

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: A few light snow falls or flurries, but partly fair, with rising temperature.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21,

TWO CENTS PER COPY

U. S. CONGRESS SUMMONED BY WILSON TO MEET ON APRIL 2

The Allies Continue Their Advance on Western Front

French Infantry Now in Sight of St. Quentin and La Fere--- British Force Also Moving Forward---Huns Likely to Make a Stand on Hindenburg Line.

St. Quentin, reputed to be the headquarters of the German Emperor and his general staff for the two years following the battle of the Marne, and the scene of a great French defeat in the war of 1870, is today within sight of the French infantry, who are following fast on the heels of the retreating German army. Twelve miles to the south, French troops are also looking down upon La Fere and are within reach of the German heavy guns if the invaders have really elected to hold the famous Hindenburg line, running from Lille to Laon.

So far there is no evidence that the German retreat has halted, such facts as are known indicating the contrary. La Fere is supposed to be one of the corner stones of the Hindenburg line, yet General Nevile has been able to occupy Tergnier, less than two miles from La Fere, apparently without encountering serious resistance.

Even more significant is the fact that the British, advancing on the north against Cambrai, another vital point on the Hindenburg line, have seen incendiary fires blazing in the rear of that town.

The only fact to offset these evidences that the Germans are still retreating is that the advance of both British and French materially slackened yesterday. This is officially explained as due to an equinoctial gale which swept over the blackened wilderness in which the opposing armies are manoeuvring. The British, whose advance has been constantly slower than that of the French, are still an appreciable distance from Cambrai, their nearest outpost being about twelve miles from that city. The great importance of Cambrai lies in the fact that it is the principal barrier between the Allies and the great French coal and iron fields around Valenciennes, 20 miles further on. These fields have been in the possession of the Germans since the first sweep through Belgium.

Report From Holland States That Huns Are Contemplating Another Peace Move

LONDON, March 21.—A despatch to the Times from The Hague asserts that a new German peace move is on foot. The despatch says that prominent Germans have recently visited Holland and Switzerland, under instructions to try and ascertain what the present attitude of Great Britain is towards a possible cessation of hostilities.

The commission sent to Switzerland is said to be composed of leading German business men, and one of the emissaries to Holland a high official in the German war service. The latter emissary, disclaiming authority to speak for the German government, is quoted as saying that the Russian revolution had entirely changed the situation, that Germany could no longer claim that she wished to free the Russian Baltic provinces, and could also consider handing back Poland to Russia under some form of autonomy.

Russian Revolution May Make it Possible For Germany to Grant More Favorable Terms

He is represented as adding that he believed the revolution in Russia made it possible for Germany to discuss terms more favorable to the Entente.

Another visitor to Holland, continues the correspondent, sought to learn the attitude of the Entente toward some general scheme of autonomy for the peace of Europe, especially in regard to Austria-Hungary.

The correspondent says that although the commissioners claimed they were not travelling on behalf of their government, their journey would have been impossible under existing passport regulations without the connivance of Berlin.

RUSSIAN TROOPS WELCOME REVOLUTION.

LONDON, March 21.—The Russian troops at field headquarters welcomed the revolution with a remarkable demonstration, according to a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's quoting a telegram received there from field headquarters. The telegram says that the troops marched in detachments to the public squares waving red flags and singing the Russian Marseillaise to the music of their bands. At the request of Grand Duke Nicholas, General Alexieff, chief of staff, read the abdication proclamation of the Emperor and exhorted the troops to serve loyally the new government.

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT OF SOLDIERS

London, March 21.—An appeal to the Russian army has been issued by the provisional government, according to a Petrograd despatch to Reuter's. The proclamation, which is signed by Premier Lvoff and Minister of War Guchkoff, says:

'The people will be able to carry through successfully the re-organization of life at home, provided they are well intrenched against the enemy outside. The government is certain that the army, mindful of this fact, will maintain its power, solidarity and discipline intact and will do its utmost to bring the war to a victorious end.'

Victims of Revolution.

The Petrograd evening papers of Tuesday, according to a Reuter's despatch, estimate the victims of the revolution in the Russian capital at between 600 and 700 killed and wounded.

To Deprive Czar Of His Liberty

London, March 21.—The Russian government has ordered that the deposed Emperor and his consort shall be regarded as having been deprived of their liberty and that they shall be brought to the Tsar's Eelo, Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs.

PERSONAL

Mr. H. A. Carr, of Campbellton, is at the aBrker House.
Mr. Robt. E. Whalen, of Albany, N. Y., is at the Barker House.
Mr. E. R. Teed, of Woodstock, is in the city.
Mr. Max D. Cormier, of Edmundston, is at the Barker House.
Mr. H. M. Frink, of St. John, arrived in the city last night.
Mr. J. H. Adams, of Metapedia, Que., is registered at the aBrker.
Mr. R. B. Stewart, of New Glasgow, is at the Queen.
Mr. L. C. Haley, of Yarmouth, is a guest at the Queen.

ANOTHER WARLIKE MOVE BY PRESIDENT WILSON

Has Summoned Congress to Meet in Extraordinary Session on April 2---Will Show That Germany is Already Making War on U. S.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—President Wilson, recognizing that Germany practically is making war on the United States on the seas, today called Congress to assemble in extraordinary session on April 2nd to deal with the situation.

The purpose of the session—now called two weeks earlier than the date first set—as announced in the President's proclamation, is to receive a communication from the chief executive on grave questions of national policy.

The President, in his address to Congress, will detail how Germany practically has been making war on the United States by the ruthless destruction of American lives and ships on the high seas, in contravention of all the laws of nations and humanity. Congress then is expected to pass a resolution declaring that a state of war has existed between the United States and Germany for some time. Such a resolution in itself will not be a declaration of war in a technical sense, although practically it will amount to the same thing.

Not Prepared for War.

NEW YORK, March 21.—With a warning that the United States is unprepared for war with any first class power, a committee of the Union League Club, headed by Robt. Bacon, former ambassador to France, and including in its membership many men of prominence, presented at a special meeting last night a report calling upon the country to get ready for action. Charles E. Hughes presided.

'If we go to war with Germany,' said the report, 'our only real protection will be ships of the French and British navies and our own navy, which is undermanned.'

GERMAN EXPLANATION OF THE BIG RETREAT ON WESTERN FRONT

Claim Set up That It is Part of a Great Strategical Undertaking---Huns Are Hopeful That it Will End Trench Warfare--New Positions well Located.

(From Associated Press Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN (via wireless, Tuckerton), March 20.—The German evacuation of Bapaume, Roye, Noyon and Peronne is but a part of a great strategic undertaking which promises to revolutionize warfare on the entire western front and constitute one of the most decisive moves in the war.

Just as a month ago the Germans evacuated an important sector on the Aisne, but kept the fact secret for a week, while the British bombarded the empty trenches, so today's report shows the most important development of 1917 on any front.

The sector, including the evacuated cities, virtually covers the great Somme battle front. Reports from this section of the front tell of effective work of destruction carried out before the occupied land was given back to the French and British, and it will avail them nothing as captured soil, according to views expressed here.

Huns Claim That They Have Upset the Plans of the Allies for a Spring Offensive

'With the fronts as long as they are in this war, and with the enormous amount of enemy territory held by our troops,' said a high German military authority today, 'there is no particular military significance attached to any special section of the enemy's territory. Therefore we can give up a portion of the western front, secure our troops that freedom of movement needed, and end trench warfare.'

'That is really what it amounts to. We are now getting the enemy out of their trenches. The giving up of this portion of our front puts an end to all their finely laid spring offensive.'

Say That Millions Have Been Expended in Perfecting Positions Which are Now Useless

'Ever since November hundreds of thousands of men have been at work building trenches, munitions depots, railroads and cable lines to prepare for the greatest spring offensive of the war. Now, at one blow, all that is gone for nothing. In the face of our withdrawal all this is useless. Four months work of millions upon millions of dollars in value has been rendered valueless, while, more important still, all the enemy plans are likewise of no worth. They must make entirely new ones to cope with the new situation. This is a difficult matter, entailing weeks, yes months of work, and requiring an enormous quantity of new observation. Meanwhile the enemy is left at the mercy of our plans.'

Enemy Has Fallen Back on New Positions Which He Claims are Well Established

'It is most important to remember that the new position we are taking up back of the old front, built with the aid of every possible device developed by two and a half years of warfare. The old positions were the result of the breaking of the unfinished offensive towards Paris. Many portions of our positions were held only with the greatest difficulty. The trenches were difficult to maintain and the artillery observation points, so important in this kind of warfare, were few.'

'The new positions are laid out in the best possible locations, with the finest of observation points and deep concrete shelters for the battery positions. While the enemy is coming up to them, he will be in the greatest possible difficulties himself in the devastated battlefield.'

TURKISH TERRITORY ENTERED.

PETROGRAD, via London, March 21.—Russian troops driving southwestward from Bakkiz, in Persia, have crossed the Mesopotamian frontier into Turkish territory, the War Office announced today. Turks are still in retreat in the district to the southwest of Kermanshah. The season of bad weather has begun on the Persia-Mesopotamia front.