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Notice to Advertisers.  
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In order to ensure changes  
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# The Daily Mail

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The Weather.  
\*\*\*\*\*  
Maritime: Strong west and  
northwest winds. Partly fair,  
becoming colder on Thursday,  
with snow flurries.  
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VOL. XXIV., No. 7      FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918      TWO CENTS PER COPY

## TELLS OF GOOD WORK BY BRITISH TROOPS ON CAMBRAI FRONT

### Military Attache to the British Embassy at Washington Gives Out Important Statement--German Claims are Ridi- culed--Some Important Facts.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In answer to German claims of accomplishments in their increased counter attack at Cambrai, Brigadier General McLachlan, military attache of the British Embassy here, issued a statement tonight recounting some of the things done by the British and French, with the comment that there is no necessity for pessimism.  
“On the 20th of November, 1917,” said Gen. McLachlan, “the British made their celebrated attack opposite Cambrai and captured both the Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg support line along a front of some nine miles. Ten days later, on the 30th of November, the Germans, heavily reinforced, tried to recapture all the lost ground, and in their own words to ‘turn our embryonic victory into defeat by an encircling cover attack.’ They claim to have taken 6,000 prisoners and 100 guns. I do not admit the accuracy of these figures, but assuming for the sake of argument that these figures are correct, I should like to give a few facts as to what the British did.”

### BRITISH STILL HOLD THE HINDENBURG LINE AND SUPPORT LINE ON A NINE MILE FRONT

“These guns were the first guns lost by the British on the western front since the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and before this battle of the 30th of November, 1917, the British on the western front had only lost 84 guns, whereas the number of German guns captured by us since the beginning of the war is 614.  
“The net result of the fighting on the Cambrai front is that we still remain in possession of both the Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg support line on a front of nine miles. On this front we have advanced a distance of between three thousand and four thousand yards. We have captured since the 20th of November 14,000 prisoners and 138 guns, captures which are considerably greater than those claimed by the Germans. In addition to these results we have inflicted casualties on the enemy which are out of all proportion to our own.”

### DURING 1917 THE BRITISH HAVE CAPTURED IN ALL 781 GUNS AND 115,000 PRISONERS

“During the year 1917 in all the areas of war the British have captured 781 guns and 115,000 prisoners. Of these 531 guns and 73,000 prisoners have been captured on the western front. Our brave allies, the French, during 1917 have captured on the western front very much the same number of guns and prisoners, though I have not the actual figures with me. This, I think, shows that there is no necessity for pessimism regarding the efforts made by the Allies on the western front.”

## FRENCH TROOPS PENETRATED HUN TRENCHES FOR NEARLY A MILE

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)  
PARIS, Jan. 8 (delayed).—In a short attack east of Mihiel today French troops penetrated German defences on a front of nearly a mile. After demolishing the positions and destroying shelters they returned to their lines with 150 prisoners and a number of machine guns, the official statement issued tonight by the War Office says. The French also repulsed an enemy attempt in Champagne. In the Verdun sector and in Upper Alsace the artillery battles continue with unabated vigor.

## AMERICA'S OUTPUT OF NEW SHIPS

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Washington, Jan. 8.—America's probable output of merchant ships in 1918 was put at three million tons today by Homer Ferguson, President and General Manager of the Newport News shipbuilding company, testifying at the senate shipbuilding inquiry. Estimates frequently made of from five to eight million tons, he declared, were misleading to the public and should not be permitted to go unchallenged.  
Declaring that three million tons is the probable maximum production for this year, Mr. Ferguson said that Lloyd's special report estimated the steel output only at 2,500,000 tons. Although he did not condemn the wooden ship program, Mr. Ferguson said that he doubted if the vessels after they were built would be fit for trans-Atlantic service. They could be used to great advantage to coastwise trade, though.

## MAY CREATE BOARD OF WAR INDUSTRIES

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
Ottawa, Jan. 8.—The creation of a war industries board was urged upon the government today by a large delegation representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Such a board, the government was informed, had become necessary in view of the greater difficulties encountered by the Canadian manufacturers in securing raw material from the United States since the entry of the United States into the war. It was suggested that the board should consist of say five members whose duty it would be to collate and co-ordinate the needs of Canadian industries. The board would be assisted by sub-committees representing the various industries involved and composed of expert men. N. W. Rowell promised the delegation that the request would receive the very sympathetic consideration of the government.

## TRADITIONS OF THE NAVY MAINTAINED

London Jan. 9.—(via Reuters Ottawa Agency)—In connection with the loss of British destroyers cabled on December 29, it transpires that they successfully fulfilled the most important duties. When the first one was hit below the water line, the other destroyers, fishing mines and submarines unhesitatingly responded to the call for assistance and threw everything floatable overboard to the men in the water. Many of them were saved while from another destroyer sinking with all on board, all were taken off in the most skillful manner. Every one behaved in accordance with the best traditions of the British navy. A surgeon, after hours in the water attended wounded and some of the rescued.

### “The Fall of the Romanoffs”

## LONDON PRESS ON WILSON'S SPEECH

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
London, Jan. 9.—Only a small portion of President Wilson's address to congress arrived in time to be published in the first editions of the London morning newspapers, and was not given special prominence. The principal pages of the second editions, however, were recast completely to enable a big display of the main parts of the address.  
In the introductory notes the president's address is called epoch making and the item in the program referring to freedom of the seas is made conspicuous by large headings.

## BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED BY HUNS

### The Rawa Sunk in the Bristol Channel While En Route From Gibraltar--Three of the Crew Perished.

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
LONDON, Jan. 9.—The hospital ship Rawa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel on January 4, while on her way from Gibraltar, it is announced officially. All the wounded were saved. There were three casualties among the crew. The announcement follows: “His Majesty's hospital ship Rawa was torpedoed and sunk in the Bristol Channel at about midnight Jan. 4 on her way home from Gibraltar. All the wounded were safely transferred to patrol vessels. There were only three casualties among the crew, three Lascars being missing. She was displaying all the lights and markings required by the Hague Convention. She was not armed and had not been within the so-called barred zone as delimited in the statement issued by the German government January 19, 1917.”  
After making several charges of the misuse of hospital ships, which were denied specifically by the Entente governments concerned, the Germans last year suspended the immunity of these vessels in the English Channel and certain other waters. The British discontinued special markings of hospital ships on the ground that they were merely rendered conspicuous thereby and were more liable to attack. Last September King Alfonso of Spain intervened and succeeded in obtaining an agreement from the belligerents for the free movement of hospital ships within specific areas.

## CANADIAN TROOPS ARE IN THE GRIP OF A SNOW STORM

(By W. A. Willison, Canadian Press war correspondent.)  
Canadian Army Headquarters, Jan. 9.—After two days of mild weather and rain, northern France is again in the grip of winter, with a snowstorm driving over the Canadian lines. During the mild weather there was considerable activity on the front. Our battle and reconnoitering patrols have been out in strength in No Man's Land every night, but the enemy has shown little disposition to engage them after one attempted bombing raid, in which hostile parties of six and four men respectively were greeted with Lewis gun and rifle fire and effectively dispersed. Another small bombing party received such a warm reception that it retreated without throwing a bomb.  
Both the enemy and our own aircraft have been very active, not only behind the lines and in the forward areas, but in flying low over the front lines and bombing machine guns in the trenches. An enemy machine, venturing too low, fell a prey to one of our Vickers guns. It was vitally damaged and was seen to fall in the enemy's lines near Marcoing.  
Today's storm and the poor visibility has effectively prevented airplane observation. There is much satisfaction in the ranks of the Canadians over the arrival today of the first four or six portable electric light plants supplied by the Canadian government for use in the battle areas. These plants will be installed in advanced dressing stations as close to the firing line as circumstances permit. The first plant was installed today and the others will likely be in operation by the end of this week or early next week.

## Review of Operations on French Front During 1917

### SITUATION IS GLOOMY IN PETROGRAD

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
London, Jan. 9.—The situation in Petrograd is depicted in the most gloomy colors by the correspondent of the Times, who in a telegram under date of Monday, the Russian Christmas, says that no Christmas in three hundred years has been celebrated in such tragic manner. Petrograd, he adds, is full of dirt, disorder and crime. Burglary, robbery and murder in the most audacious forms prevail to an extent never known, and there is no police or other authority to which to appeal. The food situation is very critical.

### “The Fall of the Romanoffs”

## BY-ELECTION IN MANITOBA

Winnipeg, Jan. 8.—Robert Jacob, Unionist, and E. R. Leyson, Independent, were nominated today for seat “B” north Winnipeg, in the Manitoba Legislature. Polling takes place January 15.

### “The Fall of the Romanoffs”

## Field Marshal Haig Tells of the Great Difficulties Which Beset His Troops-- Progress Impeded by Wet Weather and Natural Difficulties.

(By Canadian Press direct wire.)  
LONDON, Jan. 9.—In his review of operations on the British front in Flanders and France for the year 1917, Field Marshal Haig says: “Despite the magnitude of his efforts, it was the immediate natural difficulties accentuated manifold by abnormally wet weather rather than the enemy's resistance, which limited our progress and prevented the complete capture of the Ridge. What was actually accomplished under such adverse conditions is the most conclusive proof that, given abnormally fine August weather, the capture of the whole ridge in a few weeks was well within the power of our men.  
“They advanced every time with absolute confidence in their power to overcome the enemy, even though sometimes they had to struggle through mud waist deep to reach him. As long as they could reach him they overcame him, but physical exhaustion placed narrow limits on the depth to which each advance could be pushed. The full fruits of each success consequently were not always obtainable.”

### BRITISH HAVE TAKEN 24,000 PRISONERS, 74 GUNS AND 941 MACHINE GUNS SINCE JULY 1ST

“Time after time the practically beaten enemy was enabled to reorganize and relieve and bring up reinforcements behind the sea of mud which constituted his main protection.  
“Our captures in Flanders since the end of July amount to 24,000 prisoners, 74 guns and 941 machine guns. It is certain enemy losses exceeded ours. The most important point of all is that our new and hastily trained armies again have shown that they are capable of meeting and beating the enemy's best troops under conditions which favored his defences.  
“In this respect I desire to emphasize the supreme importance of adequate training prior to placing troops in the line of battle. It is essential if sacrifice is to be avoided and success assured, that troops going into battle should first be given special training under officers who are to command them.”

### RUSSIA FAILED TO PREVENT THE ENEMY FROM TRANSFERRING DIVISIONS OF TROOPS FROM EAST

“The general conditions of the struggle this year have been very different from those contemplated at the conference in November, 1916. The great simultaneous general offensive then agreed upon did not materialize. Russia, although some of her leaders made fine efforts, not only failed to give the help expected, but even failed to prevent the enemy from transferring forty fresh divisions from her front in exchange for the tired ones used up in the west, or from replacing his losses on the west by drafts of fresh men from the east.  
“The combined Franco-British offensive in the spring was launched before Italy was ready, and the splendid effort made by Italy later was unfortunately followed by developments resulting in the weakening of the Allied forces in this theatre. Under the circumstances, the task of the British and French armies has been far heavier throughout the year than originally was anticipated, and the enemy's means of meeting our attack was greater than he or we expected.”

## SNOW AND COLD WEATHER BEING EXPERIENCED ON BRITISH FRONT

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Jan. 9.—Another heavy snow storm set in Monday night along the British front and by this morning several inches of snow were added to the already considerable depth on the ground. The weather turned colder today and a biting wind was piling up snow drifts, rendering the movement of traffic still more difficult. There is little or no fighting going on, but the men in the front lines are enduring great hardships in their bitter battle with the weather, and for spring, even though it may mean a renewal of intense hostilities. Notwithstanding the bad roads, the British machine keeps on working methodically, though somewhat slower, for the shivering men in the trenches must be provided for, and preparations must be made for a continuation of warfare.

## THE ENEMY WAS EJECTED

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
London, Jan. 9.—“At dusk yesterday evening the enemy succeeded in entering two of our advanced posts north of the Ypres-St. Aden railway, but was immediately ejected by a local counter attack,” the war office reports. “Early this morning Canadian troops carried out a successful raid south of Lens, capturing two machine guns.”

## NEW INDUSTRY FOR IRELAND

(Canadian Press direct wire.)  
London, Jan. 9.—Referring to the government's decision to erect an aircraft factory in Ireland the Times says that several airdromes are now being built there. The establishment of a new and important industry, it adds, is stimulating the national imagination and there will be no lack of Irish recruits for the flying corps.