

THE WEATHER.
Maritime—Moderate westerly and
northerly winds, fair and
comparatively cool.

OPERA HOUSE
TODAY 8:30 P. M.
"THE BIRTH OF A NATION"

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NO CHANCE FOR DOUBLE MEANING IN U.S. NOTE; ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR TURKS NEAR ERZERUM

THREE ATTACKS REPULSED BY FRENCH AT LES ESPARGES

Break Through French Line for 200 Yards,
but Are Driven Out With Heavy Losses—
Gain Possession of Stone Quarry at Hau-
dremont.

The Germans near Haudremont, northeast of Verdun, in a bayonet attack in which heavy casualties were inflicted on the French, have captured a stone quarry, around which they gained a footing Monday.

There has been considerable artillery activity west of the Meuse on Hill 304, the French first lines between Dead Man's Hill and Cumieres. At Les Esparges the Germans, after three attacks, entered French trenches on a front of about 200 yards, but were immediately expelled from them, suffering serious losses.

Artillery duels are still in progress on the Russian front, but there has been no important change in positions. A Russian attack against Austrian positions on the Upper Sereth river, in Galicia, was repulsed.

The Italians have captured Monte Fume Pass from the Austrians and taken the extreme western peak of Monte Ancois, where the Austrian trenches were shattered with heavy casualties to their occupants.

Still another defeat of the Turks in the region of Erzerum is recorded by the Russians. Near Aschala the Russians, in a night attack, captured strongly organized hills and inflicted severe casualties on the Turks, who left hundreds of dead on the field of battle.

Germany's position with respect to the House of Commons, the premier has told the House of Commons, unless the disagreement among the members of the cabinet can be amicably settled there will be a break up of the coalition ministry.

The reply of Great Britain and France to the American government protesting against their interference with maritime commerce has been cabled to Washington.

RUSSIAN ARMY OF CAUCASUS SCORES IMPORTANT GAIN

Takes Chain of Strongly Organized
Hills West of Erzerum in Night
Attack--Enemy Leaves Hundreds
of Dead on Field.

Petrograd, via London, April 19, 9.30 p. m.—The official communication issued by general headquarters today reads:

"In the Drinsk region, south of Gashunovka, during the night of April 18, the Germans poured a tremendous fire into one of our trenches at the village of Givorka, then attacked and carried a trench, which we recaptured by a counter-attack.

"In the Black Sea one of our submarines, although attacked by an enemy airman, succeeded in sinking a steamer and a sailing ship near the entrance of the Bosphorus under a heavy fire from the enemy.

"In the Ledro Valley, with the destruction of the enemy's successive lines of resistance, we continue a gradual advance toward the summit of Monte Sperone.

"There is marked artillery activity from the region of the River Adige to Brenta. In the Sugana Valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Laganza torrent broke down under our fire.

"Most of the enemy in the trenches here were buried under the debris or killed. Survivors of the Kaiserjaeger regiment, aggregating 164, including nine officers, fell into our hands. In addition we captured a large quantity of arms, ammunition and other war material.

"Wednesday morning an enemy column which was hastily proceeding toward Monte Sier was dispersed by our artillery."

ITALIANS TOO HAVE WON GROUND

Drive Out Enemy Forces from
Monte Fume Pass, 3,408
Metres Above Sea.

Rome, April 19, via London, April 19.—The following communication was issued today:

"In the region of Adamello, Monday, our Alpine troops drove out the last remaining enemy detachments along the summit of the range and occupied Monte Fume Pass, 3,402 metres above sea level.

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"The Belgian official statement says: 'Reciprocal artillery actions occurred, notably south of Saint Georges, in the neighborhood of Dixmude and near the Ferryman's House.'

LLOYD GEORGE CONTROLS THE SITUATION

Unionist Ministry with Him as
Head Considered a Possibility
in Event of Break-up of
Present Government.

London, April 19.—After the ministerial conference this evening a more hopeful feeling that the break-up of the government will be avoided prevailed in the parliamentary lobbies.

David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, controls the situation, and it can be proved to him that the useful men for service under the colors are not so numerous as the cabinet proposal for a universal conscription bill, to be put in operation only if 50,000 men per month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system.

The unstarred married men of the labor party met tonight and resolved to ask the government to hold a secret session of parliament to discuss the recruiting problem, particularly with regard to the military authorities consider essential.

In the event of the conscriptionists carrying the day and breaking up the government it is possible that Premier Asquith might attempt the reconstruction of the cabinet with Liberals and Laborites, or he might appeal to the country by a general election.

On the other hand, Mr. Asquith and the ministers favoring voluntarism might retire and recommend the King to summon Andrew Bonar Law to form a cabinet. In some quarters a Unionist ministry, with David Lloyd George as premier, is considered not impossible.

London Press
Comment On
Wilson Note

London, April 20.—Although the text of President Wilson's message to congress did not reach London in time for the morning papers to comment fully, all devote considerable space to the American situation. The Daily Chronicle says editorially:

FIRE SECOND BEFORE CREW HAD CHANCE TO LEAVE

Survivor of British Steamer
Chic Brings Another Story
of Huns' Disregard of Laws
of Humanity.

Shields, England, April 19 (1.45 p. m.)—Survivors of the British steamer Chic, which was recently torpedoed and sank while on a voyage from Halifax for Manchester with a cargo of pulp, have arrived here.

Seventeen members of the crew of the steamer took to a lifeboat, which capsized and one of the men was drowned. The seamen say that while the captain of the Chic and his officers and part of the crew were still on board the steamer the submarine boarded took to a gig.

The President considers that the next step depends solely upon Germany, and that three or four days constitute a reasonable time for a reply. He is willing to discuss how submarine warfare may be conducted within the limits of international law and humanity, after Germany abandons her present methods.

Diplomatic history records but one instance, as yet, where a breaking of relations between two first class powers has not eventually brought war—that which now exists between Germany and Italy.

Congress received the President's declaration of his course with mixed evidences of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democratic and Republican, thought the President hardly could do less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. "Unless the Imperial government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German empire altogether.

The United States, the communication declares, considers the torpedoing of the Sussex not only proved by the evidence, but actually substantiated by the German disclaimer of responsibility.

GERMANY MUST RESTRICT HER SUBMARINE WAR TO WARSHIPS

Upon That Rock Friendly Relations Between
Her and United States Must be Rent—
Note from President Almost Ultimatum—
No More Parleying Until Berlin Agrees to
Abandon Present Submarine Methods.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson's long-expected final warning to Germany that the United States will break off diplomatic relations unless she abandons her present methods of submarine warfare, and immediately declares her intention to do so, was delivered today in a note to Berlin and was announced by the President in an address to a joint session of Congress.

The President demands nothing else than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce.

The President's address and the note to Germany are virtually identical. Mr. Wilson declares, in equivocal terms, that only by Germany acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

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GRUESOME FIND MADE BY KING'S COUNTY MAN

D. B. Keith, of Newtown,
Finds Badly Decomposed
Body Believed to be that of
Sherman Constantine, Missing
for Months.

Sussex, April 19.—A gruesome find made today by D. B. Keith, a farmer at Newtown, probably clears up a mystery which has excited the minds of many residents of that vicinity and adjoining parish for several months.

Early last fall, some time in October or November, a young man 23 years of age, named Sherman Constantine, drove cattle from the farm of Beverley Coates at Havelock and delivered them to Fletcher Oldfield, Newtown. He started for Havelock again after a short visit at Oldfield's, some time during the afternoon, but never reached his destination, and although an effort made to find him no trace could ever be obtained of his whereabouts and his disappearance has been shrouded in mystery.

This afternoon Mr. Keith left his house and went to a meadow about a quarter of a mile distant to repair some fencing, and while engaged in cutting down a small tree he noticed the dead body of a man lying quite close to where he was working.

He went back to his home and telephoned Chief of Police Asbell, who, accompanied by Coroner F. W. Wallace, drove to Newtown and brought the remains to Sussex. The body which was clothed in pants and overalls, jumper and red sweater, was very badly decomposed and unrecognizable, but the clothing corresponded with those worn by Constantine, and the general opinion is that it is his remains.

An open jackknife was picked up near where the body was found, and in one of the pockets a purse containing a small sum of money. Mr. and Mrs. Talbert Constantine, parents of the missing man, who live at Dabson's Corner, are expected here tomorrow to, if possible, identify the remains now at the undertaker's morgue.

A coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow with a view of having the body positively identified and bring to light any further information possible.

The Kaiser has also counted it. If Germany decides that the continuation of submarining is worth a diplomatic breach with America it will also probably decide that it is worth war, too.

"If the Kaiser decides to avoid war with America, he would naturally make his concessions at a stage when they would also avoid the breaking off of relations."

BERLIN WILL REFUSE?

Count Von Bernstorff already had, re-iterated to Secretary Lansing that, under no circumstances will Germany give up the submarine as a weapon of warfare, because she contends it is a retaliation for Great Britain's food blockade.

The President's demand is that the use of the submarine shall be restricted to operations against warships. Upon that rock the friendly relations between the two countries may be rent.

The crisis now resolves itself into the waiting stage during which Germany will have opportunity to accede to the American demands. Before another week begins settlement of the long-standing issue either will be assured or Count Von Bernstorff probably will have his passport, and Ambassador Gerard will be leaving Berlin.

The President had guarded his plans with most effective secrecy until ten o'clock this morning when he disclosed them at a conference with Chairman Stone and Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican of the senate foreign relations committee, and Chairman Flood, and Representative Cooper, the ranking Republican of the foreign affairs committee of the house.

He outlined to them what he had said in the note despatched to Berlin last night, and what he proposed to say to congress today.

When the President had finished reading he looked up and, seeing Senator Stone's grave face, said: "You look as sad as I feel."

The chairman's response was to inquire of the President if he had told them all he had to say. The conference thus ended.

The word of the President's plan, spread quickly through congress, and when he took his seat at the clerk's desk in the hall of the house promptly at one o'clock, he was confronted by an assembly of gravely quiet senators and representatives, who greeted him with applause and later hung intently upon every word he uttered and cheered him heartily when he finished.

The President asked nothing of congress; he came only to inform it of his action. He did this in fifteen minutes, and congress went back to work, solemnly impressed with the situation which he confronted the country. The scene had been dramatically human. The President's demeanor reflected his state of mind, and an impartial observer would readily say the demeanor of congress, as a whole, reflected its sympathy.