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Condemned By Their Own Statement

Evidence Clearly Points to the Fact That a German Submarine Sank the Sussex—Officers and Crew of Sub Now Prisoners Says a Semi Official Report

LONDON, Apr. 13.—Asked to give an official view of Germany's Note to the American Government concerning the Sussex, the Foreign Office to-day made the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"Based upon information obtained from the Admiralty officials, there is no resemblance between the Arabic case and the Sussex. The Germans are condemned by their own statement, which says that a submarine attacked a ship at 3.35 p.m., the exact time at which the Sussex was attacked. The submarine commander also reports the fore part of the ship blown off. No ship but the Sussex suffered damage in any way resembling this, and that the sketch of the vessel made by the commander of the submarine does not resemble the picture of the Sussex, said to have been taken from a British newspaper, will hardly cause surprise."

PARIS, April 13 (Official).—The French Government has documentary evidence that the Sussex was attacked by a submarine. The statement, which was given out here after receipt here of the German Note to the United States, says:—

"It suffices in order to answer the German Note, to recall that fragments of a torpedo have been discovered in the hull of the Sussex; that the French Government is in possession of documents which give the name of the commander and the number of the submarine which sank the Sussex. A further statement made from the same semi-official source, says that French and British warships sank a German submarine on April 5th, after taking prisoners the officers and crew of the submarine. It stated that the prisoners now fully confirm the information in the possession of the British Government concerning the name of the Commander of the submarine which it is said torpedoed the Sussex."

Would Make All Liable to Serve

LONDON, April 13.—Sir Edward Carson has given notice he will introduce a motion in the Commons to amend the Military Service Act, so as to require as far as possible equal sacrifices by all men of military age, making all liable to service. The Daily Mail says the question of general compulsion will be brought to a head by the motion which will be debated April 19th.

A Labour Battalion

TORONTO, Apr. 13.—Labour is to have a battalion, all its own. Authorization of the labour battalion came from Ottawa to-day. The unit is to be raised by the whole of Ontario.

British Barque Sunk

LONDON, Apr. 13.—The British barque Inverloran was sunk by a submarine, according to a report received here by Lloyds. Twelve members of the crew have been picked up.

Losses Much Below Figures Claimed in Turk Official Report

Report That British Left 3,000 Dead in Front of Turkish Trenches Are Denied by Lieut. Gen. Lake.

LONDON, Apr. 13.—Replying on behalf of the Foreign Office to a question asked in the Lords concerning the Turkish report that some 3,000 British dead had been collected in front of the Turkish trenches after an attack on April 9th, Baron Sandhurst, Lord Chamberlain, said that General Lake reports our total casualties were much below this figure. He had satisfied himself by personal inspection and enquiry among the wounded themselves. This showed that medical arrangements generally had been satisfactory. He also reports the weather very bad, and that on the 12th there was a hurricane accompanied by torrents of rain. Floods on both banks of the Tigris were increasing.

LONDON, Apr. 13.—Lieut. Gen. Lake, Commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, states in a report received to-day that the number of British troops killed or wounded in the attack on Turkish positions at Sannayat on April 9th, is much below the figure 3,000 given out by the Turkish official statement of April 11th.

Act Purely For Domestic Legislation

Britain Assures States That Enforcement of Enemy Trading Act Will be Exercised to Avoid Injury to Neutrals—Chicago Meat Packers' Case Settled Satisfactorily

WASHINGTON, Apr. 13.—Britain's reply to the American note, protesting against the Trading with the Enemy Act as pregnant with the possibility of "undue interference with American trades," describes the Act as purely domestic legislation to restrict the activities of trade with persons under British jurisdiction, and assures the United States that in its enforcement every care will be exercised to avoid injury to neutral commerce.

In its protest to the British Foreign Office, on Jan. 26th, Ambassador Page of the United States, expressed the opinion that the regulations had been framed without proper regard for the rights of persons domiciled in the United States to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries, and made formal reservation of its right to contest its legality, should it be found that American trade was hampered.

LONDON, Apr. 13.—Chandler Anderson, formerly Counselor for the State Department at Washington, now representative of the Chicago Meat Packers in the Prize Court cases involving cargoes valued at between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000, said to-night that settlement with the British Government had been agreed upon, and that the money would be paid over to-morrow.

Mr. Jas. Vey yesterday visited the Consumption Camps with the Grand Jury and took five photos of the Jury and patients together, also of the patients alone.

"And Then Tears Pledges to Tatters"

New York World Very Outspoken on Germany's Reply re Channel Steamer Sussex—Says Nothing Remains For U.S. but to Sever Diplomatic Relations

NEW YORK, April 13.—Under the caption "Germany's confession" the World this morning says editorially: "To clear itself of the accusation that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine, the Imperial Government triumphantly submits evidence that another ship was attacked without warning. The commander of the U boat which made the attack is still in ignorance of the name of this ship, he does not know whether it was a liner or transport or merchantman. All he does know is that he made a sketch of his victim and that this sketch does not correspond with a photograph of the Sussex."

"Here in itself is an admission that German submarine commanders are sinking ships without warning, without knowing the character of the ships they sink and without regard to any of the rules of warfare which the German government promised to observe. It is bad enough when Germany frankly and flagrantly violates the law of nations and seeks justification in the theory of reprisal or military necessity. It is intolerable when the German Government formally pledges itself to respect the law of nations and then tears these pledges to tatters. What, therefore, remains for the United States to do but to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, which has obliterated the only basis upon which diplomatic relations can be continued. What other course is left?"

The Times says, "The admission that a German submarine was in the neighborhood of the spot where the Sussex was attacked at the very time and did there and then torpedo a ship which was apparently not the Sussex may well excite our wonder. But from what source came the missile that damaged the Sussex? It was a mine, doubtless a British floating mine, says the German Note. That statement we shall not accept, bare as it is of all supporting evidence. Presently we shall further advise Germany as to our view of the Sussex case. That is precisely what the new Note leads to, further correspondence, but we are about done with Note writing."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 14.—A British official to-night says: "The enemy made a raid on Tuesday night on our trenches, near La Boisselle, but after a heavy bombardment, in which were used a large proportion of La Chrymatory shells, he was driven out. We lost a few men taken prisoners."

"Last night, the enemy made three attacks on our trenches north-east of Carboy. These attacks reached our trenches, but were driven out, the enemy leaving some dead in our trenches. A few men, belonging to a party working on our front, are missing."

There was some shelling to-day about Souchez and Carency. Between Loos and the Hohenzollern Redoubt and about St. Eloi, we retaliated against the enemy positions. "This morning the enemy exploded a small mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt. No damage was done. There was trench mortar activity in this section and about Arras to-day."

FRENCH

PARIS, April 13.—Calm prevailed in the whole region of Verdun last night and this morning, the official communication says, preparation was made by the Germans for an attack on Hill 304, but the attack was prevented by the French from being carried into effect. No other important developments were reported at the front.

PARIS, April 14.—West of the Meuse a violent bombardment was delivered by the Germans against the French lines to the west of Hill 304, says a French official communication



WILHELM—"FORWARD MARCH!"

America Breaks with Germany?

New York, April 14.—A cable to The Tribune from Paris says a member of a big banking firm, one of the largest of three international bankers in New York who is in Paris, received yesterday from his firm a cable saying: "Return at once; rupture with Germany imminent." Another big New York banker also received an urgent cable calling him for the same reason. Both men will sail on Saturday.

1000 Bags Mail 50,000 Boxes Fruit Taken from Liner

LONDON, April 14.—The Scandinavian American line steamer United States has arrived at Christiania, having left 1000 bags of parcel mail at Kirkwall by order of the British authorities, where says a Copenhagen despatch, only two bags parcel mail were allowed to pass, these being addressed to an American gunboat stationed at Constantinople. The despatch adds that the 50,000 boxes of California fruit were also taken from the vessel.

Huns Find British Well Prepared

LONDON, April 14.—A Rotterdam correspondent to the Daily Mail telegraphing under yesterday's date says: "In feeling out the strength of the British in the Ypres sector the enemy received a shock. Just before night-fall, he delivered a spirited local attack on what was reported to be a weak British position, but the effect was to be repulsed after a fierce hand to hand fight. It is certain that the enemy will make many of those isolated efforts. German troops and guns, especially the guns, continue to arrive on the Yser front, where, it is believed, the next great battle may be expected."

Canadian Troops Arrive in England

OTTAWA, Apr. 13.—The safe arrival in England of three Canadian troops with a total of 8,597 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, abroad, is officially announced.

published this morning. Yesterday evening, to the east of the Meuse, a small attack was made on the French positions south of Donaumont, but it was repulsed. There was a lively bombardment south of Haudeumont in Woëvre district, where artillery duels took place.

Overshadows All the Other War Theatres

U.S. Government is Engaged Gathering Data For Information to Germany Regarding the Sussex—Evidence Will Deal With Whole Question of Submarine Warfare Since Torpedoing the Lusitania

LONDON, April 14.—With the abatement in the terrific battle which has been in progress for nearly two months before Verdun, and the state of comparative quietude reigning over all the other war theatres, the diplomatic issues growing out of the war is prominently to the fore in the news to-day and the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany, heightened by the disaster that befell the cross-Channel steamer Sussex. Germany denial of her submarine for responsibility of it has set the American Government busy gathering data for information to Germany regarding the Sussex and attacks on various merchantmen since the torpedoing of the Lusitania, which it is asserted, will bring to focus the entire matter of submarines. Great Britain has replied to the American protest against the clause in her Trading With the Enemy Act, which prevented trading by any business firm or its affiliates, which are controlled by subjects in enemy countries. The Note, asserts the Act is being enforced to restrict the activities in trade by persons under British jurisdiction and that care will be taken to avoid injury to neutral commerce. The cases of the Chicago meat packers against the British Government for holding up cargoes valued at many millions of dollars destined for neutral ports, has been amicably settled by representatives of the packers and the British Government. Great Britain will pay for the seized cargoes.

Before Verdun infantry has remained inactive, and only in the sectors to the north-west, embracing Hill 304 and on the front from Le Mort Homme to Cumieres, has there been heavy work by artillery. Berlin reports unfavorable weather as hindering infantry operations.

The Germans have taken the Narocz and Ikskull bridgehead positions on the Russian front, and have made attempts to advance against the Russians, after preparatory bombardments in each instance, but according to Petrograd, they were repulsed. Near Baronovichi, Russian infantry essayed to attack the Germans, but was driven back.

No Facts Are Kept from Public

Premier Asquith Denies That Actual Number of Deaths From Zeppelin Raids Have Been Withheld.

LONDON, Apr. 13.—Premier Asquith denied to-day that a number of deaths caused by Zeppelin raids have been kept from public knowledge. He was asked in the Commons by Noel Pemberton Billing whether it was with the consent of the Government that the actual number of deaths from Zeppelin raids had been withheld from the public.

The exact figures have been collected by the police and published, Asquith replied. The official statistics of casualties have been given out after the various Zeppelin raids, but in statements made unofficially, particularly by a traveller returning to the United States from England, the actual number of deaths greatly exceeded the totals given by the British authorities.

"The Last Straw"

LONDON, April 14.—The London morning newspapers which comment on the German Note all declare it is not worth serious discussion because "it is obviously farcical, especially when it refers to the Sussex," calling it "The last straw."

The Daily News says it is impossible to imagine that President Wilson's Cabinet can regard the Note as anything but open and undisguised defiance and Washington is manifestly in no mood to carry on further discussion lowered to these levels.

Dutch Steamer Strikes Mine in Channel

LONDON, April 13.—The Dutch steamer Colombia from Baltimore, March 23rd, to Amsterdam, put into Gravesend to-day, damaged by striking a mine in the English Channel yesterday. The Colombia is a 5,500 ton ship, built in Holland last year, and owned in New York.

SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The United States is disposed to consider that Germany in her latest submarine Note has virtually admitted that one of her submarine commanders is guilty of the torpedoing of the Sussex. President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing to-day examined the official text of the communication from Berlin and is understood to have reached this conclusion, although no announcement was made. Unless Germany should, without equivocation, admit attacking the vessel, which had aboard more than a score of American citizens, and inflicted adequate punishment upon the Commander of the submarine, and in other ways show evidence of good faith, action of a drastic nature undoubtedly will follow. Details of the policy to be pursued are expected to be formulated at a meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow.

Victims of Torpedo Ships Reach Barcelona

BARCELONA, April 14.—The steamer Vallona arrived here with 5 officers and 21 members of the crew of the British steamer Angus, which was torpedoed.

The fate of the remainder of the crew is not known. The steamer Mallorca arrived here from Majorca. On the voyage she picked up the crew of the British steamer Orlook Head, which had been torpedoed.

The Orlock Head last reported having sailed from the Clyde on Mar. 19th for Genoa, was 1,945 tons and built in 1913.

Americans Battle With the Natives

U.S. Troops Have First Scrap with Natives—Carranza's Request for Withdrawal of American Troops Awoke the Old Fires Against the "Gringos"

WASHINGTON, April 14.—American troops in Mexico had their first battle with the natives the moment General Carranza was urging their withdrawal. On Wednesday night, while General Carranza's envoy was on his way to Washington, troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under Major Tompkins, were fired on at Parral Villa, a stronghold in Western Chihuahua, and were pursued to the suburbs, while the Carranza garrison took a doubtful part in the affair. They were attacked again during the night. Complete information regarding the losses of American troops or Mexicans had not reached Washington to-night, Secretary of War Baker informed President Wilson.

The brief despatch to the War Department said, according to an official report, that one American cavalryman had been killed and that the troopers used a machine gun against the Mexicans. Baker announced later that he had ordered General Funston to take any steps that might be necessary to prevent further trouble.

Portuguese Cabinet Crisis Averted

LISBON, April 14.—The Portuguese Premier, after a conference with the President, announced he had withdrawn the collective resignation of the Cabinet, as a satisfactory agreement had been reached on the terms of the projected Amnesty Bill, a question which had precipitated a Cabinet crisis.

"Not Guilty"

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 13.—Franz Bopp, Consul-General for Germany here, with four others, pleaded "not guilty" to-day in the United States District Court to indictments involving violation of neutrality.

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