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Chancellor Hollweg Says Germany Fights For Existence Only

He Refutes the charges Laid at Germany About Designs For the Conquest of Canada—Says This is a Silly Invention—We Don't Want Any Territory in Either North or South America He Says

TALKS BIG ABOUT A FINAL VICTORY

Tells the Reichstag That Germany's Aim is the Lasting Rescue of the European Continent Which Now is Shaken to its Very Foundation

BERLIN, Apr. 5.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg protested vigorously in the Reichstag today against the report that Germany, now or in the future, contemplated aggression against the United States. The Chancellor said that the latest offspring of a calumniating campaign, directed against us, is a report that we, after the end of the war, shall rush against the American continent, and that we shall attempt to conquer Canada. This is the silliest of all imputations invented against us. Equally silly are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil, as in Brazil or in any American country whatsoever. We fight for our existence, and for the future. For Germany, and not for space in a foreign country, are Germany's sons bleeding and dying on the battlefield. Everyone among us knows this, and it makes our hearts and nerves so strong—this moral force strengthens our will, in order, not only to weather the storm, but also to achieve final victory.

Discussing the attempts which he said were being made to starve Germany, Hollweg continued: "I understand that in 1915 our enemies would not give up this hope, but I do not understand how cool heads, after the experiences of 1915, can cling to it. Our enemies forget that, thanks to the organizing power of the whole nation, Germany is equal to the task of distribution of food supplies. The Chancellor indicated that any suggestions of peace on the basis of the destruction of Prussian militarism, make possible only one answer, the German sword. The Chancellor stated that if Germany's adversaries desired to continue the slaughter of men and the devastation of Europe, the guilt would be theirs, and that Germany would have to stand it as men. Amid profound silence and the deep attention of the whole House, the Chancellor turned to the Polish general and those of nationalities in general. He said, neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary intended to touch the Polish question, but the fate of battles brought them in contact with it, and now this problem stands before the world and needs to be solved. Germany and Austria-Hungary must and will solve it. History will not admit that after such earthquakes, that things will ever become what they were before. After the war, there must be a new Poland. Formerly, Poland

Budget is Well Received by all Classes

LONDON, April 6.—The proposals in the biggest Budget in history, which was described yesterday in the Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are in general, surprisingly well received both by the trades and by the general public, who have taken the new taxes philosophically. The tax on amusements, especially on moving picture establishments, is considered justifiable. There is some slight objection to the proposed taxes on railroad tickets and matches.

had been left in the hands of a Russian police agent, a man named Tshinovnik. Even the members of the Russian Duma frankly admitted that he could not return to the place, where Germans, Austrians and Poles had honestly laboured in the interests of this unfortunate land. Asquith also mentions the principle of nationality. If he puts himself in the position of his unconquered and unconquerable adversary, can he really suppose that Germany ever shall, of her own free will, deliver into the hands of reactionary Russia the nations between the Baltic and the Volhynian swamps, who have been freed by her and by her allies, no matter if they are Polish, Lithuanians or Latvians, or of the Baltic?

The Chancellor turned to the subject of eventual conditions of peace. After brief reference to the entrance of Portugal into the war, he pointed out that in his speech of September 9th he had declared his readiness to enter into the discussion of peace, but that then, as now, Germany's enemies declined. Let us suppose that I suggest to Asquith to sit down with me at a table and examine the possibilities of peace, he continued, and Asquith begins with a claim for the definitive and complete destruction of Prussia's military power. The conversation would be ended before it began. To these peace conditions only one answer would be left. This answer our sword must give.

Our enemies wish to destroy united and free Germany, the Chancellor went on. They desire that Germany shall be again as weak as during the past centuries, a prey to all the lust of domination of her neighbours, the scapgoat of Europe, beaten back for ever, a dominion of economic evolution, even after the war. That is what our enemies mean when they speak of definitive destruction of Prussia's military power. And what is our intention and aim? This war is for us the creation of a Germany so firmly united, so strongly protected, that no one ever will feel the temptation to annihilate us; that everyone in the world will concede us the right to the free exercise of our peaceful endeavours. This Germany, and not the destruction of other races, is what we wish. Our aim is the lasting rescue of the European continent, which is now shaken to its very foundation.

Paris 'Yanks' Would Teach Wilson

American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Sends President Wilson Cablegram Demanding States Break Diplomatic Relations with Germany—They Would Shape America's Policy

PARIS, April 5.—The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris today sent the following cablegram to President Wilson:

"In defiance of what the Declaration of Independence calls decent respect for the opinion of mankind; in violation of every principle of humanity, moral and legal; in the face of repeated admonitions, remonstrances and solemn warnings on the part of the United States, the German Government, like an assassin in the night, treacherously, and without notice, has again struck down unarmed merchant and passenger ships, sending scores of helpless men, women and children to their death. On behalf of humanity, we demand that this intolerable situation shall cease. On behalf of our fellow-citizens, murdered and maimed on the Englishman and the Sussex, we protest against the continuance of diplomatic relations with a Government whose blood-madness, ferocity and lawlessness have brought upon it the execration of the whole civilized world."

German Submarine Sunk by Allied Fleet

PARIS, April 6.—A German submarine was sunk today by a squadron of French and British warships. The crew of the submarine was captured.

Bulgarian Ex-Minister Arrested

ATHENS, April 6.—M. Chedieff, former Foreign Minister of Bulgaria, has been arrested at Sofia with seven others. It is believed that they are charged with intriguing against the Government.

Russians Have Turks On the Run

On the Caucasus Front Turks Are Offering Little Resistance to Czar's Forces—Main Turkish Forces Are Reported Now Assembling in Hanikin Pass

PETROGRAD, April 6.—Although there has been no recent official news concerning developments on the Caucasus front, it has been learned from private sources that the Russian armies beyond Erzerum and in Persia are progressing swiftly and that the Turkish forces are offering only occasional resistance. It is evident that the Russian troops advancing through Persia and on the Mesopotamian frontier, have not yet met the main Turkish forces. These consist of the Bagdad divisions and reinforcements sent southward after the fall of Bitlis and Mush. They are reported to be assembling in the Hanikin Pass and when the Russians reach this point they will be confronted no longer by mountain bands and remnants of broken and demoralized divisions, but with the full strength of the organized Turkish army.

Therefore, although the ultimate junction with British forces is not doubted here, it is not supposed that this consummation of Russian plans will be easily reached.

Germany's forces have passed quickly to a general offensive along the entire Northern front in Russia, their attacks reaching the highest intensity in the Riga region, where preliminary skirmishes have developed into a steady assault, supported by heavy artillery. The Germans, however, have been unable to gain any territory by a front attack against the strong Russian positions and are now attempting to flank the Riga positions from the south-west.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, April 6.—A British official statement on the campaign on the Western Front to-night reads as follows:

"Last night we sprang mines successfully near Hulluch, damaged a hostile gallery and wrecked posts established in old craters.

"To-day, we bombarded hostile works near Bois Grenier, with good effect. About St. Eloi, artillery of both sides was very active. North of the Ypres-St. Julian Road our heavy artillery carried out a successful bombardment, doing much damage to hostile trenches and causing numerous explosions."

FRENCH

PARIS, via St. Pierre, April 5.—In Argonne a grenade struggle. In Fille-morte sector we exploded two mines, which damaged German trenches. West of the Meuse the night was rather quiet. East of the Meuse we attacked on several points, and advanced through Caillette Wood to Bay-out. In Woivre heavy bombardment of Moulainville and Chatillon sectors. The Germans dropped twenty-two mines in the river Meuse, north of Saint Mihiel. These mines struck our nets and exploded, without causing the least damage. In Lorraine, after a fierce bombardment of our Arracourt-Saint Martin positions, the Germans launched several small infantry attacks along this front, but were thrown back on every point by our mitrailleuses and artillery fire. In the Vosges a strong reconnoitering party, trying to re-occupy our trenches south-east of Celles, was easily repulsed. In the Verdun district our scouting planes were engaged in fourteen aerial duels yesterday, during which a German bi-motor plane was brought down near Hauts-Fourneaux pond. Another German plane fell near the Tillig Wood. Finally, a third German machine fell headlong to the ground. All our pilots returned safely. During the night of the 3rd one of our bombing flotillas dropped fourteen shells on Nantillois station, and five on Domvillers bivouacs.

Another Neutral Sunk

HAVRE, April 6.—A German submarine has sunk the Norwegian steamer Baus, a vessel of 1,287 tons, in the English Channel. Four of her crew are missing and fourteen are saved.

Blockade Runner Caught

Brazilian Steamer With Cargo Raw Rubber Seized by British Patrol Boat—Steamer Was Bound To New York.

LONDON, April 6.—The Brazilian steamer Andanha de Gama, which sailed from Para, Brazil, Feb. 6th for New York, with a cargo of 120 tons raw rubber, has been seized off the Orkney Islands by a British patrol boat and the ship and her cargo have been placed in the Prize Court. This is believed to be a deliberate case of attempt at blockade-running and officials are contending that a steamer from Para for New York could never get so far off her course. This is the first seizure made by the Admiralty of a complete cargo of rubber.

Marconi's Fame Increases As An Inventor

Has Invented Special Apparatus Designed To Make Sensational Changes In Operation Of Aeroplanes and Dirigibles

PARIS, April 6.—Guglielmo Marconi has invented a special apparatus, based on a new principle, which is destined to make a sensational change in the operation of aeroplanes and dirigibles.

This announcement has just been made, according to a Rome despatch to the Journal des Debates. Marconi has, at the same time, carried out important wireless telegraphy researches, with great success. His inventions will be immediately employed by the Italian army, after which they will be placed at the disposition of Italy's Allies.

Early Relief For Forces Besieged

Capture of Umm-el-Henna is Regarded as Most Important News From Mesopotamia Campaign Yet—Foresadows Early Relief For General Townshend's Forces

LONDON, April 6.—The capture of Umm-el-Henna, which is on the Tigris, about twenty miles down stream from Kut-el-Amara, is the most important news from this theatre for some time, and is regarded here as giving promise of an early relief of General Townshend's forces, which have been besieged in Kut-el-Amara since the first week in December.

Umm-el-Henna is a strong position on an important bend in the river, and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of General Townshend, although two or three less strong positions have still to be overcome before Kut-el-Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition, operations in Mesopotamia have been the subject on which the Government has been more criticized than any other, not only on account of the breakdown of hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance with insufficient forces towards Bagdad. As in the case of the Dardanelles, critics accused Ministers at home of insisting on the expedition against the advice of the military authorities in India, and on the spot, an accusation, however, which met with an unqualified contradiction by Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India. In the House of Commons yesterday, Chamberlain declared that the advance on Bagdad was undertaken on the advice of the Commander-in-Chief in Mesopotamia.

Huns Retreat Under Fierce Raking Fire

Recent Engagements Are Regarded by Military Critics as Showing That Germans in No Way Can Escape the Furious Response of French Artillery Which Cannot be Shaken

PARIS, April 5.—In yesterday's fighting around Verdun the Germans lost considerable ground, and again sustained heavy casualties, notwithstanding new formation of their attacking parties. At 3 p.m., after the Germans had been battered by several hundred tons of projectiles, a thin line of riflemen debouched from Chauffeur Wood, a little to the north-west of Douaumont. The Germans advanced by short bounds, towards the French trenches situated about three hundred yards south of the village. A second and third line followed at equal distances, with a small supporting and attacking column in the rear. This formation has been noticed during the last few days and is regarded by the French as proof that the Germans have been sorely punished in their previous assaults in serried ranks, but the charge proved ineffective. The first line of riflemen advanced to within fifty yards of the French trenches, and there had to drop to the ground under heavy blasts of shrapnel and sustained musketry fire. The second and third lines attempted to advance to the support of the first line, but were stopped far in the rear by machine gun fire. The Germans in the first line were in a most critical position; the shrapnel worked havoc among them; to charge was out of the question, and as long as they remained at the point at which they had advanced they were exposed to a devastating fire. The second and third lines were little better off, for they were in range of the French trench guns. The entire attacking force finally adopted the only move open, retreating under a raking fire to the

German Chancellor Outlines Europe Of the Future

Grows Eloquent as he Outlines What Germany Wishes New Europe to be—Tells the World the War Was Forced on Germany—Blames England For all the Trouble and Accuses Her of Hatred and Jealousy

VERY PATHETIC OVER SLAUGHTERED MILLIONS

Would Have His Hearers Believe That Entente Allies Banded Themselves Together For the Sole Purpose of Cleaning Germany off the Map of Europe

BERLIN, April 26.—In concluding his speech before the Reichstag, Von Bethmann-Hollweg outlined what Germany wished Europe should be in the future. This new Europe, he said, in many respects cannot resemble the past. The blood which has been shed will never be repaid. The wealth which has been destroyed can only slowly be replaced. However this Europe may be, it must be for the nations that inhabit it a land of peaceful labor. The peace which shall end this war shall be a lasting peace. It must not bear the germ of new wars, but must provide for an all-peaceful arrangement of European questions.

The Chancellor declared that Great Britain did not wish to end the war after peace, but wanted them to continue a commercial war with double violence, adding the first British endeavor is to destroy our military and their economic policy. Elsewhere there is a brutal lust for destruction and annihilation and an unbounded lust of domination to cripple a nation of 70 million people.

As to Colonial questions, the Chancellor quoted Bismarck to the effect:

wood. They left half their number on the field. At least three regiments took part in the attack.

Chauffeur Wood proved to be an insecure shelter—for the French artillery, increasing its range, covered the entire area, demolishing the shelters and piling up the German losses. The action of yesterday is regarded by military critics as of great significance, showing that the Germans, even with their new formation, are unable to escape the furious responses of French artillery, that French positions, though they may be vulnerable at certain local and exposed points, cannot be shaken, and that the French counter-offensive is effective.

32,149 in Internment Camp in Britain

LONDON, April 6.—The Home Secretary, in reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that the number of civilians in British internment camps at present was 32,149. The number released from these camps between October and April 1st, he said, was 834.

Oldest British Field Marshal Dead

LONDON, April 6.—Field-Marshal Sir Charles Brownlow, the oldest British Field-Marshal, died yesterday. Brownlow was born in 1831 and took part in many campaigns in India and China, and was aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria 1869-1881. He was appointed Field Marshal in 1908.

that the fate of colonies was decided on the continent. He asserted Germany's enemies were now actively engaged in inventing new formulas in order to maintain the spell of illusion, hatred and deception which binds them. Of all the nations at war, he continued, only Germany has been threatened by her enemies through their responsible spokesmen with annihilation, with partition of her realm, with destruction of her essential political and economic forces, no matter whether they call them Prussianism, militarism or barbarism. The forces which before the war bound together the anti-German coalition were lust of conquest, lust of revenge and jealousy against German competition in the world's markets. During the war they have remained powerful with the governments of our enemies in spite of all defeats. This is still the object and aim of the war alike in Petrograd, Paris and London. To this we oppose, that Germany in this war has only one aim, namely, to defend herself and maintain her existence and hold her enemies back from German frontiers whenever their lust of destruction had shown itself, and drive them back as quickly as possible. We did not want this war. We felt no desire to change our frontiers, though they may be vulnerable at certain local and exposed points, cannot be shaken, and that the French counter-offensive is effective.



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W.H. JACKMAN

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Public Notice!

THERE will be a Meeting of the Rate-payers of St. John's in the Casino Theatre on THURSDAY EVENING, the 6th instant, at 8.30 p.m., to consider the new Municipal Act reported to the Government by the City Commissioners.

E. P. MORRIS
J. R. BENNETT
J. DWYER
M. J. KENNEDY
W. J. HIGGINS.