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Biggest Engagement of the War Now in Progress Around Ypres

ALL ENGLAND AWAITING THE OUTCOME WITH ANXIETY

Germans, After Successful Coup, Now Aiming At Dunkirk and Calais

A Writer Describes the German Movement as a Masterly Tactical Counter Stroke—The Battle Likely to Last Some Days—Germans have Vast Reserve of Men and Machinery—Austria Claims Successes in Carpathians

London, April 27.—A tremendous battle begun by a German attack on the Allied front around Ypres, on the plains of Flanders, continues with undiminished fury. Britain, like the rest of Europe is awaiting the outcome with undiminished anxiety. Even the news that the Allied Fleet and Army had commenced an attack on the Dardanelles, and that troops are advancing against the Turkish entrenchments, which a few days ago would have aroused immense enthusiasm, has received only passing attention in face of the stakes which are being fought across the English Channel.

While the majority of those capable of forming an opinion believe that the Germans, by the stroke they have delivered against the British, French and Belgians, are once again aiming at Dunkirk and Calais, there are other who believe that it is only a feint in force to draw the Allies' reserves, while preparations are being made for an attack on some other part of the long line.

Whatever are the intentions of the Germans, they certainly have made a successful coup, which, while it did not break, did ding the Allies' lines. The Canadians, who were holding the British portion of the lines, were first to recover themselves, and in a counter-attack, the praises of which are ringing throughout the Empire, recaptured the round they had been compelled to give up. Since then, with their comrades, they have successfully withstood the German assaults. The French and Belgians, who received the blast in fuller force, and were driven back across the Canal between Bessines and Steenstraete, were not much slower in recovering, and according to French official reports, succeeded in regaining possession of the Canal banks and much surrendered territory East.

There is no inclination here however to belittle the initial success of the German sweep, or the work that is before the allied armies.

A writer in the Pall Mall Gazette describes it as a masterly tactical counter stroke declaring, if Germans have waited long to take their revenge for Neuve Chapelle they have taken it now.

By getting across Canal it is pointed out the Germans gained for the moment a command of new roads, and if they had not been driven back we would have been forced to a readjustment of the whole Allied line in the region of Ypres.

Official reports throw little light on the progress of the battle, but news from Holland gives information of a cannonade last night which was more severe than ever.

Long trains of German reinforcements going to the front are passing equally long trains of wounded, bound for base hospitals.

There is no likelihood that the battle will be over for some days to come, as the Germans have made immense preparations of men and material for their offensive which has forestalled that of the allies.

That there is no shortage of either men or munitions is shown by the

British Official Report

London, April 26 (official).—The general attack on the Dardanelles was resumed yesterday by the Fleet and Army. The Army's landing, covered by the fleet, began before sunrise at various points, on the Gallipoli peninsula. Despite serious opposition from strong entrenchments protected by barbed wire, it was completely successful. Large forces were established on shore before night. Landing of the Army and the advance continues.

The French Government reports counter-attacks near Ypres. They have regained part of the lost ground. The village of Lizerne, captured by the Germans on the left bank of the Yser Canal, was recaptured by Zouaves and Belgian Carabiniers. Appreciable progress has been made on the right bank of the Canal. The British troops have maintained all their positions on our right.

Enemy attack in Champagne. Argonne and the heights of the Meuse have failed.—HARCOURT.

Lloyd George's Annual Budget

London, April 26.—Chancellor Lloyd George will announce the annual budget on May 6th. On Wednesday he will make his promised statement on the drink question.

Street Car Men Object to Women

Cardiff, April 26.—At a mass meeting of street-car men held yesterday, resolutions were passed, protesting against the employment of women conductors, and warning the City Council that if it persists in its policy of using women as conductors, the men will refuse to work with them.

Kron Prinz Wilhelm Interned

Washington, April 26.—Capt. Thierfelder, commander of the German commerce raider Kron Prinz Wilhelm, late to-day informed Collector of Customs Hamilton at Newport News, Va., that he would intern his ship of war in America. The commander presents this note: "Herewith I have to officially inform you I intern."

Belgian Artillery Repels Germans

London, April 27.—The following Belgian official report on the progress of hostilities dated April 26, was given out in London to-day:—

"Last night our infantry repelled three attacks made South of Dixmude by the Germans, who again are using asphyxiating gases. The Germans sustained heavy losses.

"To-day along our front the artillery of the enemy has shown a certain amount of activity. Our artillery replied with success, and by a strong fire proved of useful help to the French.

"These troops made an attack on Lizerne, which yesterday fell into hands of enemy, but which was wrested from them again this afternoon."

French Official

Paris, April 27th.—North of Ypres we have secured progress on left of battle front, repulsed enemy and inflicted on him heavy losses. Germans have again used asphyxiating gas but a method of protection has been employed by us, and Allies, and is giving excellent results. A sharp infantry engagement occurred near Fay north of Chaulnes for possession of excavations produced by explosion of a German mine, our troops dislodged the Germans and held on in spite of two counterattacks.

In Champagne near Beausejour the Germans delivered an attack which was immediately checked. On Meuse heights the German attacks on the front of Eparges, Stremy and Calonne trench have utterly failed. In spite of the extreme fierce German effort we have maintained the entire position of Eparges, the slopes of which are covered with German corpses. At Calonne trench our fall back of day before yesterday did not cost us a single gun, and was immediately followed up on our part by successful counter attacks. Germans are attacking with at least two divisions.

In the Vosges after an extremely fierce bombardment the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on the summit of Hartmannswiller. We occupy a hundred metres from this summit, positions secured by our attack of 23rd March and it was from latter positions that of the 26th we took the summit by assault lasting seven minutes.

Attempt to Blow up Minister of War At Constantinople

Paris, April 27.—A powerful clock-work bomb was found hidden yesterday in the Ministry of War, Constantinople, according to a despatch from Saloniki, and was timed to explode at an hour when the Council would be in session. Meetings of these bodies are attended by Enver Pasha, Minister of War, Field Marshal der Goitz and General Liman von Sanders.

THE BATTLEFIELD AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

Both Sides of the Town Cobbled With German Skulls—Extent of the Victory—Effect all Along British Line Incalculable

Neuve Chapelle, France, April 21.—The ground to the west of this now shattered town of Neuve Chapelle, from which the British drove the Germans in the middle of March with such terrible loss of life for both sides, is literally cobbled with German skulls. The dead lie buried in shallow graves everywhere and the vicinity is strewn with wreckage and debris.

So quickly did the British break through the German line that full details of the action are only now becoming known, even to the men who participated. The suddenness of the advance was such that many of the men were so dazed that all they knew was that they got through. In fact, British staff officers laughingly assert that it was too quick for the best results, the German line giving way so suddenly that the British found themselves like a man who had his opponent with all his might and encounter but slight resistance and is thereby thrown off his balance.

"If we had had a chance for it that day I believe we could have taken Aubers also and perhaps Lille," said one officer, with a smile. "At any rate, we gave the Germans their worst drubbing of the war, and the effect all along our front has been incalculable. Every man in the British army believes sincerely we can break the German line if we wanted to, and that is a mighty comfortable feeling."

Like a Tonic.

The average soldier is, of course, weary of trench warfare and he will be glad when it is all over, but Neuve Chapelle has acted like a tonic on the British forces from Ypres to La Bassee.

The correspondent was entertained on the British front by an officer in his dugout. Men from the

New Concentrated Action in Dardanelles After 5 Wks. of Minor Attacks

Kitchener Issues Another Appeal To Employees of Vickers to Hasten up Output Munitions

London, April 26.—Lord Kitchener to-day issued another appeal to the employees of the Vickers Works to make munitions of war at full pressure. The battle in Flanders has caused an enormous expenditure of ammunition.

Zeppelin Flies Toward England

Amsterdam, April 26.—A Zeppelin airship flew over the island of Schiermonkkoos to-day, proceeding westward in the direction of England.

To Deal With Drink Problem

London, April 27.—Government has finally arrived at a more moderate decision for dealing with the drink problem, according to the "Times" which places the proposed restrictions under the following heads:

First. Prohibition of sale of immature spirits;

Second. Encouragement of brewing of lighter beers;

Third. Special public house restrictions in "munition" areas;

Fourth. Reduced hours of sale generally;

Fifth. Compensation for interests affected;

Most of us need the money because that is what money is for.

ALLIES GATHERING IMMENSE FORCE FOR ANOTHER BIG EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH

Part of Kitchener's New Army Supposed to be Operating There

London, April 27 (official).—The last concerted effort on the part of the Allies against the Turkish fortifications of the Dardanelles Straits was over a month ago, March 19 and 20. This action was entirely from the sea. A more or less persistent bombardment, covering several weeks, left the Straits still in the hands of the Turks. The last five weeks have seen naval activity of minor import only in the Straits. There have been mine sweeping and occasional, but no important endeavour to penetrate this waterway.

A new feature of the fighting, which begun to-day is the participation of land forces. British troops have been brought from Egypt. French soldiers are believed to have come from the southern shores of the Mediterranean. There have been despatches recently relating to the movements of British and French transports in the direction of the Aegean Sea.

HOW THE CANADIAN TROOPS HELPED SAVE THE SITUATION

Held on for Hours in Spite of Bayonet Charges and Suffocating Gases all the While Forming New Fronts to Meet the German Attacks

London, April 27th.—To the Canadians belong the honor of spilling the German plan in Flanders, according to a despatch to the Mail, received from a correspondent in Northern France. They were supported in turn by a French force, by Zouaves, by Belgians, and by English regiments. The guns they lost temporarily were not behind their line but on the left side. A flood of German advance, says the correspondent, cloaked under smoke and sulphurous gasses centered around these guns, and passed the bulk of the Canadian forces, which maintained their calmness, although their position became promontory in the Allied line.

At times they had a double front, some trenches facing Northeast, and others to the Southwest. They adapted their trenches to meet the new demands and transformed the back into the front in any manoeuvre they would have been adjudged annihilated but they held on and made good. They tied handkerchiefs over their noses to protect themselves from gas fumes.

It was only the Canadians wonderful stand on the Promontory, maintained many hours and varied by bayonet charges, that checked the Germans and enabled the Canadians to retire in good order and reform the general line.

A summing up of the situation shows however that the Germans gained a good deal. They flattened the Allies' salient Northeast of Ypres, and one point has become a German salient. Moreover the Germans hold Arc round Ypres which facilitates their offensive. Several villages East of Canal and one village on the left bank now are debatable ground.

HAIL OF INCENDIARY BOMBS SET YPRES IN FLAMES

Hot Fighting all Along this Front—Extraordinary Daring Shown by the Germans—Heavy Guns Right up to Firing Line—Armoured Trains do Effective Work

London, April 27.—Ypres is in flames, the Germans having thrown a hail of incendiary bombs into the town, says telegraphs the "Morning Post's" correspondent in Northern France. Fighting continues hotly all along this front.

The correspondent adds the Germans show extraordinary daring in bringing heavy artillery close to their front line. The guns used are mostly 13-inch Austrian howitzers on movable carriages.

The Germans also are using effectively armored trains carrying 4.7 guns. For the use of these armored trains the Germans have consolidated

G. Hughes