

FRESH ATTACK ENDS RELATIONS

Wilson Sets Forth Issue Clearly in His Note to Germany.

CONGRESS IS STIRRED

Dramatic Message Recognized as Committing U. S. to Definite Policy.

(Continued From Page 1.)

The government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universal recognition of the United States as at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue.

Clear Warning Given. Unless the imperial government should now 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.

Climax of Outrages. Had the recent attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note that Germany, been an isolated case, the submarine commander acted in violation of his government's solemn pledges, and that the ends of justice might have been satisfied by a disavowal, reparation and his proper punishment.

On the contrary, says the note, "the government of the United States is forced by recent events to conclude that it is only one instance, even the one of the most extreme and most distressing instances of the deliberate method and spirit of indiscriminate destruction of merchant vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations, which have become more and more unmistakably as the activity of German submarines has quickened and extended."

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.

Congress Deeply Stirred. Congress yesterday received the evidence of his course with mixed emotions of concern and approbation. Most of the leaders, Democratic and Republican, were, however, hardly cold to less, and some expressed the opinion that his action would not lead to war.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to congress, he said: "I have deemed it my duty to say to the Imperial Government of Germany that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against the government of the United States"

United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations altogether.

Patience is Exhausted. The note to Berlin declares: "The Government of the United States has been very patient. It has accepted the successive assurances of the Imperial German Government as of course given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would be possible for the imperial government to order and control the acts of its naval commanders so as to square its policy with the recognized principles of humanity as embodied in the laws of nations. It has made every effort to secure the best possible conditions and has been willing to wait until the facts became unmistakable and were susceptible of only one interpretation."

Backed Up by Evidence. Attached to the American note as an appendix, are the facts in the case of the Sussex. They show that three American army and naval officers found in the hull of the destroyed ship, fragments of German torpedoes, in use and identification marks with those on German torpedoes in possession of the French government at the naval station at Toulon, but that the American officers actually found 13 pieces of metal which they identified as parts of German torpedoes. Four of them, steel parts of the "war-head" of the torpedo, still bear the distinctive paint common to German warheads.

Besides this evidence, the note contains, every circumstance, either proved by Germany in her disclaimer, or proved by affidavit of persons on the destroyed liner, proves beyond question that the ship was torpedoed without warning.

Pledges Worth Nothing. In short, the United States presents the evidence in the case of an accumulation of evidence extending over a period of months, which is held to prove irrefragably that Germany's assurances to the United States have repeatedly been wantonly violated.

Copies of the American note were distributed to Secretary Lansing and other members of the cabinet, on the assumption that they are as much interested as the United States in the protection of neutral rights, and that the note was given to any of the belligerent diplomats, as the controversy is regarded as being between the United States and Germany.

Von Bernstorff's Stand. Count von Bernstorff already has reiterated to Secretary Lansing that under no circumstances will Germany give up the submarine as a weapon of warfare, because, she contends, it is a more effective and more certain method of attack than the British blockade. The ambassador declared, however, that his government will attempt to bring submarine operations within the law of nations. This the United States is willing to discuss after Germany has abandoned her present methods.

Against the possibility stands the declaration in the American note that the United States has no objection to the employment of submarines for destruction of commerce in the open sea, provided that they conform to the principles of humanity, the long-established and uncontroverted rights of neutrals and the sacred immunity of non-combatants.

Against Warships Alone. Clearly the president's demand is that the use of the submarine shall be restricted to operations against warships. Upon that rock

friendly relations between the two countries may be rent. The crisis now resolves itself into the question of whether the United States 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 passports and Ambassador Gerard will be leaving Berlin.

The president had guarded his plans with most effective secrecy until 10 o'clock this morning, when he disclosed them to the cabinet. Chairman Stone and Senator Lodge, 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, his intimates to whom he had said in the note despatched to Berlin last night and what he proposed to say to congress today.

Wilson Deeply Affected. When the president had finished reading, he looked up and said: "You look as sad as I feel." The chairman's response was to enquire of the president why he should be so sad. The conference thus ended.

The word of the president's plan spread quickly through congress, and when he was at the clerk's desk in the hall of the house promptly at 1 o'clock he was confronted by a group of congressmen and representatives, who greeted him with applause and later hurriedly on 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 spoke for minutes, and congress went back to work solemnly impressed with the situation which confronts the country.

Wilson's Address. President Wilson began by recalling the protest made by the United States in February, 1915, of its intention to attack merchant ships of the enemy, Germany, and in rounding Great Britain and Ireland. However, Germany had proceeded to carry out the policy, expressing the hope that the United States would reduce to a minimum by instructions given submarine commanders.

Ruthless and Indiscriminate. He pointed out that the actual happened in the year which has since elapsed has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances were not kept, and that the United States has been forced to pursue the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of the world.

It is not only the United States which has been injured by the submarine warfare, but also the British Empire, and the United States is willing to discuss after Germany has abandoned her present methods.

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which the Imperial Government has mistakenly adopted, and which from the first exposed the government to the reproach of thrusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of its immediate objects.

The government of the United States have been very patient. At every stage of this distressing experience of tragedy after tragedy, in which its own citizens were involved, it has sought to be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest.

Issue Clear-Cut. "That point has now happily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The Imperial Government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight-carrying vessels or passenger-carrying vessels, and it is painfully evident that the position which the government took at the very outset, namely, that it was a policy of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the attack which their employment, of course, involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontrovertible rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunity of non-combatants.

"I have deemed it my duty therefore to say to the Imperial German Government that if it is still its purpose to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, notwithstanding the repeated protests of the United States, and the universal recognition of the rights of neutrals, the government of the United States will be forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue, and that unless the Imperial German Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, this government can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated, I am sure, will be regretted by all Americans who look forward to with unaffected reluctance. But we cannot forget that we are in some sort and by the force of the circumstances, the spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being trampled under the feet of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our consolidated Kingdom and to the rights of neutrals of the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind to take the most effective and the most solemn and firmness."

"I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval. All our soldiers and our men must unite in hoping that the Imperial German Government, which has in other circumstances shown a willingness to accept the principles of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

Series of Tragedies. "Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender, and sometimes upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed a few moments' respite, and then sent to the bottom. But again and again, without warning, and without escape even to the ship's boat, she has been destroyed along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers."

Broken Pledges. After reiterating the statement in February last that attacks by submarines would be limited to armed merchantmen, the president said: "But even this limitation has already been engaged, so that the success of the affair is fully assured. On Friday night, the liner Lusitania, carrying 1,959 passengers and crew, was sunk by a submarine. On Saturday night, too, the liner entered, which was very special in character, an Easter favor will be given each year to the children of the world. No doubt many visitors in the city over Easter holidays will be among those in attendance."

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NATIONAL POLICY OF REFINING ORE

Members on Both Sides of the House Urge Action by Government.

BOUNTY IS EXPLAINED

"War Measure," Says White—House Adjourns for Easter Recess.

By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, April 19.—The house of commons adjourned at 6 o'clock this evening for the Easter recess. Only a handful of the members were in attendance, several cabinet members, including the minister of militia, being among the absentees.

The principal topic of discussion was the proposed bounty on the refined ore in Canada. R. F. Green, the Conservative member for Kootenay, B.C., and Mr. J. G. Turritt, the Liberal member for Alberta, urged the government to announce a national policy respecting the mineral resources of Canada. Both agreed that the government should be restrained from any extreme course of action or of protest.

White Explains Bounty. Mr. White said he would commit himself on the question of national policy, also he admitted that public sentiment was strongly in favor of refining ore in Canada. The subject was a big one, and a much more difficult one than the people generally seemed to understand. He hoped, however, to be able to formulate a plan or policy by which the government would encourage and stimulate the refining of all metals in Canada, and especially those of zinc and copper.

White's Defense. Hon. J. D. Reid said that the Grand Trunk Pacific could not operate the line already had without aid from the national treasury. If we unloaded upon it the line between Winnipeg and Moncton, we would have to vote money for operating expenses. He repeated his statement, made the other night, to the effect that the government railway system would be running fine passenger trains, with Pullman car service, from Halifax to Prince Rupert, by June 1.

Heads of the Government. A new liqueur from the Barbados—made from the quintessence of times. An invigorating, healthful beverage. Obtainable at the buffet of Hotel Tonic or by bottle from the firm of Lamara & Co., 94 Yonge street.

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Denies Discrimination. Mr. Green (Kootenay), while agreeing in the main with Mr. Turritt, did not believe that the Canadian producer was treated differently than the American producer by the American Smelter. The zinc bounty, he believed, should be for a larger amount and extend over a longer time. The method of manufacture at Trail was a wasteful one, but with a little assistance from the government zinc could be refined on a big scale in Canada by the old Belgian process in a much more economical manner.

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HOPE PERSISTS MINISTRY MAY SURVIVE SPLIT

Cabinet Situation in England Still Remains Extremely Precarious.

LIFE HANGS BY THREAD

Lloyd George Controls Situation and May Wreck Government.

LONDON, April 19.—After the ministerial conferences this evening a more hopeful feeling than the break-up of the government will be avoided prevailed in the parliamentary lobbies. It was based on nothing tangible, however, and the general opinion among the public, owing to the unexpectedly grave nature of Premier Asquith's statement in the house of commons, is that the life of the ministry hangs by a thread.

David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, controls the situation, and, according to the best information, declines to reconsider the position unless it can be proved to him that the useful men for service under the colors can be secured without compulsion. He submitted to the cabinet a proposal to form a cabinet, in some quarters, in operation only if 80,000 men per month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system.

The unattached married men of the Labor party met tonight and resolved to ask the government to hold a special session of parliament to discuss the recruiting problem, parliament still being in the back as to the number of the military authorities considered essential.

In the event of the concessionaries carrying the day and breaking up the government, it is possible that Premier Asquith might attempt the reconstruction of the cabinet with Liberal and Laborites, or he might appeal to the country by a general election. On the other hand, Mr. Asquith and the ministers favoring a voluntary might retire and recommend the King to summon Andrew Bonar Law, a Unionist minister, with David Lloyd George as premier, is considered impossible.

Premier Asquith announced in the house of commons today that, at his request, Earl Curzon had, carefully examined the report of the committee of the military authorities concerning the recruiting problem, and had presented a report recommending important changes in organization. The report, it was stated, was under the consideration of the cabinet.

When the house of commons met Premier Asquith was unable to further to postpone the statement until Tuesday next, saying that unless an agreement could be reached the result would be a break-up of the coalition government.

The premier promised that there would be no further delay beyond Tuesday. In view of this promise Sir Edward Carson consented that an agreement could be reached the result would be a break-up of the coalition government.

Probably nothing helps more to make a railway journey really comfortable than a visit to the "Dining Car," especially if it be a Canadian Pacific Dining Car, where the passenger is afforded the highest form of efficiency in the culinary art, the choicest provisions the market affords, prepared on the scientific principle known as "Dietetic Blending."

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Canada's Enlistment in Past Three Months Exceeds Eighty-Eight Thousand. By a Staff Reporter. OTTAWA, April 19.—During the first three months of this year there were 88,778 men enlisted for overseas service, according to a return table today. They were distributed as follows: Ontario, 1st division, 22,854; 2nd division, 22,435; 3rd division, 10,037; total, 41,726. Quebec, 4th division, 5285; 5th division, 1460. Maritime provinces, 7811. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 16,942. British Columbia and Yukon, 6752. Alberta, 447. The enlistments in March were 32,701, as compared with 29,212 in January and 26,658 in February.

MAKE SURE YOU ENJOY THIS DELIGHTFUL SPREAD Special Easter Dinner CARLS-RITE FRONT AND SIMCOE STREETS Easter Sunday—Twelve to Two—Thirty-Six to Nine One Dollar Beatrice VanLoo and Her Holland Girls THE ONLY LADIES' ORCHESTRA IN CANADA Will Render an Appreciative Programme. Remaining Accommodations in so Restricted. This Announcement Appears Only Today It is Suggested Patrons Make Reservations early—TELEPHONE MAIN 7060

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germany, in the past, has been acting on the belief that the United States is afraid to fight her. She does not want war with the States.

The defeat of the Turks in Armenia is fast becoming a debacle, for on the morrow of the news of Trebizond's capture, comes the official news from Petropoli that the Russians have captured a strongly organized chain of hills in the Aschik region, west of Erzerum, in a night assault, with the slaying of many Turks and the taking prisoner of others. The Turks, it appears, fled like rabbits. The latest success has been won in the basin of the upper Tchoruk river, which Russian column has been advancing on its own account with the object of cutting off the retreat of the enemy from the coastal region. The main Russian army is progressing southward upon Erzerum, and a fourth column is marching south from Mush and Bitlis upon Diarbekr. Thence it will strike for Nisbin, the western railroad of the Bagdad railway. Once that is in Russian possession it should be a comparatively easy matter for the Russians to reach Aleppo and the coast of Syria.

Credit for the success which is attending the Russian advance is due the Grand Duke Nicholas, who planned it with great secrecy and audacity; to his lieutenant, General Judenitch, who with a stroke of genius improved on the plan of his chief by storming Erzerum when a protracted siege was expected, and to the great octogenarian cavalry leader Count Voronoff-Schekov, for the untiring preparation and personal supervision that created a wonderful efficiency in all branches of the Caucasian army. Erzerum and Trebizond were not obsolete fortresses like Liege and Maubeuge, but had been fortified with characteristic German thoroughness by German engineers who brought to their work all the lessons that this war has taught. Yet, while Liege held up the Germans ten days, and Maubeuge held them up two weeks, Erzerum lasted only five days and Trebizond not a day. The effect will be to create in the near east and on the Golden Horn profound distrust of the Turk, war leadership and its German drill masters.

It is perhaps over sanguine to say that the fall of Trebizond settles the Turks, but it is correct to say that it will be severely felt and may be the final and decisive factor against them in the coming campaign in Asia Minor. That port will be converted into a Russian naval base and will give the Russian fleet full command of the Black Sea. The Turks will thus be fully deprived of the use of the sea route to bring up heavy supplies for their forces and they will therefore be compelled to rely on the wholly inadequate roads and camel tracks of Asia Minor, thereby greatly handicapping them in their resistance to the Russians, who will receive the additional support which a base on the open sea gives, opening up for them a practically unlimited line of munitionment and supply.

What especially delights Paris is that the Germans have been unable to give much assistance to Turkey. They were lured to the west by the offensive of the allies last September and the accident that befell Verdun has forced them in an attempt to restore their falling prestige to comb the Balkans for troops to move to the east. It should be a splendid time for the allies to begin their Balkan offensive. The French and British are probably awaiting the transfer of the Serbian army, reorganized and refitted, to Saloniki. They have, it seems, established a naval base on the Island of Crete, probably for future offensive action against Turkey in Asia, in conjunction with the Russians.

Monte Fume Pass, about 10,500 feet above sea level, has been occupied by Italian Alpinists who have driven the last detachments of the Austrians from the summit of the ranges in the Admetto region. Progress is being made by them in their advance towards the summit of Monte Sporno. The extreme western peak of Monte Ancora, on the Col di Lana, in the upper Cordevole Valley, has also been assaulted and taken from the Austrians. Survivors of enemy troops to the number of 164 were taken prisoner and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and war material was captured.

SCORES TIES

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When the house got into committee on supply on the evening of the 19th of the railway department, Hon. George P. Graham and other members of the opposition vigorously criticized the way in which the government was operating the National Transcontinental Railway east of Cochrane. Mr. Graham said that no private corporation would be allowed to give such poor service. The railway commission would compel a railway company to run more trains, and better trains, than the government ran over its railway between Cochrane and Quebec. All three traffic, he said, was being handled by the same freight for Europe originating along the lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the west, via Cochrane, Scotland Junction and Montreal to Portland, Maine.

Hon. William Pugsley thought that the railway should be operated by the Grand Trunk Pacific, and then make the Grand Trunk Pacific operate a transcontinental railway from ocean to ocean.

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