

WILSON TELLS CONGRESS TIME TO ACT HAS COME

Break With Berlin Only Course For U. S. Unless Germans Abandon The Present Submarine Methods

PRES. WILSON TELLS CONGRESS GERMANY'S ASSURANCES HAVE AMOUNTED TO NOTHING AND U. S. AS CHAMPION OF RIGHTS OF ALL NEUTRALS CANNOT LONGER REMAIN SILENT WHILE LAWS OF HUMANITY ARE FLAGRANTLY VIOLATED BY GERMAN PIRATES.

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson this afternoon told congress that as Germany has failed to abide by her assurances in regard to the conduct of her submarine war, the time has come for United States as the representative of all neutrals to break silence and inform Berlin that unless Germany promises that present submarine methods are abandoned diplomatic relations between the two countries must be severed.

The President's 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 an area within which it would, in the event of war, and 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 would also use all vessels, of neutral as well as of belligerent ownership, to keep out of the waters it had thus prescribed 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 crafts 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 peril, 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 in these matters.

"The government of the United States based its protest, is not of recent origin or of recent date. 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 to carry out the policy it had announced, and to safeguard the lives of non-combatants.

Threw Caution to the Winds.

"What has actually happened in the year which has passed, has shown that those hopes were not justified, those assurances inoperative of being fulfilled. In pursuance of the policy of submarine warfare against the commerce of its adversary, Germany has announced and entered upon by the imperial German government, in despite of the solemn protest of this government, the commanders of German submarines have attacked and destroyed merchant ships with greater and greater activity, not only upon the high seas surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, but wherever 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 with out compunction against vessels of every nationality and bound upon 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 before being fired upon or torpedoed; sometimes passengers or crews have been rescued, and the vessels have been towed to port, and the crews have been allowed to disembark, and the vessels have been sent to the bottom.

"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 followed tragedy on the seas in such fashion, with such attendant circumstances as to make it grossly evident that warfare of such a sort, if warfare it be, cannot be carried on without the most palpable violation of the dictates alike of right and humanity.

"Whatever the disposition and intention of the imperial German government, it has manifestly proved impossible for it to keep such methods of attack upon the commerce of its

as given in entire sincerity and good faith, and has hoped, even against hope, that it would prove to be possible for the German government to so order and control the acts of its naval commanders as to square its policy with the principles of humanity, as embodied in the laws of nations. It has been willing to wait until the significance of the acts became absolutely unmistakable and susceptible of but one interpretation.

"That point has now unhappily been reached. The facts are susceptible of but one interpretation. The imperial German government has been unable to put any limits or restraints upon its warfare against either freight or passenger ships. It has therefore become painfully evident that the position which this government took at the very outset is inevitable, namely, that the use of submarines for the destruction of an enemy's commerce is of necessity, because of the very character of the vessels employed and the very methods of attack which their employment of course involves, incompatible with the principles of humanity, the long-established and uncontested rights of neutrals, and the sacred immunities of non-combatants.

But One Course Left, Break Off Relations.

"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 now demonstrated impossibility of conducting that warfare in accordance with what the government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, 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 vessels, this government can have no choice, but to sever diplomatic relations with the government of the German Empire altogether.

"This decision I have arrived at with the keenest regret; the possibility of the action contemplated I am sure all thoughtful Americans will look forward to with unqualified reluctance.

"But we cannot forget that we are, in some sort and by the force of circumstances, the responsible spokesmen of the rights of humanity, and that we cannot remain silent while those rights seem in process of being swept utterly away in the maelstrom of this terrible war. We owe it to a due regard for our own rights as a nation, to our sense of duty as a representative of the rights of neutrals the world over, and to a just conception of the rights of mankind, to take this stand now with the utmost solemnity and firmness.

"I have taken it, and taken it in the confidence that it will meet with your approval and support. All sober-minded men must unite in hoping that the imperial German government, which has, in other circumstances, stood as the champion of all that we are now contending for the interests of humanity, may recognize the justice of our demands and meet them in the spirit in which they are made."

Assurances All Disregarded.

"Again and again the imperial German government has given upon solemn assurances that no passenger ships would not be thus dealt with, and yet it has again and again permitted its submarines to disregard those assurances with entire impunity.

"Great liners like the Lusitania and the Arabic, and more ferocious like the Sussex have been attacked with the same ruthlessness, and before they had even become aware that they were in the presence of an armed vessel of the enemy, and the lives of non-combatants, passengers and crews have been sacrificed, in a manner which the government of the United States cannot but regard as wanton and without the slightest color of justification.

"No lines of any kind has, in fact, been set to the indiscriminate pursuit and destruction of merchantmen of all kinds and nationalities within the waters, constantly extending in area, where these operations have been carried on; and the roll of Americans who have lost their lives on ships thus attacked and destroyed has grown month by month, until the ominous toll has mounted into the hundreds.

"One of the latest and most shocking instances of this method of warfare was that of the destruction of the French cross-channel steamer Sussex. It must not be forgotten that the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, as so singularly tragic and unjustifiable as to constitute a truly terrible example of the inhumanity of submarine warfare, has now been followed by the sinking of the steamer Sussex for the past twelve months has been conducting it. If this instance stood alone, some explanation, some disavowal by the German government, some evidence of criminal mistake or wilful disobedience on the part of the commander of the vessel that fired the torpedo, might be sought or entertained; but unhappily it does not stand alone.

"Recent events make the conclusion inevitable that it is only one of the most extreme and distressing instances of the spirit and methods of warfare which the imperial German government has mistakenly adopted, and which, from the first, exposed that government to the reproach of trusting all neutral rights aside in pursuit of immediate objects.

"The government of the United States has 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 by a thoughtful consideration of the extraordinary circumstances of this unprecedented war, and actuated in all that it said or did by the sentiments of genuine friendship which the people of the United States have always entertained and continue to entertain towards the German nation.

"It has, of course, accepted the successive explanations and assurances of the imperial German government

NEW BRUNSWICK LEADS FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN, OULINED BY HON. MR. MURRAY YESTERDAY, IN THE LEGISLATURE.—OPERATION OF THE SCHEME WILL BE UNDER ADVISORY BOARD AND FARM SETTLEMENT BOARD.

Special to The Standard.

Fredericton, April 19.—The provincial government's plan for aiding returned soldiers to settle upon suitable lands in New Brunswick after the war was placed before the legislature this afternoon by Hon. J. A. Murray. The minister of agriculture brought down in the House today a bill to provide for settlement of lands after the war. This bill is the result of a conference which was held in this city at the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Murray with the Lieut. Governor in the chair, and is in line with similar propositions adopted elsewhere throughout Canada.

The operation of the scheme is to be under the direction of an advisory settlement board, which is to be constituted by bill, and the Farm Settlement Board and embraces preparation and establishment of distinctive colonies as suitable places. In outlining his plans Hon. Mr. Murray delivered a vigorous defence of the Farm Settlement Board, which he agreed to amend the present bill. The bill was agreed to as also was a bill respecting office of sheriff, daylight saving bill, and the bill to amend municipalities act, the latter with an amendment to act to authorize the city and county of St. John to make certain by-laws and regulations.

Preparing for New Settlers After War.

Hon. Mr. Murray introduced a bill to provide for settlement of lands after the war. In doing so he said that honorable members were probably well aware that for some time past there had been a very wide movement set on foot looking to preparations for the return of the men who were now serving the Empire in the war, and other from overseas who might wish to find new homes when the war was over. It was known that there would be a great influx of both these classes of citizens into the country and Canadians were looking forward with anxiety and hope towards the future in this regard. It was felt that this country would fill up with these men, and it was necessary that preparations should be made to receive them.

In order to give every proper consideration to this important question, and get different views of prominent men who would be likely to be able to advise on this matter he had invited some of the leading men from various parts of the province to a conference in this city which was held a few weeks ago at which His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was in the chair. The discussion which took place on that occasion was very wide and comprehensive and covered a considerable range of ground, and conclusion came to was that it would be desirable to commence to make preparations without further delay. The hon. member said that the meeting was available, if any honorable gentleman would care to see them or read them over. The bill which he was now introducing recites that it will be advisable to provide a system for settling the large influx of population which was expected and provides that the farm settlement board shall carry out scheme which has been devised for dealing with matters under direction of an advisory board to consist of gentlemen to be appointed by the Lieut. Governor in council, and who would act in an honorary capacity. The board would be empowered to purchase such lands within the province as would be suitable for the purpose in view and also to acquire such private lands as might be found necessary. For this purpose the government would have power to borrow such sums of money as might be required upon such terms and conditions as might be deemed advisable. Lands when acquired would be sold or leased or otherwise disposed of to settlers on easy terms. The board would have authority to build houses on lands and provide settlers with such farming implements as were deemed necessary.

The idea was not an original one with the government as it had already been adopted in several other countries. The C. P. R. also had had very similar system in operation for some time which had proven highly satisfactory.

Hon. Mr. Murray then read the report of an interview given out by Lord Shaftesbury setting out the resting details of the plan, in which he said: "We have just decided on a comprehensive plan of colonization which will be the largest of its kind in the history of C. P. R., and as you know we have done more colonization work probably than any other transportation or other corporation in the world. The problem is one of such magnitude that it must be faced and solved by the dominion government, but the provincial governments and large Canadian corporations must also do their part. The C. P. R. has decided to establish in Western Canada colonies which for the moment we are calling 'returned veterans' colonies,' where men who wish to go in for farming can obtain improved farms on terms which will in time create homes for themselves and their families. These colonies will be given distinctive names, and will contain a sufficient number of families in each to insure social, school and church facilities and in each case will include a central instructive farm under a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction may be available for colonists. Our experience in connection with ready-made farms has been invaluable and will enable us to avoid mistakes which are unavoidable in new undertakings. The burden which we propose to carry will be no light one and as human nature is such that there are always fault finders, always square pegs which will not fit into round holes, we have had such cases in connection with our ready-made farms, but on the whole the colonies

established under the ready-made farms scheme have been highly successful, for instance, Sedgwick, which has a group of settlers of which Western Canada may well be proud, but we are prepared to face all troubles, all petty annoyances which may occur in connection with this still greater scheme realizing that it is our duty towards the empire to which we are proud to belong."

Continuing, Mr. Murray said that the policy outlined by Lord Shaftesbury had the government's hearty approval and it would be their policy too. The idea would be to place men on farms which they might eventually own, so that their families might grow up in the country and share it in its prosperity and become worthy citizens. He recognized that there were many difficulties to be overcome, but he felt that everyone would help and do all in their power to make the future life of these men who were now so nobly standing up and suffering and undergoing such inconveniences and trials on the Empire's behalf as happy as possible. By placing the management of affairs in the hands of the Farm Settlement Board the government was placing them in hands of men who had proved themselves altogether worthy of the confidence of the people, and in any way criticisms which had been levelled against it. The Farm Settlement Board had done everything possible to deal gradually and carefully with various matters which came before it, and he did not believe that it would be possible to get three men with experience and other qualifications which would fit them to carry on the work in a more satisfactory manner than had been done by the members of the board. There had, however, been some criticism levelled at the board by the opposition, but these criticisms were in line with the policy that was pursued by the opposition party and did not consist of direct charges but merely insinuations and innuendoes which seemed to be about all that opponents of this government had to deal with. That seemed to be the policy of the opposition, which the government had complied in this connection was a matter in which politics cannot be allowed to have precedence. It was a work in which not only the government but every man, woman and child in the province of New Brunswick should be interested in and in which all should unite so that when the men who were now standing up and fighting for the Empire and giving their life blood for the cause of liberty and justice should come to this country they would find a welcome such as they should receive awaiting them and a disposition on the part of the people of this province to do everything possible to make light their burdens and to increase the happiness of their lives here. He would commend the bill to the most careful and favorable consideration of the House, and when it came up in committee would be pleased to give all details in connection with the working out of the plan.

The House adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

Purely Non-Political.

Hon. Mr. Murray then read from a paper by Mr. Armstrong, secretary of the St. John Board of Trade, on the subject of settlement of lands by soldiers after the war, the object being to point out that what was now being suggested by the government was in line with what others who had given the subject careful consideration had advised also. The work to be accomplished in this connection was a matter in which politics cannot be allowed to have precedence. It was a work in which not only the government but every man, woman and child in the province of New Brunswick should be interested in and in which all should unite so that when the men who were now standing up and fighting for the Empire and giving their life blood for the cause of liberty and justice should come to this country they would find a welcome such as they should receive awaiting them and a disposition on the part of the people of this province to do everything possible to make light their burdens and to increase the happiness of their lives here. He would commend the bill to the most careful and favorable consideration of the House, and when it came up in committee would be pleased to give all details in connection with the working out of the plan.

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The Police Court.

Yesterday morning the Police Court John Quinn was fined \$24 for being drunk and using obscene language to Mrs. Costler in her house on Chapel street. Michael Mahoney, for being drunk and using obscene language, was fined \$16. Five drunks were asked to pay \$8 each.

Afflicted with Lame Back

THREE YEARS AGO

COULD NOT SWEEP THE FLOOR.

Women are coming to understand that weak, lame and aching backs from which they suffer so much excruciating pain and agony are due to wrong action of the kidneys.

The kidneys are overworked—given more work than they can do, and when the back aches and pains it is hard for a woman to look after her household duties, for no woman can be strong and well when the kidneys are out of order.

On the first sign of any weakness in the back Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken. They go right to the seat of the trouble, cure the weak, aching back, and prevent any serious kidney trouble from following.

Mrs. L. Conshaw, 682 Manning Ave., Toronto, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in writing you, stating the benefit I have received by using Doan's Kidney Pills. About three years ago I was terribly afflicted with lame back, and was so bad I could not even sweep the floor. I was advised to use Doan's Kidney Pills, and before I had used one box there was a great improvement, and my back was completely cured. I highly recommend 'Doan's' for lame back."

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Our line of Spring Goods is now most complete—showing a handsome variety of

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"THE MEN'S TOGGERY"
(The Young Men's Store.)

37 Charlotte Street

for Easter Morning



of three reindeer was assessed against the pair, the animals being killed and eaten on the spot by the members of the tribe.

"NO 'UBAND NOR NOTHIN'"

A considerable mingling of social classes occurs in our hill village, writes a correspondent, owing to the townfolk's practice of renting summer cottages in our midst and living there neighborly with the real working people for whom the places were built. In one such case the resident from town was an unmarried lady; the "gentle" cottager next door had a husband who, to put it mildly, was notoriously no blessing to her. Making a friendly air and earnestly remarked, on a little sish, "De, Miss X—, you ought to be 'appy—no 'uband nor nothin.'" Manchester Guardian.

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WERS for Pertide

al part of Easter festivity, and purity speaking eloquently, giving them thus rich and home adornment.

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