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* In order to ensure changes *
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The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Fresh westerly *
* winds, fair and colder. *

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

TEUTONS SHOWING ACTIVITY ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT

Big Offensive on Western Front to Start in Spring

British Munition Factories Are Doing Marvelous Work Turn- ing Out Big Shells---Output of the First Year Now Equalled in Two Days.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The following Associated Press correspondence from London dated January 5, is published here today:

English munition factories are now turning out every forty-eight hours more heavy gun ammunition than they manufactured in the entire first year of the war, and the production is still increasing week by week in preparation for the great offensive on the western front which British military critics believe will come next spring. Although figures of the actual production of guns and munitions are jealously guarded and there is no avowal on the part of the ministry of munitions of any intention to discontinue the importations from America, there is an evident feeling of optimism among the officials in the big munitions headquarters just off Whitehall, as well as a willingness to give out "comparative figures" to justify that optimism. "The improvement in our position may be illustrated in this way," remarked an official of the ministry. "We are now manufacturing every week three times as many 155 millimetre shells, five times as many 200 millimetre shells, and three times as many 230 millimetre shells as we manufactured during the whole first year of the war. Of small shells we are turning out in about a week the same quantity as was produced during the first year. Finally, the number of shells of all kinds completed during the past week exceeded by 30 per cent. the entire stock of munitions held in reserve at the outbreak of hostilities."

Correspondent With the British Army in the West Describes Present Weather Conditions

With the British Armies in France, via London, Jan. 14.—This has been one of the strangest days in the strange world-war. It has been a wonderfully white day—a day of snow, white fog, white fields and strange white trees glistening in magic mantles of clear white frost. Even the brown, gripping, remorseless mud of the Somme—the mud that has been almost the master of the war for these past two months—had hidden its treacherous depths for the time being at least, for the soft fleecy flakes that came during the night to spread a Sabbath vestment of purity over the wretched, squalid and sombre battle-grounds of northern France, covered everything.

In most of the front line trenches there was the mystic quiet that comes with snow. No Man's Land had been lifted for the moment out of its degraded and abject state of melancholic desolation and placed on a picturesquely white equality with the untrammelled lands that lie without the fighting zones.

The tortuous, rusted barriers of grim barbed wire in front of the enemy positions had been transformed into tangled but graceful strands of crystal ice and slinging snow.

The Shadowy Spirit of the Sabbath Seems to Envelop Much of the Front Line Trenches

Back of the lines the British guns that never seem to tire or sleep, guns that winter cannot muzzle or frost subdue, spoke with a white hot berath from hiding places screened and doubly secure beneath the white cover of the newly fallen snow. Under the spell of the snow and mists there was what is not often the case out here, an almost tangible touch of Sunday in the air. Whether it was the white fog that enveloped so much of the front, or whether it was just some shadowy spirit of the Sabbath, the strident voices of the guns seemed more muffled than usual, and farther away. But the messengers that the guns sent smashing through miles of glacial space spoke to their foes in the same determined tones that have been heard with such unrelenting regularity during all those wintry days.

SUBMARINE INTERRED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A Flushing despatch to Reuter's says that a Dutch warship brought into Flushing last night a German submarine which was found in Dutch waters. The submarine was interred.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—There was active artillery fighting last night in the vicinity of the Aisne river and in the sector between the Aisne and the Argonne. Otherwise the night was uneventful, the afternoon's official report says.

WARNED TO LOOK OUT FOR HUNS IN CANADA

London, Ont., Jan. 15.—Lieut. Solon Albright, whose home is in Kitchener and who is serving with the Scottish Borderers battalion, now recruiting at Windsor, at a big public meeting Sunday evening warned Canadians to look out for trouble from the Germans in Canada who are only awaiting an opportunity.

His address created a sensation, and fifteen young men stepped forth and enlisted.

Sergeant Joseph, a returned soldier, declared a Zeppelin raid is what Canada needs to bring her young men out of the dance halls and into khaki.

School Children Perish in Blizzard

Cadillac, Sask., Jan. 15.—Four children were frozen to death in a blizzard on Thursday near the school house situated in Township Eleven.

It appears from the report brought in that two little boys were permitted to leave the school house during a supposed lull in the terrific gale. As they did not return a sister, about 13 years of age, went out to bring the min. In some unexplained manner another little child also got out, and all four perished.

Inspecting Military Stores.

Q. M. Sergt. G. Spalding, of the corps of military staff clerks, arrived from Halifax this morning and conducted the annual inspection of the clothing and arms and equipment of the 71st York Regt.

SOME FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT

Italians Repulse an Enemy Attack--Another Sub- marine Reported in the Atlantic--Artillery Fight- ing on the Avre River

PARIS, Jan. 15.—The War Office communication today concerning the Macedonian front is as follows:

Bad weather has resulted in many floods and violent snowstorms are recorded from the region of Lake Presba. The enemy has shown activity along the front held by Italian soldiers, where an attack has been repulsed and prisoners have been taken. The Vardar positions have been violently bombarded and in the region of Rapeshe our artillery responded with energy. A depot of munitions had been destroyed at Futures, to the north of Armatius.

ENEMY SUB IN THE ATLANTIC.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—News that an unidentified submarine was moving westward in the Atlantic as late as last Thursday was brought to port here today by the British freighter Clematis, in from Bordeaux, France.

Persons on the freighter thought the undersea boat might be the German submarine merchantman Deutschland, on a third ocean voyage to America. The stranger made no move to attack the Clematis, which was at the time approximately 800 miles east of Newport, R. I.

DR. CAMP OF SHEFFIELD DEAD

Dr. George R. Camp, of Sheffield, Dorchester, Mass., Mrs. S. M. Inman, of Perth, Mrs. J. C. Wall, of Sheffield, and Miss Marion L. Camp, at home. Three surviving sisters are Mrs. T. D. Dykeman, of Jemseg, Mrs. M. Watt, of St. John, and Mrs. A. D. White, of Lynn, Mass. Three surviving brothers are Rev. Wellington Camp, of Campbellton, Harry Camp, of Woodstock, and John Camp, of Caribou, Me. The funeral will take place Tuesday at 2 p.m., Rev. Mr. Alsworth conducting the service.

FOREDOOMED PEACE MOVE CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORTS FROM ALLIES

Times Military Correspondent Says That Efforts on Land Have Not Been Ade- quate to Secure or Deserve a Vic- tory---More Men Wanted.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Times military correspondent maintains that the prolongation of the war "as the result of the foredoomed fracture of the peace move," throws upon all the Allies the duty of making greater efforts in order to deserve victory.

He says that Germany did not wait for a reply to her peace offer, but initiated measures a month ago to expand her supply of men and munitions.

"We ought to see," the correspondent writes, "clearly enough now that our efforts on land, especially on the western front, have not been adequate to secure a decision or even to deserve it."

Allies Have Not Sufficient Men in the West To Secure a Decision in an Offensive War

Referring to the imputation "with a tendency to exaggeration," that the British have 2,000,000 men in France, and the French have 3,000,000, he says:

"Statements like these serve rather to obscure the issues than to illuminate them. It ought to be known and admitted that the aggregate national strength do not express the real value of the fighting armies. We all ought to count in bayonets and guns in order to ascertain our chances of victory, and when we count in this manner the figures dwindle to quite a different total.

The truth of the situation in the west is that Germany has 128 divisions opposed to us and that the number of French, British and Belgian divisions is not yet such as to promise a decision in an offensive war. The offensive devolves on us in order that we may evict the enemy from the territories of our Allies, and such an offensive, against modern means of defence demand a great superiority in strength, particularly in heavy guns, infantry and all other modern military machinery.

Before the war we supported a two or even three to one superiority as not too great for the attacker, and I must repeat again and again that we have nothing like this superiority, and that victory depends on obtaining it.

Another Sixty Divisions are Needed On the Western Front to Decide the War

"It is always possible for the Germans to place in the west the floating battalions of strategic reserves which they used against Roumania, and if in 1917 we only employ against the enemy a slight superiority of force, nothing better than a slight success can reasonably be anticipated."

The writer declares that there is a crying need for more men and that there has been a great remissness in the creation of new divisions along the lines of Kitchener's original conception. He refers to the military plans published in the London Times in 1914, which he says Lord Kitchener himself revised and declared would insure Britain of being capable to continue the war when the other powers were exhausted.

According to the correspondent, this plan has gradually lapsed from many reasons, chiefly the recruiting muddle in the autumn of 1915, which he says even now is far from being cleared up.

"We need another sixty divisions in the west," he concludes. "The necessary men exist and there is every probability that their appearance in the field will decide the war."

TEUTONS THROWN BACK.

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 15.—In the course of a violent engagement yesterday near the Kasino river, on the northern Macedonian front, the Roumanians threw back their opponents one verst (a little over half a mile) the War Office announced today.