
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: Winds increasing to gales from the northeast and northwest, cooler, with local falls of rain or sleet.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

OVER 3000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH SINCE MONDAY

Germans Suffer Enormous Losses in Recent Fighting

One Party of Four Thousand Said to Have Been Absolutely Knocked to "Bits"---British Have Taken 3029 Prisoners Since Monday---French Gain Ground.

LONDON, April 25.—The correspondents at British headquarters emphasize the immense losses the Germans suffered in the last two days fighting. One story says that a party of Germans, estimated at about 4,000, attempted to advance from the direction of the Bois du Sant, but was absolutely knocked to bits by the British guns.

Between Gavrelle and Roex two battalions of Rhinelanders were massing for a counter attack, when caught by the British artillery. One battalion, according to despatches, is believed to have been almost wiped out, and the other completely shattered. The numbers in which the Germans advanced is said to have rendered them easy targets for the artillery.

"They came on in masses from village and wood," says one despatch, "spreading into a seemingly solid, unbroken line as they advanced." The Germans engaged are reported to be almost entirely Bavarians and Pomeranians, and a much finer lot of men than the generality of those employed in the earlier stages of the battle. "The enemy," says one correspondent, "is certainly fighting harder now than at any time this year."

LONDON, April 25.—The British have taken 3,029 prisoners since Monday morning, including 56 officers, according to an official statement issued by the War Office today. British forces captured the hamlet of Bilhem, to the east of Havicourt wood last night. The statement follows: "In the area east of Havicourt wood during the night, we captured the hamlet of Bilhem, northeast of Thescault village. Fighting took place early this morning along our front between the Cojeut and Scarpe rivers. Further progress has been made by us and the ground gained has been secured."

PARIS, April 25.—Ground was gained by the French last night in the Champagne, the War Office announces. A German attack in the neighborhood of Hurtebise was repulsed. The Germans made several futile efforts to raid French trenches near Tahure and Maisons de Champagne, leaving many dead in the wire entanglements.

Berlin Paper Says Germans Must Abandon

All Idea of Annexation and Indemnities

AMSTERDAM, April 25.—Under the heading "Better Peace Prospects," Vorwaerts says there can be no doubt that the meeting of the leading statesmen of England, Italy and France at St. Jean de Maurice, had to do with the question of peace. The paper goes on to emphasize its previous statements that a separate peace is out of the question. The article concludes by insisting that the German government must strive toward a lasting peace by abandoning all ideas of annexation and indemnities. It is common knowledge that Vorwaerts is often used by the Chancellor, and it is quite possible that the article is an indication, if somewhat vague, that the German government is inclined to climb down a little more.

Spain Sends Sharp Note to the German

Government on the Submarine Question

LONDON, April 25.—The Spanish government's note to Germany regarding Germany's submarine campaign contains a paragraph stating that if Germany continues in its determination to sink all vessels in order to defend its life, Spain must take a like step to defend her life. This portion of the note says: "If the Imperial German government persists in declaring that it adheres to its determination in order to defend its life, it must not be astonished if Spain, for the same reason, must emphasize her right to defend her own life."

Concessions for Spain.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, April 25.—The Norges Handels Siofartstidende says that as a result of reports by German ministers and consuls in neutral countries to the German government, the latter probably will draft new regulations governing the ruthless submarine warfare upon neutral ships. Spain, the newspaper adds, already has obtained concessions.

UNBOUNDED CONFIDENCE IN THE U. S.

Washington, April 25.—A. J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, stated today that the allied governments, completely sure of America's whole-hearted consecration towards the common end of destroying Prussian militarism, would not think of asking the United States to depart from its traditional policies or enter into any formal alliance which would prove embarrassing. "Our confidence in the alliance and the assurances of this government, Mr. Balfour said, "is not based on such shallow considerations as arise from treaties. No treaty could increase our unbounded confidence that the United States, having come into the war, will see it through to the gerat end we all hope for."

More Commissioners Arrive.

New York, April 25.—Seven additional members of the British and one additional member of the French commission sent here to confer with American officials on the conduct of the war against Germany, arrived at an American port today on a passenger liner. The members of the British party were Messrs. Goodwin, Heron, Longshorn, Leeming, McGowan, Puckle and Viger. Captain M. E. Dejerny, F. Charteilly arrived to join the delegation from France which landed yesterday.

First War Loan From United States

Washington, April 25.—Secretary of the treasury McAdoo today handed the British ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any entente government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. J. Brooks, of Toronto, Ont., is at the Queen.
 Mr. Clyde Leavitt, of Ottawa, Chief Forester of the Commission on Conservation, is a guest at the Barker House.
 Mr. F. P. Rowbotham, of Boston, is a guest at the Barker House.
 Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, arrived in the city last evening on departmental business.

MOVEMENT TO OVER- THROW CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG

Is Encouraged by Dissensions Over Internal Reforms and Food Troubles ---Huns Need a Strong and Positive Policy at Home and Abroad.

Copenhagen, via London, April 25.—The movement for the overthrow of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, halted for a time by the adoption of ruthless submarine warfare, is again becoming evident in Germany.

It is encouraged by dissensions over internal reforms, possible peace terms and food troubles. The pan-German conservative and national organs today sharply campaigning against the socialist peace programme, took the Chancellor severely to task for not disassociating himself and his administration from Scheidemann and his propaganda.

The conservative Deutsche Tages Zeitung demands a strong hand at the helm which alone, it says, can save the country from the breakers to which it is heading on the dangerous Scheidemann course.

The liberal organs speak of the hopes and fears that ruthless submarine warfare introduced, and declare that a strong and positive policy at home and abroad is much needed.

Other papers accuse the Chancellor of staking and losing the imperial prestige on the Emperor's Easter manifesto, which failed to satisfy any party. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's strength lies in the fact that his enemies have no points of unity in their general discontent.

WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST IN DEFENCE OF RUSSIA

LONDON, April 25.—A Helsingfors despatch says the council of army and navy delegates at Sveaborg has decided to send a wireless message to the Allied fleets saying that the Baltic fleet and army defending its base is in complete readiness to fight to the last in defence of Free Russia. The message will add that the soldiers and sailors are in perfect union with their officers. This action was decided upon at a meeting attended by a delegation from the French navy, and is a reply to reports circulated by German agents that the Baltic fleet was absolutely disorganized and incapable of fighting.

Despatches from Petrograd during the past few days have reported great activity on the part of the German fleet in the Baltic. Other reports declared the Germans were planning a land and sea attack on the rear of the Russian line at Riga with the hope of isolating and capturing Petrograd. Sveaborg is the great Russian fortress defending the Gulf of Finland.

Unexplained Exodus of Civilians From the Capital of Russia

LONDON, April 25.—An exodus of civilians from Petrograd is reported in a despatch to the Express from the Russian capital. One permit office was besieged on Tuesday morning by 800 people. Inquiries among them were answered by a shrug of the shoulders and the favorite Russian reply, "Who knows?"

The Express correspondent says that the reluctance of the travellers to explain their motives is due to the necessity of giving an adequate reason to the officials before securing a permit, and suspicion might show their questioner was connected with the government. He says that the anxiety to leave the city is generally attributable to the fear of a German advance on the capital. In order to secure a seat in a train for Moscow it is now necessary to book some days ahead.

ONE OF THE BLOODIEST SPOTS IN THE GREAT WORLD WAR

Town of Hinchy-Le-Preux, Near Arras Will Have That Distinction--Fighting Has Been Most Intense And Casualty List is Heavy

(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Front in France, via London, April 25.—The town of Hinchy-le-Preux, which lies about five miles east of Arras, will stand out in history as one of the bloodiest spots of the world-war. The fighting north, east and south of this little Artois village, perched upon a high knoll, has exceeded in intensity any of the individual struggles of the Somme.

Efforts of the Germans to retake the village have been on a scale that involved all their available forces, and the British advance eastward of Monchy is slow, but sure. The ground around Monchy, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with the dead, the Germans at times having employed their old tactics of advancing in mass formation.

Letters during the last few days from prisoners written in front of Monchy show they regard the situation as worse than it was on the Somme, while the casualties are mounting up as at Verdun. In one of the letters the opinion is expressed that what has made the fighting difficult has been the fact that the opposing force has not occupied fixed lines, but are scattered in half-built trenches on this part of the front.