

***** **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: Strong north and west winds, cold, with occasional light snow or sleet.

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917

TWO CENTS PER COPY

MORE SUCCESSES FOR BRITISH IN THE VICINITY OF ARRAS

South American Nations To Join the Entente Allies

Pro Ally Demonstrations in Rio Janeiro---Argentine Republic Will Support the Position Taken by the United States---Uruguay May Break With Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, April 11.—At a cabinet council yesterday it was decided that Brazil should sever her relations with Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, April 11.—It is expected in diplomatic circles here that other South American nations will soon follow the example of Brazil in severing relations with Germany. The Chilean minister is continuing his conference with Dr. L. Muller, the Brazilian foreign minister, who subsequently conferred with President Wenceslau Braz. Spain will take charge of German interests in the Brazilian republic.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 11.—The Uruguayan government today issued a decree of neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany and between Cuba and Germany.

RIO JANEIRO, April 11.—Pro-ally demonstrations are growing in volume throughout the city. The flags of the Entente are visible everywhere, and the streets are thronged with parades cheering for Great Britain and France and shouting "Down with Germany!"

MONTEVIDEO, April 11.—It is asserted in official circles that a rupture of relations between Uruguay and Germany is probable.

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The government issued a declaration late last night announcing that it supported the position of the United States in reference to the declaration of war against Germany.

LONDON, April 11.—The British have captured the village and heights of Monchy le Preaux early this morning, according to a British official report. The village of La Bergere was also captured and satisfactory progress is reported as being made on other parts of the battle front.

German Newspapers Give Little Prominence To the News from South American Republics

COPENHAGEN, April 11, via London.—The German press has so far passed over the South American situation almost without comment. Despatches regarding the possibility of Brazil and other Latin-American republics joining the Allies are given as little prominence as possible.

The Sunday papers refrain generally from printing news in regard to the situation in South America and the Berlin and Hamburg papers of Tuesday print the South American despatches on the inside or rear pages without a line of comment.

The American situation in Mentral receives the scantiest attention. Director Zimmerman, of the Lokal Anzeiger, reads a little lecture to Austria and Bulgaria on their tardiness in breaking relations with the United States.

Swedish Government to Maintain Neutrality Between the United States and Germany

STOCKHOLM, via London, April 11.—Foreign Minister Lindman has handed to United States Ambassador Morris a formal notice by the Swedish government that it intends to preserve strict neutrality between America and Germany, and for this purpose renews and reiterates the declaration of neutrality issued at the outbreak of the war. The Swedish government has accepted Austria-Hungary's request to take over diplomatic representation of the dual monarchy in Washington.

GERMANS STOP MAIL SERVICE.

BERLIN, via London, April 11.—Germany has stopped all mail services, both direct and indirect, between this country and the United States. Telegraph services also have been stopped.

AMERICANS AT THE FRONT.

PARIS, April 11.—It was decided today that the Lafayette flying squadron, composed of Americans who have distinguished themselves at the front, will change from the French to the American military uniform and hereafter carry the American flag at the French front.

CANADIAN LOSSES WERE NOT HEAVY

Ottawa, April 11.—The victorious battle at Vimy Ridge, in which the Canadians played such a prominent part, has not been accomplished without a resultant loss of life, but in proportion to the numbers engaged and the severity of the fighting, the list is not heavy. The military department this morning received a private cable stating that in the big battle the officer casualties, all told, killed and wounded, totalled 89. A hundred casualties from the ranks are reported, but this is thought to be incomplete. It is understood that some officers of high rank were hit, including a Brigadier General, whose injuries were so slight as to permit him to return to duty.

Serious Fire Loss At Woodstock

Woodstock, N. B., April 11.—John Athereton, one of our leading citizens, sustained a severe loss this morning. A fire started in the barn and consumed the greater part of the house, very little being saved. The members of the family escaped, very scantily clad, to neighboring houses. The property damage was about \$4,000, with but \$1,600 insurance on the house and furniture. Mr. Athereton being one of the oldest residents of the town and one of its best citizens, his loss is felt by his many friends.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. D. P. Lewin, of St. John, is registered at the Queen.
 Mr. W. A. Ewing, of St. John, is in the city on business before the Supreme Court.
 Coun. W. P. Lawson, of McAdam, is in the city today.
 Mr. L. H. Timmins, jr., of Burnt Hill, is registered at the Queen.
 Hon. P. J. Veniot, M. P. P., of Bathurst, arrived in the city last night.

FREEDOM OF EDINBURG FOR PREMIER OF CANADA

Sir Robert Borden Refers to the Entry of the United States Into the War--His Remarks Were Loudly Cheered.

EDINBURGH, April 11.—The entry of the United States into the world war was the chief subject of an address here today by Sir Robert L. Borden, the Canadian premier, on the occasion of the granting of the freedom of the city to Premier Borden, to Lieut. General Jan Christian Smuts, of the Union of South Africa, and the Maharajah of Bikanar, who are in Great Britain to attend the Imperial Conference. Premier Borden's first mention of the United States was greeted with a long burst of cheering.

"Since we were invited to receive this honor," said the Canadian Premier, "a great event has occurred which must have a profound effect not only on the war, but on the whole future of the British Empire. The President of the United States, in a message of wonderful eloquence and lucidity and of convincing reasoning, invited the Congress to declare war upon Germany. In this splendid message he set forth an admirable and worthy vindication of the causes which led the Empire to take up arms. None can deny that the United States exercised all patience and made every effort consistent with honor and self-respect to avoid war with Germany. The fact that Congress by almost an unanimous vote declared war is the last and most convincing proof that the spirit of the German military autocracy is inhuman, devilish, and must be cast out."

"It is hard to realize how this spirit could have exercised so profound an influence on the German people. But the madness which leads a nation to abandon the tenets of civilization and revert to the most savage barbarism can lead only to self-destruction."

BRITISH TOOK HUNS BY SURPRISE IN THE BIG BATTLE OF ARRAS

Enemy Artillery Was Unable to Retaliate In Kind---Many Guns Captured and Others Were Demolished---Barb Wire Entanglement Obliterated.

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

British Headquarters in France, via London, April 11.—The speed and power of the British assault, in what will probably be known in history as the battle of Arras, seems to have thoroughly surprised the Germans. So much so in fact that their usual retaliatory artillery fire has been absolutely negligible during the last two days.

This is partly due, of course, to the number of guns captured, to which must be added the number knocked out by the British artillery before the actual assault began. It is also due to the fact that the Germans have been too busy trying to get their remaining guns away from immediate danger to other firing position to bother firing them at the enemy.

In a German artillery position east of Arras, known as Battery Valley, could be seen the remains of twenty-four field pieces today. A trip over the newly taken lines revealed a condition of trenches closely approximating those recently evacuated by the Germans in the valley of the Somme.

Many dugouts remained with only damaged portals, but the trenches, including all communication lines, have been unmercifully battered about. So successful was the artillery barrier set up by the British back of the German lines that some of the German prisoners reported they had been without food supplies for four days.

Artillery Work of the British Was Thorough And Accelerated the Attacks of the Infantry

The barbed wire entanglements protecting the German positions were obliterated and only stray strands could be seen here and there on the first line. The thoroughness with which the wire-cutting was carried out by the artillery was a big factor in accelerating the speed of the infantry in the attack.

The zest of offensive warfare could be felt in all parts of the British front today. Troops were swinging forward with bands playing gay tunes. The Scotch troops, behind their pipers, were particularly picturesque, for not even the vicissitudes of nearly three years of war have caused them to discard their kilts. Out over the newly won ground airplanes were scouting, while beneath them were tanks at rest. The tanks had done splendidly thought, especially in attacking strongly wired points with which the artillery had not dealt.

Some German "anti-tanks" were captured. Machine guns and trench mortars were taken in such large numbers they have not yet been counted.

Two German Howitzers Charged by the British Cavalry in the Open and Captured

A cavalry corps had the unique distinction of capturing two big howitzers. They charged these guns in the open, killing several members of the crew before the others surrendered.

A German motor transport column was captured intact. It had expected to meet German troops at a certain point, but encountered British instead. The drivers said that when they left Douai there was no idea that the attackers had reached so far.

Thousands of German prisoners could be seen along the roads today. Some had little round caps, others were wearing the great "coal scuttle" steel helmets. Although the intense cold continues, only a few had overcoats. They are a docile lot, and somewhat surprised their captors by carefully sorting themselves into their respective units before being registered and temporarily caged. Smaller cages were provided for the officers. Four of the latter have been in a furious rage ever since they were taken. They were in a forward observation post, they said, and saw the infantry coming back from their front line, but had no idea that they were actually retreating. Their anger was due to the failure of these troops to give them warning so that they too could flee.