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The Daily Mail

* The Weather. *
* Maritime: Generally fair, with *
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VOL. XXIII., No. 39

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE AMERICAN FLAG HAS BEEN ORDERED DOWN IN BELGIUM

Americans Are Still Held Prisoners by the Germans

Government May Soon Make a Peremptory Demand For Release of Men Taken on the Yarrowdale---An American Schooner Illegally Sunk by Hun Pirates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The government began today to feel the insistent need for some sort of action soon to open a way for movement of shipping now held up in American ports by suspension of sailings on account of the German submarine campaign. Reports on the accumulating freight are now reaching officials regularly, and although the situation is not yet regarded as serious, it is apparent that American industries will be affected unless transatlantic shipping starts moving before long.

At the present stage of the German-American situation attention is centred in President Wilson, and there is a growing belief that he will take no steps, even to the furnishing of defensive armament to merchant ships, without first consulting Congress. Hourly interest is becoming keener as to whether the President will do this and when.

The sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law in the Mediterranean by an Austrian submarine, probably with warning, is regarded by officials here as illegal, inasmuch as the cargo was not contraband and the submarine displayed no flag, but since no lives were lost it is believed the incident will not in itself develop into a cause for drastic action by the United States government. Within the next few days the State Department may send a peremptory demand to Berlin for release of the Americans brought in by the prize ship Yarrowdale and held as prisoners.

An American Who Lately Left Germany Says Huns Have Less Than 200 Submarines

LONDON, Feb. 15.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Times quotes an American who has just arrived there from Frankfurt, where he had resided for eighteen months, as saying that the Germans have a great and surprising number of new troops. The despatch says that every German man of military age who is not engaged in the munition industry has been drafted into the army.

In reference to the submarine campaign, the American said that the stories current in Holland about the immense number of German submarines were German bluff, as he claimed to have information that there were not two hundred of the undersea craft available.

Referring to the food situation, he said: "The Allies have them down pretty well; but they are prepared for more hardship. The Germans can stand anything. I left Germany because the situation was growing too bad to be pleasant."

U. S. FLAG ORDERED DOWN IN BELGIUM.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Official word has been received here that Brand Whitlock, U. S. minister to Belgium, has been ordered by the German authorities to lower the American flag over the United States legation at Brussels. While the news aroused deep feeling in official quarters, and admittedly added to the tension of the situation with Germany, it appeared doubtful whether it was a ground for taking action, as Mr. Whitlock while in Belgium had only represented the American relief work in that country.

MUST SOON TAKE ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—While it still was indicated that the accumulation of violations of American rights might lead President Wilson to go before Congress at any time, it was stated today that he has made no definite plans for taking such a step. The opinion grows among officials, however, that such a step could not be long deferred.

GERARD REACHES PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador at Berlin, and party of 42 persons in all, arrived in Paris this morning from Berne, Switzerland. They were met at the station by United States Ambassador Sharp and the embassy staff.

AERIAL ATTACK ON BRUGES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—"Naval airplanes yesterday attacked the harbor and shipping of Bruges," says an official statement issued today. "A considerable weight of bombs was dropped with most successful results. One of our airplanes was shot down by a Fokker. The pilot and observer were captured after having burnt their machine. Another Fokker was engaged and destroyed by our airplanes."

SCARCITY OF COAL IN ONTARIO

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Unable to obtain coal sufficient to keep the fires going, the University of Ottawa officials have been keeping their buildings heated by burning sawdust during the past few days. This they secure from a mill in Hull, across the river.

There are about 300 families in the city without coal.

Situation Acute in Belleville.

Belleville, Ont., Feb. 15.—The coal situation in this city is becoming acute, and the dealers today delivered only in quarter ton lots. Unless there is an arrival of cars here within a day or two there will virtually be a famine.

Cut Through the German Lines

Each detachment made an attack yesterday on the Oise and the line penetrated as far as the second German line, the War Office announces.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 15, 2, 17. Regimental Orders by Lt. Col. W. H. Grey, O. C. 71st York Regt.:

The annual meeting of the officers of the 71st York Regt. will be held at the Barker House, Fredericton, on Wednesday evening, the 21st inst., at 7.30 p. m. A full attendance is requested to consider matters of great importance. L. THURROTT, Lieut., Acting Adj. 71st Regt.

Huns And Russians In a Wolf Hunt

Petrograd, Feb. 15.—A wolf hunt which both Russian and German soldiers joined in, is described in correspondence from the Polish front.

Parties of Russian and German scouts met recently and were hotly engaged in a skirmish when a large pack of wolves appeared on the scene and attacked the wounded.

Hostilities were at once suspended and Germans and Russians instinctively attacked the pack, killing about fifty of the wolves. After the hunt the soldiers returned to their own lines.

Radio Message From Airplane

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 14.—E. J. Simon, a radio engineer of New York city, today sent a radio message from an airplane over a distance of 112 miles to a receiving station. The current for the sending set was derived from a small generator driven by a two blade wind propeller.

Simon also is working on the development of radio telegraphy as applied to airplanes and experiments between airplanes in flight will be conducted shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McKay and son, Master Donald McKay, arrived from Truro last evening to attend the funeral of Mrs. McKay's father, the late Mr. Wilnot Colou.

Mr. W. Rankine, of St. John, is in the city. Mr. I. Archibald, of Boston, is a guest at the Queen.

BRITISH KEEP UP THE WORRYING PROCESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Canadians Pull off Two Successful Raids On Enemy Trenches---Our Troops Keep Themselves in Splendid Fighting Condition all the Time.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 15.—The past thirty hours have witnessed three of the British raids which are carried out daily and nightly with the most successful results. The life unsparingly conducted by the Canadians, who really invented the practice of trench raiding, which has now spread throughout the British army.

These raids, added to the steady progress by which the British on both sides of the Ancre, are evidence that the coldest weather of the war on this front has not stopped the constant worrying pressure that the British seek to exert upon the Germans on this front.

Germans Opposite the British Line are Being Kept Constantly on the Defensive

Old soldiers say that there is nothing quite so valuable as these minor operations for keeping the troops in fighting trim, while nothing is so depressing and injurious to morale as the constant defensive which the Germans have endured all winter opposite the British lines. In this respect the British are very unlike the French in their methods of winter warfare.

General Haig's method has been one of unceasing bombardment, punctuated by daily raids and minor attacks, which have brought in a constant stream of prisoners and inflicted a heavy toll of casualties on the Germans.

The French, on the other hand, prefer lying quietly in their trenches for long periods and then attacking suddenly on a wide front in a sharp, fierce combat.

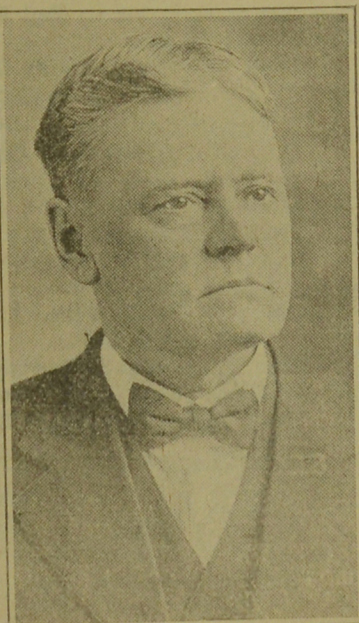
Canadian Boys Made a Complete Wreck of The German Trenches Before Withdrawing

The British have not the same appreciation of the dramatic as the French, but believe implicitly in the efficiency of the steady grinding down process which they are carrying out.

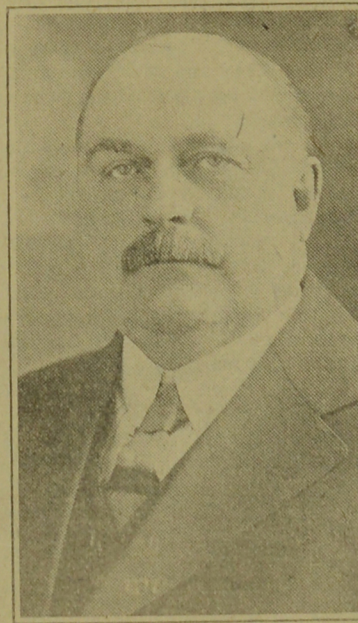
In their biggest raid the Canadians captured 47 prisoners of the 11th Bavarians, who only came into the lines the day before. The Canadians remained in the German trenches for more than an hour and left them completely wrecked.

The most important work was probably the blowing in of four mine shafts by which they leaped in living tombs scores of Germans who were tunnelling toward the British lines. The Germans tried to cut off the Canadians with a double barrage fire and the attacked, but they only succeeded in inflicting a few casualties.

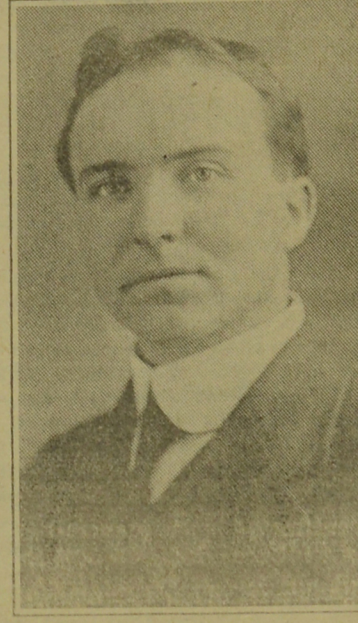
YORK'S OPPOSITION CANDIDATES



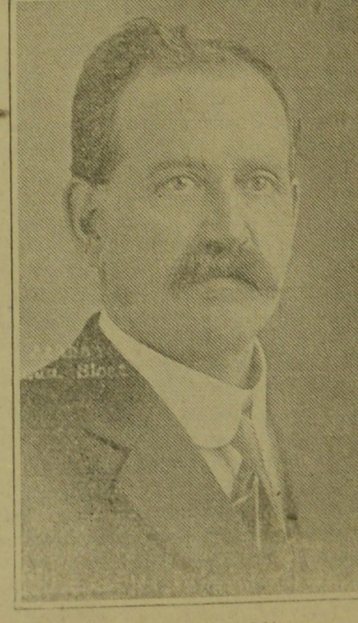
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