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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Wilson Puts the Issue Straight Up to Congress

Woodrow Serves Notice on Congress That he Will Not Accept Any Compromise in Matter of Rights of American to Travel High Seas—Wont Continue Negotiations With German Government Until Attitude of Congress is Settled—Wilson Says he Will Accept Nothing Less Than a Record Vote of Congress so as Government Can See Where They Stand

Washington, March 2.—President Wilson served notice on Congress to-night that he will consent to nothing less than a record vote on anti-administration resolutions to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerents before he goes on with his German submarine negotiations. No compromise in the proposition such as a vote of confidence in the President's foreign policy will be accepted.

Such action, it is held, might be construed in Berlin as justifying the opinion that the President lacks the support of Congress and his own party in his demands for a full observance of International Law, while its only purpose would be to afford members of Congress a way to avoid recording their positions before the country on a straight out and out question.

President Wilson made his position clear to congressional leaders to-night in unequivocal terms as a climax in to-day's confusion and uncertainty of political maneuvering which marked the opening of his first real fight with Congress.

As if to emphasize, the President, absolutely refuses to continue negotiations with Germany until the attitude of Congress is settled. It was made known that the United States does not consider the latest assurances from Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, as broad or satisfactory as those originally given. Meanwhile, pending the Lusitania agreement, it will not be accepted.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## German Seaplane Makes Raid on S. E. Coast, Eng.

Several Bombs Dropped—One Child Killed And Many Windows Broken—Raider Arrived in Dark—No Great Damage Done.

LONDON, March 1.—A German seaplane bombed a portion of the south-east coast of England to-night. According to an official statement, a nine months old child was killed. No military damage was done.

LONDON, March 2.—A correspondent unnamed coast town sends the following: "Shortly after six o'clock last evening a German aeroplane flying in a westerly direction passed over the Southeast coast. Several bombs were dropped, killing one child and breaking some windows. Houses in this district are very scattered, so the damage done was slight. It was already dark when the raider arrived. His previous subsequent movement was unknown."

## Hun Losses At Verdun Is 130,000

PARIS, Mar. 2.—The effect of the French losses at Verdun have been given to the committee of military affairs of the Chamber of Deputies by Col. Bouchabert, Chief Secretary to General Gallieni, Minister of War. It is stated that they were not high.

The "Petit Parisien," says, "that the German losses to date in Verdun fighting amount to between 125,000 and 130,000, and constitute about one-third of German effectives actively employed."

## WANTS BRITISH BORN FOR CONSULAR SERVICE

LONDON, March 2.—A resolution was adopted at a meeting for the reorganization of British Consular Service with British born as Consuls. One delegate asserted that during the competition for trade between Britain and Germany preceding the war that forty-four British Consuls were Germans.

## Bonar Law Outlines a Conference

Says Whatever Else Has Happened the Resources of the British Empire Will Never Again be Exploited by Germans

LONDON, Mar. 1.—Addressing the British Association in the Chamber of Commerce to-day, Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, announced that arrangements were in the making for an economic conference of the Entente Allies at Paris, to consider the possibility of utilizing the economic forces of all the Allies for the better prosecution of the war itself.

Emphasizing how the war had welded the whole Empire together in a way that nothing but war could have done, Bonar Law said that the British were a commercial people, and in the matter of grasping business they had never been excelled, even by our chief enemies. Whatever else has happened, he said, the resources of the British Empire will never again be exploited, as in the past, by Germans.

A resolution was adopted, strongly urging the Government to revise the shipping laws, under which foreign ships receive subsidies and the use of British ports and harbor facilities, without payment of harbor due and of foreign ships entering into benefits not extending to British vessels.

Another resolution was unanimously adopted asking that pilot's licenses be issued only to persons of British nationality.

A proposition advanced by a Sheffield delegate was also adopted. It asks the Government to enact a law requiring that the British control all companies or firms producing, manufacturing or trading in the United Kingdom, India or in the Colonies such control to exist both in ownership and management.

## "WE ARE BOUND TO TAKE AS SOLDIERS EVERY MAN THAT CAN BE SPARED," SAYS EARL KITCHENER

LONDON, Mar. 1.—Lord Kitchener, to-day at a meeting in the Guild Hall to inaugurate a National Savings campaign, said:

"We want just as many men as we can get as soldiers; we are bound to take all the men that can possibly be spared from industry, agriculture and commerce. We cannot produce all our ordinary peace time requirements. Either the population must go short of many things or the army of munitions and other indispensable things. Are civilians prepared to let their brothers in the trenches endure hardships while they are not ready to take all the sacrifices of harder work, increased effort, and increased economy? Every war problem teaches the same lesson, first, if we employ less labor in meeting the wants of the civilian population, we release more men for fighting; secondly, if we import less for consumption, we lessen the difficulties of sea transport; third, we relieve serious congestion at our docks; fourth, we relieve congestion on our railways; fifth, general reduction in the consumption of commodities by civilians limits increase in the cost of living; lastly, less consumption sets free the labor and capital, which make what armies need."

Kitchener appealed for economy in everything, particularly in coal, foodstuffs, including liquors, petrol, oils, tea, coffee, tobacco, and clothing of all kinds especially woollen articles. Both economy and productive energy were required, from all workers, as both, he said, were of equal importance. He urged his hearers to consider the fact that the war was a struggle for economic exhaustion, as well as a conflict of armies, and that, considered from this aspect, it directly concerned every man, woman and child in the nation.

As the representative of the Army in the field, he continued, I want to appeal on their behalf to the Civilian Army at home to play their part strenuously. Whether the Army in the field, who are entirely dependent on the Civilian Army for food, equipment and munition, can get those things in sufficient quantities, depends absolutely and entirely upon whether every man and woman at home shows the utmost economy in production, and the utmost economy in consumption. Any failure in this respect helps the enemy to win, just as much as a soldier who refuses to do his utmost in the field of battle.

Indicating that he would leave discussion of the purely financial questions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Kitchener proceeded: "We are bound to take, as soldiers, every man that can be spared. We want an unceasing supply of guns, shells and other munitions, as well as very large supplies of other requirements, food, clothing and transport. Moreover, we want to provide our Allies as much as possible with these requirements. The question is, how all these things can be done at the same time? How can we take millions of men from their workshops and farms, and yet provide for all the needs of the civil population and the millions in the field? If these left behind work only as hard as they did before, and all consumers consume as they did before the war, our problem will be insoluble. Hitherto we have filled the gap by vast importations, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and other financial authorities impress us with the vital necessity of reducing our imports. The dilemma is that either civilians must go short of things which they are accustomed to in peace times, or the armies must go short of munitions and other indispensable supplies. Which is it to be?"

Reginald McKenna said that the country must bear the burden of increased taxation to provide means for carrying on the war, as there were not many nations able to lend Britain either money or goods. He declared that if consumption continued at the present rate, there would not be enough goods supplied to the world to compensate for the immense destruction occasioned by the war. He reminded his hearers that the Army and Navy must be kept supplied. There did not exist in the whole world means to supply them in full, unless this country made use of its resources. The only method, the Chancellor continued, was the diversion of the capital and labor, which are now engaged in peace services for the nation, and the employment for the Army and Navy. Everyone, he said, ought to take stock of his daily habits and see what he could give up. What was needed was to postpone their expenditures.

## SOLVING TONNAGE PROBLEMS

Several White Star Liners Will be Used as Freight Carriers Until April 12—Will Carry No Passengers

New York, March 2.—The big passenger steamships Lapland, Baltic, and Adriatic of the White Star Line will be used exclusively as freight carriers until April 12, at least the International Mercantile Marine Company made this announcement late to-day.

The steerage accommodations on these vessels will be removed, thus adding cargo space for approximately 20,000 tons each.

The Lapland is scheduled to sail from New York on March 6, the Baltic on the 15th and the Adriatic on the 29th. It is estimated 58,000 tons dead weight can be carried on these ships in three voyages, as there will be no passengers on board.

Ships carrying ammunition for the use of the British forces can also be loaded with additional war supplies.

## KING HAAKON MEETS ACCIDENT

Christiania, March 2.—King Haakon injured his left hand while skiing to-day. The fracture is in the wrist.

London, India or in the Colonies such control to exist both in ownership and management.

## Says Wilson Has Done the Right Thing

"Germany is Moving Heaven and Earth to Bluff Wilson Into Changing His Ground" Says London Daily Chronicle

LONDON, March 2.—Commenting on the German submarine campaign the Daily Chronicle remarks, "It is certain to create fresh complications between Germany and the United States." "Germany," says the Chronicle, "is moving heaven and earth to bluff or cajole President Wilson into changing his ground. What Germany hopes to gain by its propaganda in the States is not disarming of Allied ships, but the disarming of American opinion whenever Allied ships with American aboard are sunk."

Pro-Germans in Congress are lobbying hard trying to put their contention in the most favorable light. So far as can be judged their supporters in Congress are few but so long as a division is known to exist and the numerical proportions of the two camps is unascertained, the Administration cannot conduct its negotiations with unimpeded authority. President Wilson has acted wisely in insisting that he must know where he and the country stand in the matter."

## SAID TO BE WORK OF GERMAN AGENTS

RIO JANEIRO, Mar. 1.—A despatch from Bahia says that the police authorities there, as the result of investigation, place the responsibility for the bomb explosion on the steamer Tennessee on two Germans named Newarth and Pheisman. The policemen say the latter cannot be found as with their families they have withdrawn from their responsibilities.

## Hun Attacks In Champagne Have Ceased

Will Prohibit Hun Imports After War

Rumor Says Movement on Foot in Cabinet For this Purpose—Will Also Encourage Exports From British Colonies

LONDON, Mar. 2.—The Daily News learns that the inner circles of the Cabinet will recommend the incorporation in the Budget of an announcement that German imports will be prohibited after the war, and also that measures will be taken probably in the nature of preferential duties for the purpose of encouraging exports from British Colonies to the countries of the Allies, no decision is likely to be reached in the matter, adds the newspaper, until it has been considered by the entire Cabinet, as well as by an economic conference of the Allies at the forthcoming meeting which the Chancellor of Exchequer announced in his speech at the Guild Hall yesterday.

## GERMAN'S CLAIM IS A FALSE ONE

Says Assumption Made by German Government is Not Correct and Draws Attention to List Published of Unarmed Ships Sunk

London, March 2.—Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, authorizes the publication of the following statement:—

"The assumption apparently made by the German Government that all British merchantships are armed is entirely incorrect, practically all British merchantships employed in trade purposes between the United States of America and the United Kingdom have hitherto been unarmed."

"The claim therefore made by the German Government to sink all British merchantships at sight because of their armament is one which cannot possibly be justified. This is clearly proved by the statement issued last night giving the list of British neutral unarmed merchantships which have been torpedoed by German submarines without warning."

## Says Effect of the Meeting Was Spoiled

Describes Meeting as Not Inspiring—Says Last Impressions Left on the Minds of Those Present Were Unfortunate Ones

LONDON, March 2.—Commenting this morning on the Guild Hall meeting, in which Earl Kitchener and others, yesterday, urged national economy particularly in regard to automobiles and petrols, the Times says:

"The meeting could hardly be described as inspiring, and it was unfortunate that the last impressions left on the minds of those present was a stream of private automobiles and taxicab driven mostly by men of military age being marshalled by policemen up to the steps of the Guild Hall to convey away those whom Reginald McKenna, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had described as 'pioneers in this great economic movement.'"

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Germans Continue Their Bombardment of French Positions West of the Meuse—Their Big Offensive Has For the Moment Ceased—Much Conjecture as to Whether They Will Renew their Drive or be Content With Ground Gained—British Lines Are Extended Some 30 or 40 Miles—No Special Events Are Reported From Other War Fronts

LONDON, March 2.—The Germans in the battle-scarred region of Verdun continue their bombardment west of the Meuse region, between Malancourt and Forges, across the river eastward about Vaux and Dam Loup, and against the French trenches in the Woivre region south-east of Verdun. Their big offensive, however, so far as infantry attacks are concerned, has ceased at least for the moment. Whether it will begin again or whether the Germans will rest content with the points of vantage they have gained, is not indicated in official reports either from Berlin or Paris. Unofficial advices from Berlin have stated that the German plan of campaign has been primarily based upon the bombardment of sectors they desire to attain. It is possible they may now be drawing up their big guns to the captured positions with the object of shelling the points near or their objective, Verdun. To the east of Verdun, around Pont a Mousson, the French have bombarded the German positions heavily in Le Pretre Wood, near Thiacourt. Artillery duels have also been in progress in Alsace. There has been no resumption of German attacks against the French in the Champagne region.

While nothing of special importance has taken place along the British part of the battle line, the effect of the German offensive in the Verdun battle is shown by the lengthening of their front in order to release French troops for reinforcement of the army opposing the German advance. Unofficial advices had placed the extreme southern end of the British line as in the region of Lens. The latest British official communication reports the British north of Somme, which would show that they have stretched their front between thirty and forty miles down to the region of Amiens.

Little is going on in Russia, except isolated bombardments and air raids. On the Italian front the Italians have occupied and consolidated the Austrian position in Mount Marmolada. Elsewhere in this region only artillery bombardments have prevailed.

On the Asian battlefield the Russians continue in pursuit of the Turks in the Caucasus region and in Persia. Germany, according to a despatch from Madrid, has sent an ultimatum to Portugal demanding the release within 48 hours of the interned German steamers lately seized by Portugal.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, March 2.—(British official).—Yesterday there were twenty air encounters on our front. The enemy losses were reported yesterday. One of our machines failed to return.

Last night, north of Somme, our infantry machine guns dispersed the enemy who attempted to advance from their trenches under cover of bombardment.

To-day it is generally quiet but there was considerable artillery activity in the neighborhood of Ypres.

STOCKHOLM, Mar. 2.—It has been learned that the Swedish steamer Knihha, was sunk about 800 yards inside the limit of Swedish waters.



## A Coat

that looks well on a six-foot-er won't become a man of five feet. A pattern becoming to a slender man looks ridiculous on a fat man.

I study my customers and fit their personality as well as their figures.

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