

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Strong winds and gales from west and northwest.
Thursday, colder, with snow flurries.

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FREDERICTON, N. B. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17 1914

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GERMANS HAVE MODIFIED PLAN OF ATTACK

INCREASED PAY FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS

Premier Asquith Tells the House of Commons That Lord Kitchener Has a Plan Prepared--The War Referred to as Greatest Emergency in Which the Country has ever been Placed--Government Determined to Carry it to a Successful Issue.

London, Nov. 16--The meeting of the House of Commons today was entirely devoted to war measures, and without partizan politics. Premier Asquith requested a vote of \$1,125,000,000 and another million soldiers, both of which the House granted without a dissenting voice.

The condition and a morale of the soldiers; the inevitable spy system and the press censorship were discussed freely. The prime minister characterized the crisis as "the greatest emergency in which the country has ever been placed." He said there was already under arms 1,200,000 men; that the war was costing nearly \$5,000,000 per day, and that the government proposed to lend Belgium \$50,000,000 and Serbia \$4,000,000 without interest until the end of the war.

Timothy Healy, the Irish Nationalist, said that the money should be given to them.

John Hodge, the Labor member for Lancashire, endorsed the proposal, with the suggestion:

"Later on we can collect it from the German emperor."

Reginald McKenna, secretary for home affairs, informed the House that there were 14,500 alien enemies in the concentration camps in the British Isles, and 29,000 at large.

Walter H. Long, Unionist, said the country was not likely to be faced with the stupendous problems of unemployment, which might naturally have been expected. He believed, also, that all the men needed for the army would be forthcoming, because the spirit of the country was so magnificent. He congratulated the government, on behalf of the opposition, on its "steadfast determination to carry the war to a successful conclusion."

Mr. Long, Mr. Healy and Lord Charles Beresford discussed the question of publicity, and urged that the country should be given fuller details of the achievements of the troops in the field.

William Henry Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.

Mr. Healy demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependents of the soldiers. He said:

"We are not going to have crippled warriors in the workhouses again, or their dependents thrown upon the scrap heap."

In his closing address, Premier Asquith placed the burden of the censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greatest part of the fighting, and where the fighting was being carried on.

INCREASED PAY FOR TROOPS.

Dealing with the matter of pay, the premier said:

"The insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country, but has become an indecency and scandal when men are laying down their lives."

He announced that Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, had prepared a scheme for increased pay.

He concluded by declaring that sickness among the troops had not exceeded ten, possibly fifteen per cent, and that he believed no body of men had ever been brought together who

had comforted themselves better than the present army.

The premier told the House that the largest portion of the first £150,000,000 already had been expended in the conduct of military operations, loans to the allies and disbursements for the securing of food supplies for this country. The expenditure for sugar, which had been especially large, would, in the belief of the premier, ultimately be recouped to the exchequer. A considerable sum had been spent to secure the control of the railroads to the government, and the expenditure included provisions for refugees.

With regard to the purpose of the new credit, the far greater bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures, the premier said. The civil expenditures were inconsiderable and they would be largely for the purposes of securing food supplies, and for further commodities necessary for the British, the use of which must be made impossible for the enemy.

HUGE LOANS TO DOMINIONS.

Another large item was made up of loans of money to others amounting to £43,000,000. The principal items in this list were to the Belgian government, £10,000,000, and to Serbia, £200,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war. Other loans to the self-governing dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, countries which, under ordinary conditions, would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would account for £30,250,000 of the new credit, for the reason that the government has undertaken the responsibility of raising loans for these dominions.

Regarding the cost of the war, Premier Asquith said he declined to delve into the future, or speculate on what commitments it might be necessary for Great Britain to incur later, but up to last Saturday the actual additional expenditure falling upon the exchequer amounted to between £900,000 and £1,000,000 a day. Having regard for the enormous scale of the operations and other considerations, this sum, the premier said, did not exceed the estimates of expenditure that might reasonably have been expected.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION IS CLEARING

(Special to The Mail.)

Washington, Nov. 17--A settlement of the Mexican situation was forecasted in a despatch from United States Consul Stillman to the White House today, in which it was said that Provisional President Gutierrez had accepted the proposal of General Carranza to retire and leave the country. The details of the despatch were not made known. President Wilson expressed his satisfaction over the manner in which the situation was clearing itself.

Have Been Compelled to Give up the Attempt to Cross the River Yser---The Attacks on Nieuport Have Lost Much of Their Strength--- Several Bridges Blown Up

British Losses in Attack on Turkish Fortress on the Persian Gulf Placed at one Thousand Killed and Wounded--British Steamer Lecorentina From Buenos Ayres to Liverpool is Overdue and it is Feared was Sunk by a German Cruiser.

Amsterdam, Nov. 17--The Germans have modified their plan of attack in Flanders.

The attempted crossing of the River Yser has been abandoned.

The attacks on Nieuport not so violent yesterday and no progress was made in the vicinity of Dixmude. This information is received in a despatch to the Telegraf from its correspondent at Sluis.

Across the border of Holland from Belgium on the North the Germans Yesterday blew up several bridges near the Dutch frontier.

FEAR STEAMER HAS BEEN SUNK

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Nov 17--The Times this morning says "No news has been received of the Houlder Line S. S. Lacorentina since she left Buenos Aires on October 5th for Liverpool, and fears are expressed for her safety. She had about 3500 tons of frozen meat which may be estimated to be worth 210,000 pounds sterling. It was reported by the captain of the Vandyck early in the month that the Lacorentina had not been captured by the Karlshue. The Liner was equipped for defence and one theory is that she was in action with the German armed liner Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which was known to be prowling off the North coast of South America, and the vessel was sunk by her"

SERVIANS FOUGHT STUBBORNLY

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 17--The Fifth and sixth corps of the Austrian army have reached Knolubra in Serbia after nine days fighting against a stubborn Serbian resistance, says an official statement given out by the war office in Vienna. The statement declares that more than 8,000 prisoners, forty guns and thirty-one machine guns were captured.

TO HAVE GERMANIZED NAMES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Paris, Nov. 17--The German Postal authorities have issued an elaborate table of Germanized names

for Belgian cities and of the "Annexed territory" in Northern France among these latter one learns that Calais will henceforth be known as Kales, Dunkirk as Dunkirchen, Lille as Ryssel and Bologne as Boenen. Further east, Besancon becomes Bisenz. Nancy is altered to Nazig while Espinal and Vesoul will be known as Spienelen and Wisel.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Amsterdam, Nov. 17--The British lost 1,000 in killed and wounded in their assault and capture of the stronghold at the head of the Persian Gulf according to an official statement issued in Constantinople received here via Berlin.

EARLS COURT A REFUGE CAMP.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

LONDON, NOV. 17--THE GREAT AREA OF EARLS COURT, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PLEASURE SPOTS OF LONDON, WHICH IS WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS, HAS BEEN TURNED INTO A BIG REFUGE CAMP FOR THE BELGIANS. THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER AND UNTIL THREE WEEKS AGO EARLS COURT WAS THE SCENE OF "SUNNY SPAIN," WITH A BIG BILLARD ROOM, RESTAURANT, CINEMATAGRAPH AND ALL THE OTHER FEATURES OF AN AMUSEMENT PARK. ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE GOVERNMENT AND THE OFFICERS OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD PUT IN CHARGE.

U.S. WARSHIP IS RUSY.

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

LONDON, NOV. 17--WORD WAS RECEIVED HERE FROM ATHENS TODAY OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE U.S. CRUISER TENNESSEE AT VURLA, NEAR SMYRNA. ACCORDING TO THE MESSAGE, THE WARSHIP TOOK STEPS TO PROTECT BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN RESIDENTS THERE. THE AUTHORITIES AT SMYRNA HAVE FLED TO THE INTERIOR, ACCORDING TO MESSAGES RECEIVED HERE, TO ESCAPE THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ALLIES.

London, Nov 16--Today has been one of the most uneventful in the history of the war, as far as great results are concerned. The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops, both in the east and the west.

The Russians on the border of East Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, which is their natural element, clad in sheep skin jackets, similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Filizzards have swept the trenches in Belgium and Northern France, and brought great suffering to the wounded, as well as to the men in the field. A large area of West Flanders, around Dixmude, has been flooded by the heavy rains, and is no man's land for fighting.

The French and German reports of today are contradictory, as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snow storm. Paris announces that the Germans, in attempting to cross the canal near Dixmude, were thrown back, that the Allies recaptured several strategic points, and repulsed the German attacks southeast of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Bixchoote.

An observer with the British army, who furnishes the newspaper reports from the front, announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have greatly decreased in force during the past few days, and that they bear no semblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of

VICTORY FOR ALLIES

If the Germans have abandoned their repeated furious battering ram efforts, their failure to thrust back the Allies lines and reach Calais, will, from the Allies point of view constitute a distinct victory for the Allies, since it is asserted, they have not tried nor were they expected to accomplish anything more than to hold their own on the defensive.

Petrograd reports that the Russian campaign is developing favorably in East Prussia. From other sources, the inhabitants of that country are said to be beginning to flee before the menace of a second invasion. On the Polish frontier, and in Galicia, two enormous armies are massing for a battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the east.

The possibility is being discussed that the Austrians may abandon Cracow without defence, rather than submit the city to a destructive bombardment.

GLASGOW AT RIO JANEIRO

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16--The British cruiser Glasgow, which was one of the vessels engaged with the German squadron off the coast of Chile, Nov.

Continued on page five.