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* In order to ensure changes *
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The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Fresh to strong *
* winds, partly fair, but showers *
* in many localities. *

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THE BRITISH INAUGURATE NEW ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT

The Allies Have Captured More Strong Positions

French Troops Make Important Gain in the Champagne Section---British Begin a Fresh Attack and are Making Satisfactory Progress---King's Appeal for Economy.

PARIS, May 3.—The French made an important gain on the Champagne sector last night, reducing the position which was still being held by the Germans in the new lines east of Mont Haut and capturing the German garrison of more than 200 men, the War Office announces today. There was active patrol fighting on the Chemin des Dames.

LONDON, May 3.—The British began another attack this morning, and the War office announces that progress is being made. A number of strong positions already have been captured by the British.

The announcement reads as follows: Heavy fighting is taking place all along the front from the Hindenburg line south of the Zenze river to the Acheville-Vimy road. Our troops are making progress and have already captured a number of strong hostile positions.

The new British attack takes in virtually the entire front on which the battle of Arras was begun on Easter Monday and evidently is a major operation. It is the fourth great attack which the British have made along this line. The attacking front is about twelve miles long.

LONDON, May 3.—The appeal of King George to the public to economize in consumption of food was read at noon today from the steps of the Royal Exchange and of all town halls throughout the country. The lord mayor and the sheriffs attended the ceremony in the city of London, and large crowds of people assembled at the Exchange.

Campaign Against Von Bethmann-Hollweg Said to be in Full Swing in Germany

COPENHAGEN, via London, May 3.—Each German newspaper as are now permitted to reach here, although evidently carefully selected for the absence of military news or any information in regard to the strike movement, indicate that the campaign against Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg is again in full swing. The conservatives, although insisting as usual that the other parties observe a political truce in the interests of the Fatherland, have adopted and published a set of resolutions sharply attacking the Chancellor and censuring the government for weakness and vacillation on the peace question and in dealing with the strike situation. The resolutions express grave grief and concern at the steadily growing influence of the Socialists, whose peace making efforts are declared to be leading Germany to the brink of ruin.

Turks Claim to be Ready to Negotiate an Honorable Peace With the Entente Allies

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 3.—A Vienna despatch quotes Talaat Bey, the Turkish Vizier, as saying to a reporter from the Neue Freie Presse that Turkey did not seek conquest, but an honorable peace, and had so informed President Wilson. The Turkish Premier is quoted as saying: "Turkey went into the war for the defence of the country and not with schemes of conquest. We wish an honorable peace and always have wished it, and so informed President Wilson. Our enemies refused the invitation, but as soon as they change their minds we are ready to negotiate an honorable peace." Talaat Bey said that he regarded the Russian revolution as a development favorable to Turkey, as Czarism aimed at her destruction.

ON THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

PARIS, May 3.—There was heavy artillery fighting near Juma and in the Cerna bend on May 1, says today's official report from Macedonia. On Monday night the Russians repulsed an enemy reconnoitering party. The bombardment of Monastir by the Teutons and Bulgars continues.

NEW ATTACK BEGUN.

BERLIN, May 3, via London.—New British attacks were begun on a wide front on both banks of the Scarpe early this morning after drum fire which followed the continuous artillery engagement of the past few days.

CANADIAN CASUALTY LIST GROWS

Ottawa, May 3.—The daily casualty roll is again becoming heavier. In a list of 276 names issued at noon there are 61 killed and 27 died of wounds, 22 missing and 166 wounded.

The total since April 9 is now 13,084 of all ranks.

German Socialist Heads Committee

Amsterdam, via London, May 3.—Advices received from Berlin say that a constitution committee of Reichstag was formed Wednesday with Philipp Scheidemann socialist, as president, and Dr. Von Veit, a conservative, as vice-president.

Honored Memory Of Shakespeare

London, May 3.—Shakespeare day was observed today throughout England and France. All the schools in Great Britain held special exercises. The principal celebration took place in King's College, London, in the presence of representatives of Great Britain, France and the United States.

Killed in Action.

Mr. Robert Morris, of Gibson, has been officially notified that his son, Private Robt. Morris, has been killed in action. He went overseas with the 55th Battalion. His death occurred April 11th. Two brothers of the deceased are at the front.

AIR RAID ON FREIBURG WAS DISCUSSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Archbishop of Canterbury Brought the Matter up---Earl Curzon Explains Why the Threat of Reprisals Was Carried Out---Raid a Success.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Lords yesterday the Archbishop of Canterbury raised the question of the recent bombing of Freiburg by French and British aviators in retaliation for outrages perpetrated by the German fleet. The Archbishop declared there was a strong feeling throughout the entire country against such reprisals.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, minister of the war council, replying for the government, said that after the abominable outrage against the hospital ship Asturias, the war cabinet had decided to execute the threat of reprisals made in January.

"We consulted the French upon the matter," Earl Curzon continued, "and they heartily approved of the plan and expressed a desire to co-operate. It was then decided to carry out the bombing raid on Freiburg. The government, however, consulted the Imperial War Conference, which also concurred, and it was also decided that no reprisals would be undertaken after this if the Germans ceased their attacks on hospital ships."

Evidence Goes to Show That the Reprisal Has Had a Salutary Effect on the Huns

"It was too early," Earl Curzon added, to say whether the reprisal had been successful, but there was evidence that it had a salutary effect." He said the French had announced they would embark German prisoners on their hospital ships.

An official British Admiralty statement issued April 16th said that in consequence of German submarine attacks on British hospital ships, a large squadron of British airplanes had carried out a reprisal bombardment the previous Saturday on the German town of Freiburg, and that many bombs had been dropped with good results. The following day the Berlin War Office said 11 persons had been killed and 27 injured in the raid.

BOMBASTIC UTTERANCES IN GERMAN REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 3.—The German Reichstag resumed its session today. The president of the Chamber, Dr. Joannes Kaempf, in his opening address, speaking of the entry of the United States into the war, said a new and mighty opponent had joined the ranks of Germany's enemies. President Wilson in a message to Congress on April 2, declared he was waging war against the Germans in the interests of mankind and of justice. President Wilson, Dr. Kaempf, declared, had "lost his sight" in making this assertion, since he had not stirred a finger to hinder England when England announced her war of starvation against Germany—a war in violation of all human and international rights. President Wilson had lost his sight when he rejected the German proposal to secure the lives of Americans on American vessels in certain routes which carried no contraband, and by this rejection exposed his own compatriots to danger and death. This remark evoked thunderous applause.

"With our truest heart's blood we establish the German Kaiserdom, and with our truest heart's blood we shall fight for the Kaiser and the empire. (Renewed applause.) What our forefathers fought for and longed for, what we have achieved on the battlefield, will not perish even at President Wilson's word of command. We decline all interference by a foreign government in our international affairs. If all signs are not misleading, the decisive point of the world-war is approaching. We see our death-defying troops withstanding the enemy's assaults. Our U-boats will show England how Germans can avenge her nefarious starvation war. We proved recently our financial strength by a sixth war loan. We adhere to our firm belief in Germany's star and in a peace which will secure for all time the Fatherland's happy development."

THE SUBMARINE MENACE ALL IMPORTANT ISSUE

Other Matters Before the Commission at Washington Are Being Subordinated--U. S. Government Will Restrict Imports.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—That the submarine menace and ways to combat it by increased shipping rates, selection and naval co-operation, is the main interest of the British mission, became certain today from many different sources. The issue was focussed by Premier Lloyd George's statement in parliament recently that the need was for ships, and still more ships. Lord Percy's explanation here that destruction was outrunning construction, and the declarations of Secretaries Lansing and Lane that the submarine situation is grave. It is now evident that other matters before the British commission, however, vital, are being subordinated. The British naval officers, in coming to this country, hoped to get a considerable number of small boats to use as submarine chasers, but they have been disappointed to discover that the few available are needed here.

Some Encouragement.

The British shipping experts, however, have found encouragement in the emergency efforts of the shipping board and the availability of many German ships. Proposed curtailment of non-essential freight now being carried to Europe would give increased tonnage for necessary supplies.

The American government had agreed not only to restrict imports as the British already do, but to impose export restrictions, and an authorized bill is now pending in Congress.

One of the greatest uncertainties of the situation is a total ignorance of the number of U-boats Germany is building. Admiral De Chair has estimated this at two or three a week, but many officials here believe it possible to turn out many more on standard plans.