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## WILSON'S NOTE IS AN ULTIMATUM; GERMANY MUST ABANDON POLICY

### NO MORE DISCUSSION UNTIL GERMANY DECLARES HERSELF

Severance of Diplomatic Relations  
Within Week if Favorable Reply  
Is Not Forthcoming

Wilson Makes Clear That Submarine Attacks  
Must be Confined to Warships—Sussex Sink-  
ing, Proven, But One Instance of Ruthless  
Policy Which Violates All Principles of In-  
ternational Law and of Humanity—Con-  
gress Hears President with Cheers—Note,  
Almost Identical with Speech in Wording,  
Sent to All Neutral Nations.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson told congress, assembled in joint session shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon he has given Germany irrevocable notification that the United States will break off diplomatic relations if her illegal submarine campaign is continued. A note, America's last word, practically an ultimatum, and demanding an immediate reply, presumably in the Berlin foreign office as the president was speaking. It was dispatched last night in accordance with the president's plan, to have it before the German government at the same moment he was addressing the American congress.

The president demands nothing less than the abandonment of submarine warfare against commerce. The president's address and the note to Germany are virtually identical. Mr. Wilson declares, in unequivocal terms, that only by Germany's acceding to the demand can the breaking off of relations altogether be prevented.

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 evidence 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. Republican Leader Mann, alone of all the opposition leaders, openly attacked the president for his stand. He characterized it as a political ploy.

President Wilson's words leave no opportunity for double meaning. In his address to congress he said:

"I HAVE DETERMINED IT MY DUTY TO SAY TO THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT IF IT IS STILL ITS PURPOSE TO PROSECUTE RELENTLESS AND INDISCRIMINATE WARFARE . . . THE GOVERNMENT OF THE 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."

The note except in the matter of address, has the same wording as the president's speech.

Had the recent attack on the channel steamer Sussex, the note tells Germany, been an isolated case, the United States might have hoped that 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. But, it adds, this case, "unhappily does not stand alone."

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.

CONVINCING EVIDENCE IN NOTE.

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 not only screw bolts which correspond 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 thirteen pieces of metal which they have identified as parts of German torpedoes. Four of them, steel parts of the "warhead" of the torpedo, still bear the distinctive red paint common to German "warheads."

Beside this evidence, the note contends, every circumstance, either admitted by Germany in her disclaimer, or proved by affidavit of persons on the destroyed liner, proves, beyond question, that she was torpedoed without warning. In short, the United States presents the evidence as the capstone to 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.

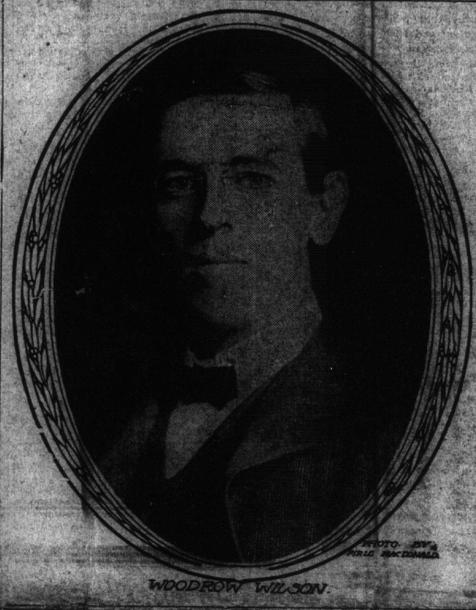
Copies of the American note were sent to representatives here of neutral nations, on the assumption that they are as much interested as the United States in the protection of neutral rights. The document was not given to any of the belligerent diplomats, as the controversy is regarded as being solely between the United States and Germany.

ABANDONMENT BEFORE DISCUSSION.

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 retaliation for Great Britain's food blockade. The ambassador has 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—not before.

Against that possibility stands the declaration in the American note that the United States has considered, from the first, that the employment of submarines for destruction of commerce is, by its very nature, "utterly incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and incontestable rights of neutrals and the sacred immunities of non-combatants."

Clearly the president's demand is that the use of the submarine



WOODROW WILSON

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 passports and Ambassador Gerard will be leaving Berlin. America counts the hours while Berlin decides.

FULL TEXT OF MOMENTOUS SPEECH.

The president spoke as follows: "Gentlemen of Congress: A situation has arisen in the foreign relations of the country of which it is my plain duty to inform you very frankly. It will be recalled that in February, 1915, the imperial government of Germany announced its intention to treat the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland as embraced within the seat of war, and to destroy all merchant ships owned by its enemies that might be found within any part of that portion of the high seas, and that it warned all vessels, neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus proscribed or else enter them at their peril.

"The government of the United States earnestly protested. It took the position that such a policy could not be pursued without the practical certainty of gross and palpable violations of the law of nations, particularly if submarine craft were to be employed as its instruments, inasmuch as the rules prescribed by that law, rules founded upon the principles of humanity and established for the protection of the lives of non-combatants at sea, could not in the nature of the case, be observed by such vessels.

"It based its protest on the ground that persons of neutral nationality and vessels of neutral ownership would be exposed to extreme and intolerable risks, and that no right to close any part of the high seas against their use, or expose them to such risks, could lawfully be asserted by any belligerent government.

LAW FOUNDED ON PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

"The law of nations in these matters, upon which the government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or founded upon merely arbitrary principles set up by convention. It is based, on the contrary, upon manifest and imperative principles of humanity, and has long been established with the approval and by the express assent of all civilized nations.

"Notwithstanding the earnest protest of our government, the imperial German government at once proceeded to carry out the policy it had announced. It expressed the hope that the dangers involved, at any rate the dangers to neutral vessels, would be reduced to a minimum by the instructions which it had issued to its submarine commanders, and assured the government of the United States that it would take every possible precaution both to respect the rights of neutrals and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

"WHAT HAS ACTUALLY HAPPENED IN THE YEAR WHICH HAS SINCE ELAPSED HAS SHOWN THAT THOSE HOPES WERE NOT JUSTIFIED, THOSE ASSURANCES IN-SUCCESSFUL OF BEING FULFILLED IN PURSUANCE OF THE POLICY OF SUBMARINE WARFARE AGAINST THE COMMERCE OF ITS ADVERSARIES THIS ANNOUNCED AND ENTERED UPON BY THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GOVERNMENT, IN DESPITE OF THE SOLEMN PROTEST OF THIS GOVERNMENT, THE COMMANDERS OF GERMAN UNDER-SEA VESSELS HAVE ATTACKED MERCHANT SHIPS WITH GREAT AND GREATER ACTIVITY, NOT ONLY UPON THE HIGH SEAS SURROUNDING GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BUT WHERE-EVER THEY COULD ENCOUNTER THEM, IN A WAY THAT HAS GROWN MORE AND MORE RUTHLESS, MORE AND MORE INDISCRIMINATE AS THE MONTHS HAVE GONE BY, LESS AND LESS OBSERVANT OF RESTRAINTS OF ANY KIND; AND HAVE DELIVERED THEIR ATTACKS WITHOUT COMPUNCTION AGAINST VESSELS OF EVERY NATIONALITY AND BOUND ON EVERY SORT OF ERRAND.

"Vessels of neutral ownership, even vessels of neutral ownership bound from neutral port to neutral port, have been destroyed, along with vessels of belligerent ownership in constantly increasing numbers. Sometimes the merchantman attacked has been warned and summoned to surrender before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been vouchsafed the poor security of being allowed to take to the ship's boats before she was sent to the bottom.

NO WARNING TIME AND AGAIN.

"But again and again no warning has been given, no escape even to the ship's boats allowed to those on board. WHAT THIS GOVERNMENT FORESAW MUST HAPPEN HAS HAPPENED. TRAGEDY HAS FOL-

(Continued on page 8.)

### COMPULSION IF 50,000 A MONTH NOT ENROLLED

This Said to Be Only Compromise Agreed to by Lloyd George

### SPECULATION AS TO NEW CABINET

Unionist Ministry With "Little Wellesham" at Head One of Remarkable Combinations Mentioned as Well as Reconstruction of Liberal Government—Break if Agreement Not Reached by Tuesday.

London, April 19.—After the ministerial conferences this evening a more hopeful feeling that 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 his position unless it can be proved to him that the needful men for service under the colors can be secured without compulsion. He submitted to the cabinet a proposal for a universal compulsion bill, to be put in operation only if 50,000 men per month are not forthcoming under the voluntary system.

The unattested 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, parliament still being in the dark as to the number of men 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.

Three Hours Without Decision.

Although the cabinet was in session more than three hours today, it was unable to reach an agreement on the recruiting problem, and when the house of commons met, Premier Asquith was compelled 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, Sir Edward Carson consented that his motion demanding service for all men of military age should stand over until the premier made his statement.

When Premier Asquith said that the cabinet was united in believing that the dissolution of the coalition government would be a national disaster, he was loudly cheered, only a few Unionists dissenting.

SWITZERLAND CHARTERS NEUTRAL SHIPMEN TO SUPPLY POPULATION

Berne, April 19, via Paris.—The Swiss government has directed its commercial department to charter a number of neutral steamers, especially American, exclusively for Swiss importations from the United States and Argentina. The names of the steamers and the sailing schedule will be communicated to belligerents for the purpose of preventing treacherous attacks.

Switzerland is virtually dependent upon America for her food supplies, which have been greatly restricted by the recent use of such large numbers of merchant vessels for war purposes.

### RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN CAUCASUS SPREAD TO ERZERUM REGION

Hundreds of Turks, Veterans of Gallipoli Campaign, Left Dead on Field of Battle

Canadians Under Heavy Fire at St. Etienne While British, Farther South, are Defending Successfully Famous Quarries of Neuville-St. Vaast—Infantry Actions in Verdun Shift to Woivre—Italians Add to Gains in Mountain Passes.

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 Eparges the Germans, after three attacks, entered French trenches on a front of about 200 yards, but were immediately expelled from them, suffering serious losses.

The Germans near Handenmont, 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.

Heavy shelling is again reported on the Canadian positions at St. Etienne while the British are now defending the quarries at Neuville-St. Vaast, won with such daring and dash by the French in bloody engagements last summer.

Artillery duels are still in progress on the Russian front, but there have been no important changes 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 Ancona, 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 Achkalka 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. Many of the Turks were from the Gallipoli front.

British Reprise Bombing Attack.

London, April 19, 10.48 p. m.—The British official statement, made public today, says:

"Last night the enemy exploded a small mine east of Neuville-St. Vaast. Our trenches were not damaged. During the night the enemy attempted to bomb our posts in craters in the quarry sector, but were driven off."

"During the day there was heavy shelling of Carnoy and about Carnoy, St. Etienne and Voormezelle. The enemy was also more active in the quarry sector. We shelled the enemy's trenches at Haisnes."

Infantry Fighting in Woivre.

Paris, April 19.—11.10 p. m.—The official communication, issued by the French war office tonight, says:

"West of the Meuse there was considerable artillery activity against Hill 304, and our first lines, between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres."

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment was carried out in the region of Douaumont and Vanerme, our troops in the region of the river, Adige to Brenta. In the Suzzana valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Largonza Torrent broke down under our fire."

"The same night on Col Di Lana, in the upper part of Cordevolo valley, after wrecking the enemy's lines with mines, we assaulted and captured the extreme western peak of Monte Ancona."

"Most of the enemy in the trenches here were buried under the debris or killed. Survivors of the Kaiserjäger regiment, aggregating 184, 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 Stef, was dispersed by our artillery."

Widespread Italian Gains.

Rome, April 19, via London, April 20.—"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 'ranges' and occupied Monte Fume Pass, 3,400 metres above sea level."

"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 Sponezo."

"There is marked artillery activity from the region of the River Adige to Brenta. In the Suzzana valley Monday night renewed enemy efforts against our positions west of the Largonza Torrent broke down under our fire."

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Constantinople, April 19, via London,

### GREEKS MURDERED BY WHOLESALE IN TURKISH CITIES

London, April 20.—Wholesale massacres of Greeks at Adrianople, Constantinople, and Smyrna are reported in a Saloniki despatch to the Morning Post.

"In Adrianople and Demotice, Turks and Bulgarians acting together," says the despatch, killed 400 and wounded 800 Greeks, after pillaging their houses.

"In the Smyrna district several Greek villages were raided, 200 persons being killed and many wounded."

"Constantinople was likewise the scene of serious massacres, no figures pertaining to which," adds the correspondent, "are available. All the massacres occurred on April 11."

most suitable recognition from the staff of T. McAvity & Sons, Ltd., with whom Mr. Everett is employed.

Goddard-Milburn.

The marriage of Horace Stanley Goddard of Elgin, Albert county, and Miss Leah Maude Milburn took place Saturday afternoon at 8 o'clock at the residence of the groom's sister, Mrs. David Fitzpatrick, Duke street, West St. John. The groom is the son of LeBaron Goddard of Elgin, one of the most prominent farmers of that county, and himself well known and very actively identified with the lumber industry of the province. The bride is a daughter of George Milburn, of Hopewell, Albert county. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. R. Robinson, the couple being unattended. The double ring service was used. After the ceremony luncheon was served and Mr. and Mrs. Goddard left on the C. P. R. on a wedding tour of the province. They will make their future home in Elgin, where Mr. Goddard makes his business headquarters. Best wishes of a host of friends will follow Mr. and Mrs. Goddard.

### PUTTING SAWDUST IN THE STREAMS

A correspondent writes to The Telegraph from Kings county for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Dominion and provincial authorities the practice of some mill owners in throwing sawdust in the streams notwithstanding the law which forbids it. This correspondent refers to a mill in the upper Kennebecasis valley, at the very head waters, below which he says the river is now running thick with sawdust. He says this offence could not escape the eyes of inspectors if the officials were doing their duty, and that, moreover, the same thing has occurred every spring. In this case the cost of piling the sawdust back from the stream would be small compared with the damage done by throwing it in the river, and he points out, also that while some mill owners are observing the law it is unjust to them and to the public to permit one or two men to violate it openly.

### GERMAN INFANTRY ONCE MORE SLAUGHTERED IN DASH TOWARDS VERDUN

(Continued from page 1.)

"On the Drina front the German artillery has developed its fire against the Ikskull bridgehead and Dvinsk positions and southward of Garbunovka. The artillery duels in places southward of the Dvinsk region were particularly intense between Lakes Mladost and Narozec."

"In Galicia, in the Middle Stripa region, we repulsed several hostile attempts to approach our trenches."

"Caucasus front: In the coast region our troops, after occupying Summich, pursued the retreating enemy and reached the village of Arsene Kelesi, eight-tenths versts (about 11 1/4 miles) east of Tzibisonid."

"The fighting continues to our advantage in the Upper Tchouruk Basin."

### SIR SAM HUGHES SPENT DAY IN MILITIA OFFICE

(Continued from page 1.)

fy the commission in endeavoring to get evidence from him at the sanatorium. Just what the actual facts are no one seems able to tell, and it is probable that one of the first moves of the royal commissioners will be to ascertain them. If Allison will not or cannot testify the whole investigation must necessarily be decidedly incomplete.

Counsel's Statement.

Ottawa, April 17.—Colonel J. W. Allison, who is said to be in the vicinity of New York, has engaged George F. Henderson, K. C., of Ottawa, as counsel. Mr. Henderson states that Allison will come here to testify, when needed, and do everything in his power to assist the fust commission.

### Thrift

ing peace, the Empire in and in money. From length by multiplying our reduces to the minimum his way shall we be able our workers from indus- for its continuance. It people that the heaviest and thrift are for those those faithful fulfillment ultimately depend."

### MORE. NT. WASTE.

WASTE MATERIALS— ne. The larger portion of salaries ent on the home—food, fuel, light, ty of these things being wasted? ned from waste in every home a than pay the interest on a war debt

### OUR MONEY WISELY—

ing your money to the best advan- you think of extravagance in war thousands of Canadians are daily for us at home. Is it not our duty economical? Canadian dollars are Savings Account. Buy a War

### ANADA 3 DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE