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The Daily Mail

ALL THE NEWS FOR ONE CENT

* The Weather. *
* Maritime—Fresh northwest *
* winds, fair and cool today and *
* on Friday. *

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FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916

ONE CENT PER COPY

CRISIS MAY BE AVERTED

**An Agreement Said
To Have Been
Reached by the
British Cabinet**

**Sir Stuart Coates, Coali-
tion Candidate Elected
in Wimbledon by a
Large Majority.**

LONDON, April 20.—At a meeting today of the British cabinet, an agreement was reported upon the proposals which the ministers will make to Parliament on the subject of recruiting. Their proposals will be submitted at a secret session of each House of Parliament on Tuesday.

The foregoing was announced in an official statement this afternoon.

It is understood that a proposition advanced by Arthur Henderson, president of the Board of Education, and a labor leader, will have the effect of reopening the voluntary enlistment plan for a month or six weeks, and that this proposal was accepted in principle by the cabinet with a view to ascertaining whether sufficient men would come forward for military service without the introduction of compulsion.

The labor members, however, demand that all facts and figures regarding the military situation and requirements shall be submitted to the House before they consent to any measure of universal conscription. This has not been confirmed officially.

Coalition Candidate Won.
London, April 20.—Sir Stuart Coates, coalition candidate, has been elected member of parliament for Wimbledon, Surrey, over Kennedy Jones, independent, by a majority of 1,881. The vote was: Coates, 8,970; Jones, 7,159. The seat was made vacant by the elevation of Henry Chaplin, Unionist, to the peerage.

Mr. Jones, who formerly was a partner of Lord Northcliffe in his newspaper enterprises, had only a few days in which to acquaint himself with the Wimbledon constituency, which is one of the largest in the United Kingdom. In view of this fact, he is considered to have made a surprisingly good run.

The cabinet crisis doubtless contributed to Mr. Jones' strength. His vote was obtained against the combined Liberal and Conservative organizations. The chief plank of his platform was a call for more energetic prosecution of the war.

ELEVEN DEAD FROM TORNADO

Kansas City, Mo., April 20.—Eleven persons were reported dead today and scores injured, several seriously, in a succession of tornadoes which swept through the central portions of eastern Kansas and western Missouri last night. Property damage is believed to be heavy, although accurate information was unavailable early today because of disabled telegraph and telephone service. The storm areas centered at Topeka and followed a line running from the southwestern corner of Wilson county, Kansas, across the Missouri line into the border counties.

Byran Called To Washington

New Orleans, La., April 20.—William J. Bryan, who was to have delivered an address before the southern conference for education and industry here today, telegraphed last night that he would not be able to fill the engagement, because his presence was required in Washington.

Mr. Bryan's telegram, which came from Terre Haute, Ind., gave no further information as to the reason for his sudden change of plans.

Mr. George Brown and daughter of Nashua, returned at noon today from Lewiston, Me., where they have been for the past two weeks.

Germany Must Abandon Its Piratical Policy or Break With United States

President Wilson Expected to Wait Until the End of the Week for Reply to Latest Note---Break in Diplomatic Relations Considered Enevitabla---Senators and Representatives Heartily Approve of the Course Adopted by the President---Comment of the New York Press.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The United States Government, having said its last word to Germany in the submarine controversy, turned today with grave expectancy to Berlin, where rests the decision whether the Imperial Government shall abandon its present methods of submarine warfare or break with the government at Washington.

President Wilson probably will wait at least until the end of the week for Germany to reply to his virtual ultimatum, which declares the intention of the United States to sever diplomatic relations, unless the Berlin government "immediately" gives up the use of submarines against commerce, and squares her submarine policy with the principles of humanity and international law. No time limit was set in the communication, but the President is known to hold the opinion that three or four days would be a reasonable time to allow to Germany for a decision. If none is forthcoming within a reasonable period, the step accomplishing a break in relations, with all its grave possibilities, will be taken. Count Von Bernstorff, Germany's ambassador, would receive his passports, and American Ambassador Gerard at Berlin would be instructed to come home.

NEW YORK, April 20.—A Washington despatch to the Herald says: Senators and representatives today generally expressed hearty approval of President Wilson's course with regard to Germany. Republicans and Democrats united in saying that although they deeply regretted that such a decision should be necessary, there was nothing else the President could do.

There were a few exceptions to this rule, notably a statement by representative Mann of Chicago, Republican floor leader of the House. Mr. Mann did his best to draw the President's action down to the level of the politician. He stated that Mr. Wilson was pro-Ally in sentiment and was trying to force the United States into the war against Germany without justification. On the other hand, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, approved of the President's course in the strongest terms.

American Newspapers Declare That the Country Should Stand Behind President

NEW YORK, April 20.—Newspapers of the United States with few exceptions, voice the general sentiment that the country should stand behind President Wilson, whatever be the outcome of his latest note to Germany. They intimate that America can no longer submit to continued outrage by German submarines, with the consequent loss of the lives of non-combatants. Considerable difference of opinion exists regarding the probable action of Germany, the majority appearing to believe that she will yield, but nearly all agree that the United States will not shrink from the alternative in case she refuses.

The American says: "We do not think this country should enter the European war. We are absolutely certain that a preponderant majority of the American people feel the same way. Granting that Mr. Wilson's motives are pure, his clearly apparent desire to thrust this nation into this European war as the ally of England, France and Russia, is just as dangerous to the welfare of our country as if the President were actuated by bad motives. It is incomprehensible to any sensible and dispassionate American why we should get into this war now, after we have so long kept out of it. Certainly there is not a hundredth part the reason to go to war now that there was when the Lusitania was sunk; and we avoided war then with no loss of either honor or self-respect."

The Herald Says President Speaks for the Nation, and Party Spirit Should be Laid Aside

NEW YORK, April 20.—The Herald this morning says: "This is no time for division anywhere in the United States. The country is on the brink of war. The President is right, he speaks for the nation. Party spirit should be laid aside. Personal prejudices should be submerged. It is the country that speaks through Mr. Wilson. The interests of the whole land are involved. It is easy to criticize, yet he who criticizes now is engaged in a bad business. It is easy to attribute mean motives, and he who does so is showing a meaner motive than can be easily characterized."

The Times remarks: "We may as well summon into view, at once, the condition that will confront Germany should she reject our demand, still friendly, though firm, and by continued wrongs compel a resort to the ultimate remedy. Sharing the President's hope, it is better that we should face the worst now, that we should picture forth and have clearly in mind the possible sequels of a breach of diplomatic relations. It might bring on war, and to impress upon the German mind what that would mean for Germany is the surest resource now left to us against war."

It is For the German Government to Say Whether or Not It Wants U. S. Friendship

The World says: "They (the American people) still hope—and hope will not cease unless the German government deliberately takes the fatal steps that end all possibility of an

honorable and amicable adjustment of past wrongs, and all possibility of future guarantees. It is for the German government to say whether it wants the United States for a friend or for any enemy; it knows the terms."

The Tribune says: "If there is a definite result at last—whether diplomatic relations are broken off or intercourse is continued on the basis of German disavowal of the policy of murder on the high seas—we shall owe nothing to the orgy of words which has passed in Washington for the last fourteen months as modern American diplomacy. Our issue with Germany can be settled now only by a display of determination backed by force."

Editorial opinion expressed by leading newspapers throughout the country strongly support the President's action. Exceptions are noted in the comments by the German language newspapers, and a few others in certain sections of the west, where large German-American populations are the rule. For the most part, however, the comment shows the entire country is overwhelmingly behind President Wilson.

German Papers Say That the Present Climax Is Due to Efforts of the "Big Interests."

NEW YORK, April 20.—German newspapers published in New York and other American cities, charge in their editorials this morning that the present climax with Germany is due to the efforts of "big interests" and England, working with the purpose of embroiling the United States in the war on the side of the Entente Allies.

Under an editorial caption, "A War to Save England," the New York German Herald says:

"During the past twenty months we have frequently dwelt on the probability that as soon as the 'big interests' became aware of the fact that the war will go definitely against England, they would enlist all their influence to draw America into the European vortex. Of course the final word has not been spoken. That is left to the representatives of the people. In order to allay all apprehension the average American might feel, the 'big interests' have very cunningly started a campaign to prove that if America enters the war Germany will collapse and that the effect of a war on conditions in America will be very slight."

A HYPHENATED VIEW.

The Staats Zeitung says: "In making this demand, President Wilson takes unto himself the claim of acting as the exponent of humanity in all the world and as the accredited representative of all neutral nations. It is unthinkable that the German government should recognize these credentials and grant the predatory demands of the President as long as the cause for the inauguration of this submarine warfare, the illegal British blockade and interference with the commercial rights of neutrals, remains in force, and as long as the British inhumanity against the civilian non-combatant population of Germany is continued." The President's demands seek to permanently guard British sea trade, and if complied with will make England proof against injury. Can Germany do that?

FRENCH TAKE THE OFFENSIVE

**Captured German
Trenches on the
Right Bank of
the Meuse**

**Strong Force of Russian
Troops Have Landed
in France to Assist the
Allies.**

PARIS, April 20.—French troops took the offensive last night in the Verdun region, on the right bank of the Meuse.

The War Office announcement this afternoon says that they captured parts of German trenches, occupied a redoubt and took several hundred prisoners.

The official statement follows:

"In the Argonne, at Haute Chevaucée, there has been some mine work which resulted to our advantage. We caused the explosion of a small mine which destroyed some subterranean works of the enemy."

"On the left bank of the river Meuse the bombardment of our second line continued last night. On the right bank of the river our troops yesterday evening delivered a spirited attack against the German positions to the northwest of the Pond of Vaux. This operation made it possible for us to occupy certain sections of the German trenches, as well as a fortified redoubt."

"In the course of this action, which caused heavy losses to the enemy, we took prisoners ten officers, sixteen under officers and 214 men. In addition to this we captured several machine guns and a certain quantity of war material."

RUSSIAN TROOPS LAND IN FRANCE

Paris, April 20.—A strong force of Russian troops disembarked at Marseilles at noon today. The Russians are to fight beside the Allied soldiers in France.

General Joffre welcomed the Russians in an order of the day, saying their arrival was another striking proof of the devotion of Russia to the common cause.

The text of the order issued by Gen. Joffre is as follows:

"Our faithful ally, Russia, whose armies already are fighting so valorously against Germany, Austria and Turkey, wanted to give France further evidence of her friendship, more striking proof of her devotion to the common cause."

"Russian soldiers chosen from the bravest in her armies, and commanded by officers of the highest renown, have come to fight in our ranks."

"You will receive them like brothers. You will show them that warm sympathy which you feel toward those who leave their country to come and fight at our sides."

"In the name of the French army, I welcome the officers, under officers and soldiers of Russia, who have disembarked in France."

"I bow before the Russian flag upon which there soon will be inscribed the glorious names of our victories."

Another Plot Is Discovered

London, April 19.—As the result of the seizure of German and Austrian subjects on board the China mail liner China, last February, while bound from Shanghai for the United States, the intelligence department of the British government claims to have uncovered a plot of immense ramifications, conducted with the purpose of causing a revolution in India.

Mrs. Guy Lamson and little daughter left for St. Stephen this morning to spend a few weeks visiting Mrs. Lamson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Robinson.