

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 southerly to southwesterly winds; fair and warmer today with showers or local thunderstorms at night.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

German Submarines Are Showing Renewed Activity

Naval Expert of the London Times Disusses the Situation
---Toll of Ships Last Week Showed a Slight Increase---
Prosecution of War Cannot be Interrupted.

LONDON, June 15.—The naval correspondent of the Times writes as follows concerning the submarine situation: "It can surprise no one who has followed the ebb and flow of submarine activity to find that in this week's return there is again an upward tendency in the losses. The toll of ships sunk is heavier than in the previous week. The notion that good progress had been made in dealing with the U-boats was fairly widespread. The weekly returns recently have somewhat supported this view. It is too soon, however, to expect that each return will be an improvement over the previous one.

"The reasons against any such indulgence in over-confidence have been frequently set forth in this column, nor can the authorities be accused of misleading the public in this matter. It was only Saturday that Kennedy Jones warned the country that there might be a renewal of submarine activity within a very short time.

Premier Ribot therefore told the French chamber of deputies that in well-informed circles in England he found expectation of a renewal of energy on the part of the U-boats.

"Nevertheless, just as it would be unwise to minimize the gravity of the menace, it would be a mistake to over-estimate the importance of the larger number of losses. It may indicate the beginning of another wave of energy, or it may have been due merely to a streak of ill-fortune. It is scarcely sufficient to warrant the German people in believing that their alleged anticipations are any more likely to be fulfilled. They may continue to worry up, but their raid is as easily met as before by patience and self-denial. Even if they got back to the worst figures of April, they could not interfere with the effective prosecution of the war.

BRITISH CAVALRY WERE NOT TAKING ACTIVE PART IN OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

British Headquarters in France, June 15.—There is nothing like a general advance on any front, but we proceed silently to occupy bits of ground and stretches of trenches which have already been evacuated by the enemy. By thus creeping we now hold a line of outposts over 2,000 yards in advance of the line we pushed east of Messines.

The German story of a British cavalry charge in this region is untrue, like all other German utterances on the subject of battle. Cavalry has not engaged and has not attempted to take even the smallest part in the operations.

Mounted patrols of half a dozen men or so have in a few cases been usefully employed. While the German statement that very few returned is true, it is only true because a very few were used in the operations—and all returned.

GERMAN PIRATES TORPEDO BRITISH SHIPS AND ALLOW THE CREW TO STARVE OR DROWN

LONDON, June 15.—Two further instances of the inhumanity of German submarine methods have just been published. Ten members of the crew of the British steamer Kariba, torpedoed without warning 230 miles from land on April 13, were picked up after twelve days spent in an open boat. For seven days they had been without food, and two of the survivors died after their rescue.

Another boat with 21 men has not been heard from, and it is feared it was lost with all on board.

The British steamer Caithness was torpedoed without warning on April 19, while 240 miles from land. The captain and twenty men were drowned and the remainder of the crew was found in a capsized boat, on which they had drifted for sixteen days without food. Only two were alive when the boat was picked up.

ABDICATION WAS QUIET.

LONDON, June 15.—A London series of belated despatches from Athens confirm the report that the abdication of King Constantine and his departure from the Greek capital was not greeted by any serious disturbances. There was much excitement and noise among the former King's adherents, principally street gatherings of the so-called reservists, but no rioting.

IS AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Ottawa, June 15.—"Until the government gives proof that conscription is, in the words of the Prime Minister, the only effective measure to preserve the existence of the state and of the institutions and liberties which we enjoy, organized labor has every warrant in seeking its defeat."

Labor's reply to the conscription of man-power measure brought down by Sir Robert Borden was made in the above statement issued by Mr. J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress last night.

PERSONAL

Mrs. J. M. McDonald is visiting Mrs. Richards at St. Mary's. Miss Charlotte Brown, nursing sister, who has recently returned from nursing in hospitals in England and Egypt, is visiting Mrs. William Gibson Waterloo Row. Miss Brown is a former graduate of Victoria hospital.

BENTON MAN ENDS HIS LIFE

(Special to the Mail.)

Woodstock, N. B., June 15.—Zebulan Marston, of Benton, committed suicide last evening by drinking carbolic acid. An inquest was held this morning by Coroner W. W. Hay, and a verdict that death was by his own hand while temporarily insane, was rendered.

FARMER KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Quebec, June 14.—While walking about in a pasture yesterday at Cape Magdelene, near Three Rivers, Wilfrid Vaillancourt, a farmer, was killed by lightning. His body was found a few hours later when his family went in search of him.

SAILS BEING TRIMMED FOR A GENERAL ELECTION

Tories Abandon Hope of Having the Life of Parliament Extended—Coalition Scheme is Also Knocked in the Head

Ottawa, June 14.—Confronted with the practical certainty of an election by this autumn at the latest, the government forces are endeavoring to trim ship for the coming storm.

In Conservative caucus today it was practically admitted by the government leaders that hope had been abandoned either of an extension of parliament or of any practical or satisfactory union or coalition government. Cabinet reorganization is still talked of, but Sir Robert Borden has apparently made little progress, and the expectation now is that, when the appeal is made to the people, it will be practically the present administrators who will ask for the renewed confidence of the people.

Efforts are now being concentrated on devising political expedients to lure public support, placate public opinion and divert the issue from an appeal on the record of what has been to an appeal on what is promised for the future. The appointment of a food controller has been decided upon and the selection will be announced shortly. The food controller will have powers analogous to those granted to the fuel controller announced a few days ago. The duties will be principally to investigate and advise the government as to action to be taken by order-in-council. It is a time-saving expedient to tide the government over the election period without the necessity of taking drastic or definite action which might cause some of its friends to hit back. The public demand that accumulated profits should be made to contribute immediately and effectively to the cost of war, has already been met with the expedient of the promise that next year a tax on large incomes will be enforced.

While no definite decision was reached at the caucus today in regard to any immediate solution of the railway problem, it is understood the opinions expressed look to a further shelving of the issue of immediate nationalization raised by the report of Sir Henry Drayton and W. Acworth. The new parliament will be left to deal finally with the problems. Meanwhile railway nationalization will probably be made a plank in the party platform for election purposes, and the clamoring needs of the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk systems for this year will be met by a further hand-out. That policy will not be displeasing to the railway magnates. What they want is help for this year and they will take no chances on the power of the railway lobby next year.

This device will not interfere with campaign contributions and can be made plausible by the plea that war responsibilities and commitments demand first consideration and that the parliamentary situation is such as not to give time for the final consideration of the question before dissolution.

Political Expedient. Liberals in parliament who were sincerely anxious to back up the government in any effort to support the men at the front, and who for that reason were prepared to support every honest attempt to secure conscription or coalition government, are now becoming more and more convinced that the government's conscription proposals had their genesis in political expediency and not in pure patriotism.

KILTIES BADE FAREWELL TO FREDERICTON

The 236th Highland Battalion left this morning in two special trains for their summer training camp at Valcartier. This has been the largest body of troops that has left the city since the outbreak of the war. Over 600 men composed the battalion stationed at the Queen Street barracks and Exhibition buildings.

General McLean's Address. Early this morning the battalion assembled on the Queen Street barracks parade grounds in heavy marching order and accompanied by the brass and bugle bands. At the parade grounds the honorary colonel, Brig. Gen. H. H. McLean, inspected the battalion and addressed the men.

He said he thought that before the battalion left Canada it would be up to strength and possibly over strength. The Kilties, he believed, would go over to France as a unit if the battalion was filled but that remained to be seen. He hoped that the corps would be a credit to its officers, to the city of Fredericton and to the province of New Brunswick. In concluding his address he wished them Godspeed and good luck. Brig. Gen. H. H. McLean expects to leave for Valcartier in a few weeks.

Civic Address. The civic farewell to the troops was given at the Queen Street barracks. Ald. Joseph Walker in the absence of His Worship Mayor Mitchell, delivered an address, after which three cheers were given by the officers and men for (Continued on page 5.)

SHARP CRITICISM OF CANADA'S ATTITUDE ON THE GREAT WAR

Interesting Discussion at a Meeting of The Canadian Press—Providence Journal Editor Tells How Hun Plots Were Exposed by His Newspaper.

TORONTO, June 15.—There was a large gathering in the auditorium of the Technical School last night at the Canadian Press Association to hear addresses on the war, the meeting being known as "Editorial Night," and open to the public.

The principal speaker was Mr. John R. Rathom, editor of the Providence Journal, who told a remarkable story of the Journal's exposure of German plots.

Mr. J. W. Daffoe, of Winnipeg, was outspoken in his criticism of Canada's attitude on the war. It was a lukewarm attitude with exception of the heroism of the men in the trenches.

Mr. Oswald Mayrand, of La Press, of Montreal, put a somewhat new complexion on the attitude of Quebec. Only the English press outside Quebec attached importance to the visionary campaign led by Bourassa, who partly deluded the people and partly deceived themselves. Quebec opposition to conscription was due mainly to the repugnance of a peaceful people to warlike undertakings. They had not the remotest intention of seeking annexation or independence. If conscription came at last they would obey the law.

German Plots Exposed.

Mr. Rathom's story of his journal's work was full of thrills. He told first what the United States was doing to win the war, and then went on to give particulars of certain exposures of German duplicity. It was the Journal which secured the original of Bryan's assurance to Ambassador Bernstorff that President Wilson did not mean anything by his protests.

For seventeen months an agent of the Providence Journal was in the Ambassador's office as assistant secretary, and it was not till Bernstorff was leaving that he was aware of his identity. Mr. Rathom also told of the deciphering of elaborate telegrams in code when important news was despatched to Berlin under the guise of market reports.

The Huns Financed Casement.

By the substitution of a leather bag on one of the railways, an agent secured from Heinrich Albert a bundle of papers which showed that Sir Roger Casement's attempt on Ireland was hatched and financed in Germany.

Particularly thrilling was the story of how a girl stenographer of the Journal was sent to the German consulate in order to mark a box of secret documents which was being sent out. The girl sat on the box, and Von Papen, who was on watch, sealed himself beside her and opened a flirtation.

The girl coquettishly drew on the box with a red pencil two hearts, and Von Papen himself drew an arrow threw them. It was by this mark that the authorities at Falmouth were able to pick out the box.

ECONOMY HAS BECOME PINDER'S WATCHWORD

The Public Accounts Committee met this morning and made some progress with the auditor's report. Some criticism was offered but no report appeared to be furnished of the work of the Farm Settlement Board, and while no exception was taken to the accounts the committee was of the opinion that an annual report should be furnished, showing the farms purchased, from whom, price paid and to whom sold. The usefulness of the Board was admitted, but some of the methods adopted were thought to be open to criticism.

Mr. Osman Heard.

The Jordan Memorial Sanitarium accounts were then taken up. Mr. C. J. Osman, one of the commissioners, was in attendance. He said that on his appointment as a commissioner he began to fear that he had undertaken a serious obligation when he found out that the cost of running the institution was something like \$3,000 per head of the inmates as against \$800 per head for receipts, and he was strongly of the opinion that it would be advisable to adopt some other system. It must not be forgotten, however, that the institution was only in its infancy, and the expenses were proportionately heavier at the outset. The property was a most valuable one, consisting of upwards of 1,200 acres of land besides the building, and such a property could not be turned to its best account without considerable initial expenditure. The

No Provision for Poor.

The most unfortunate feature in connection with the institution was the fact that there was no accommodation provided for people who could not afford to pay the present charges. This was a matter which would have to be remedied in the near future, and the matter was one which was giving the commissioners a good deal of thought but he hoped that before long some satisfactory solution would be reached.

Mr. Pinder for Economy.

Mr. Pinder thought the institution was managed on too extravagant a (Continued on page 4.)