boy was sent home and the other was remanded until a suitable home is found for him; if the home is unsatisfactory to Magistrate Limerick the boy will be sent to the reformatory.

PROBE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS STARTED THIS MORNING

The Public Accounts Committee of the Provincial Legislature met this morning for the first time since the ten day recess. After passing several pages of accounts the committee adjourned to meet tomorrow morning. Mr. A. D. Thomas, superintendent of the School Book Department, is to be before the committee to give information. Messrs. C. F. Chestnut and F. B. Edgecombe, representing the Fredericton Tourist Association, are to be requested to attend the meeting of the committee to give information concerning the use to which the government grant is put. Mr. Chas. Robinson, of St. John, is to be asked to give the committee information about the expenditures of the Military Hospitals Commission.

Present were Mr. Magee of Westmorland, chairman, Mr. Dysart of Kent, Mr. King of Queens, Mr. Leger of Westmorland, Mr. Jones of Kings, and Mr. Pinder of York, also Mr. W. A. Loudoun, the Auditor General, and Mr. W. Cruikshank, Deputy Receiver General.

Intimations from Messrs. Jones and Pinder that the committee should go less into details and make more rapid progress brought out the intimation that the committee would not abate its vigilance.

Mr. Magee said that as the majority of the members of the Committee, including himself, were new to the work, they would require a good deal of information as to the powers which the treasury board possessed and how they were acted on.

Mr. Cruikshank explained that when ever an appropriation for any of the departments was exhausted, and it became necessary to raise more money, application was made to the treasury board and that body either recommended a further appropriation or not as seemed best. The Board's recommendations had in all cases to be confirmed by the Governor-in-Council. There was no limit to the amount it might recommend, as far as he knew.

Mr. Loudoun in reply to questions said that prior to 1908, when the Audit Act was passed, each department kept its own banking account and made over drafts when required which were taken care of at the next meeting of the Legislature by the appropriation then made. In Nova Scotia applications for an increased appropriation were made direct to the executive and authorized by what is known as a governor's warrant. Personally, he thought that procedure was better than the Treasury Board system.

Mr. Pinder thought that the committee was dealing with matters that belonged to the Legislature. Mr. Magee said that was the way to get things before the Legislature. The grants to the New Brunswick Tourist Association and the Fredericton Tourist Association were then taken up and the matter was stood over for further consideration.

Mr. Cruikshank was asked about the deposits by the Prudential Trust Co., which consist of \$100,500 mortgages assigned to the Province assigned by the company. He said that

there were no means of finding out the value of these mortgages or what the property comprised in them was worth.

Some discussion took place as to the frequency of holding meetings, and the majority of the committee felt that if the accounts were to be thoroughly gone into much time would be occupied, which caused Mr. Pinder to remark that as the committee got along with the work they perhaps would not be so particular as they appeared to be at present.

This prompted the chairman to remark that he was "from Missouri and had to be shown" as far as the accounts were concerned.

MERCHANTS WANT EXHIBITION HELD

Matter Discussed at Meeting Last Night—May Observe Monday Next as a Holiday.

The retail merchants held a meeting in the Board of Trade rooms last night with Mr. C. H. Edgecombe in the chair. As usual there was a large attendance both of clerks and merchants and important business was discussed. The meeting was especially held for the purpose of discussing the proposed Fredericton Exhibition of 1917. It was decided to appoint a committee to wait on the Government to ask that the usual grant for the exhibition be given.

Lt. Col. Guthrie spoke and outlined the programme his battalion was going to carry out on June 4th. He asked the merchants if they would observe Monday as a holiday and close the stores. In all probability this will be done.

NEW EXPLOSIVE DISCOVERED

New York, May 29. — Dr. D. Dewalt-off, vice president of the American medico-pharmaceutical league announced at the annual banquet of the league here last night that he and his son, Mortimer, had discovered an explosive so powerful that a five grain tablet would suffice to wreck the tallest building in New York. The discovery, he said, was made by accident. Dr. Dewalt-off claimed that his explosive was "10,000 times more powerful than dynamite."

GALLANT BELGIANS CONTINUE TO DO THEIR PART IN THE GREAT WAR

Have Headquarters Established Behind The Allies' Front and Make Their Own Munitions and Equipment---Are Holding 18 Miles of the Line.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

Headquarters of the Belgian Artillery, established behind the Allies' front, May 9.—Here where the Belgian army is making its own cannon, its own rifles, its own shells, its own transport wagons, its own saddles and harness, one can appreciate how wretched outstanding features of the war have unduly obscured the Belgian military effort since the battle of 1914 after the war began.

The Belgian army has six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry left to hold a line of approximately 18 miles, or just about four men to the yard front—a front where particular vigilance is required because of the German tactics of constant trial assaults.

No part of the Allies' lines is more closely watched and explored by the enemy patrols. A weak spot anywhere would provoke an immediate offensive. The Belgian army has had to work incessantly to keep up its breastworks and at the same time put up an unremitting defence. The solidity of the defence, it may not be sufficiently remembered, is an important factor in giving to the British and French armies liberty of movement in operating on other parts of the line.

ALL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS LOST EARLY IN WAR, BUT NEW ONES HAVE GROWN

Belgium lost all her manufacturing establishments and all her resources in raw materials in the defeat of the Allies at Charleroi and in the retreat from Antwerp, yet Monsieur de Broqueville, Minister of War, with Belgian ingenuity, skill and perseverance, has built upon the hospitable soil of France artillery and munitions establishments that not only enable the Belgian army to reply shot for shot to the Germans on the Yser front, but also contribute to the armament and supplies of the Allied armies.

For the reconstruction of Belgian industry immediately after the termination of the heroic defence of Belgian soil on the Yser, specialists were sent to America to purchase machine tools for the manufacture of everything the army needed, and when the machines arrived mechanics leased from military service were ready to operate them.

Fourteen thousand workmen are today employed in these new establishments.

BELGIAN LOSSES HAVE BEEN HEAVY IN THE WAR, BUT ARMY ORGANIZATION HAS BEEN KEPT UP

The Belgian army is new in nearly every feature. Of the 120,000 men in the field and 60,000 men who garrisoned the forts, 30,000 fell into the hands of the Germans at Liege, Namur, and in the retreat 30,000 more took refuge in Holland and were interned for the duration of the war. Fourteen thousand were lost on the Yser, in addition to more than 20,000 killed and wounded in the battles of Liege, Haalen, St. Trond and other early encounters.

Their organization was difficult. Unable to call a session of parliament to revise recruiting laws to accord with the new situation, the government could only appeal to the patriotism of refugees in England and France.

The response was such as to reconstruct an army of six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry, while 14,000 men were detached for the manufacture of munitions in France and 600 sent to Russia for the same purpose.

About 30,000 more men were raised by decrees calling upon all Belgians eligible for service between 18 and 40 years of age. A regiment of auto cannon recruited among the Belgian refugees and trained in Paris, was sent to the Russian front, where it played an important part in General Brusiloff's offensive in Galicia and Volhynia early in 1916.

BOAT CAPTAIN SHOT BY SOLDIER

New York, May 29. — S. P. Binderman, 59 years old, a canal boat captain, was shot and killed by Private Herbert Taylor, a 19 year old infantryman at Long Island city today. According to the police report, Taylor fired in self defense, while on guard at the manufacturing plant. Binderman the police were informed, was ordered away from the property and raised an iron bar in an attempt to strike Taylor.

PLOTTED TO BEAT CONSCRIPTION

Chicago, May 29.—Three men and two women are held today for investigation on a charge of conspiracy to defeat the conscription law on June 5, and other arrests are expected to follow shortly, according to Hinton G. Clabough, chief investigator here of the federal bureau of justice. The names of those in custody were not made public, but federal agents claimed that the leaders of the alleged anti-conscription conspiracy are under arrest.