

Commission Find Kean Guilty Error of Judgement

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

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Anarchists Plan A Reign of Terror In New York

Like Unto The French Revolution Simultaneously Gangs With Rifles and Revolvers Were to Rise in Different Sections of City

Blowing up of St. Patrick's Cathedral Was the Signal Agreed Upon—Detectives Got Wise to the Game and Nipped the Plot in the Bud—Bomb Used in St. Patrick's Failed to Explode

New York, March 1.—An attempt to blow up St. Patrick's Cathedral with a bomb this morning, and the arrest of two men by detectives who had been informed for months of their activities was followed by the announcement made at the police headquarters that the arrests had balked an anarchistic plot to kill Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and other wealthy men with bombs thereafter.

Anarchists, according to the police were to inaugurate in New York City a reign of terror comparable only to that of the French Revolution.

The police assert that the plot was part of the plot, the police assert for gang of men, armed with rifles and revolvers, to appear simultaneously in various parts of the city, to shoot and to pillage. The biggest banks of New York City were to be blown up with bombs and many wealthy men were to be slain.

The police assert the next move was to place bombs in the homes of Andrew Carnegie, Rockefeller and Cornelius Vanderbilt. So far had the plot progressed that the manufacture of the bombs had already been started.

A Central Office detective had worked into the inner circles of the anarchists according to the police, who had kept the detective bureau advised of all their plans, and of every move made by the alleged conspirators.

The detective, Frank Baldo, assisted in the manufacture of the bombs with which the attempt was made to-day to blow up the Cathedral. The detective accompanied the bomb thrower to the edifice, and sat with him while he lighted the bomb and hurled it at the altar.

Immediately the Cathedral, in which 800 persons sat at worship, became alive with detectives, whose presence had been unsuspected by the bomb carrier. Baldo, sitting beside him, placed him under arrest.

At police headquarters the alleged bomb thrower said he was Frank A. Barzo, a 24-year-old, 24 years old. Soon after he was taken to the headquarters a detective, acting upon information given them by Baldo, arrested Charles Carbone, eighteen years old boy, and charged him with complicity in the plot and with assisting to make the bombs.

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United States Determined Will Ask England and France to Define Plans For Carrying Out Threatened Blocking Intercourse With Germany

A WAITING ANSWER FROM BRITAIN AND GERMANY LOOKING TO ABANDON SUBMARINE WARFARE

England Flatly Rejects Proposals To Admit Food-stuffs—America Will Insist On Her Right, As A Neutral, Unrestricted Commercial Inter-course—Wilson Refuses To Discuss America's Attitude Till Further Consideration Be Given Communication

Washington, March 3.—While President Wilson indicated to-day the United States would send a Note of Inquiry to Britain and France to learn how they propose to carry out in practice their announced determination to prohibit commercial intercourse with Germany. Such action it was said probably will be deferred until replies are received from Britain and Germany to American proposals looking to abandonment of submarine warfare on merchant ships and unrestricted passage of goods to civilian populations of belligerent countries.

Some official quarters that a basis for solution of the maritime situation might yet be reached through the new Note.

What Britain's reply will be is dependent to some extent on the attitude of her Allies, whom she is consulting. There have been official intimations, however, that Britain would flatly reject proposals for shipment of food-stuffs and conditional contraband to Germany.

Anglo-French Notes outlining the intention of the Allies to stop all communications between Germany and neutral countries occupied the attention of German officials to-day. President Wilson told inquirers he could not define the attitude of the American Government because he had not thoroughly digested the contents of the communications. He pointed out and noted merely defined general terms of policy to be pursued by the Allies, without stating the means of enforcing that policy.

To make this clear for the United States the President added, might necessitate further correspondence with Britain and France. It is generally inferred that the American Government would insist on the position frequently expressed by its officials, that whatever might be the violations of the customs of war between belligerents, this could not affect the status of international law, as between the States and countries with which she was at peace.

Some high officials thought that if Britain proclaimed a blockade and would make it effective, there could be no legal objection from the United States, no matter how much its commerce suffered.

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Germany Expects Peace With Russia By End of May

Feeling in Germany is That Nation's Position Is Hopeless

Roumania Welcomes Allies In The Dardanelles

London, March 2.—A correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs from Copenhagen that the Copenhagen correspondent of the "National Zeitung" states that the firm opinion prevails in Germany that peace will be made with Russia by the end of May. The feeling in Germany is that that nation's position is hopeless, he says, unless Germany can conclude a separate peace. It is believed here that Roumania welcomes the ascendancy of the triple entente in the Dardanelles as a solution of a delicate problem and possible disquietude, if Russia alone eventually took charge in Constantinople. Consequently, it is thought, the present naval operations must exert great influence on Roumania, whose future attitude many persons here believe is intimately connected with the Italian policy. Beyond this, friends of the Allies welcome the successful demonstrations for two reasons. First because it reduces German naval activity to its proper perspective and second because it will impress the Balkans with the strength of the Allies.

A TRUCE TO CLYDE STRIKE

Engineers Will Resume Work on Condition no Overwork—If Increase of Wages Not Granted an Instrike Will Take Place, Which Means Loafing and Delay

Glasgow, March 2.—The engineers on strike in the Clyde shipyard, who on Saturday were ordered by the Government to return to work, decided to-day to resume operations on Thursday, on condition that no overtime work would be required of them.

They also decided that if their demand for an increase in wages for expense per hour was not conceded they would adopt an "in strike," which means that they will loiter in their tasks, thereby reducing production to a minimum.

London, March 2.—The officers and crews of British warships present at the capture or destruction of any armed hostile ships will share in distribution of prize money calculated at \$25 for each person on board enemy vessel at beginning of engagement. This order in council was promulgated to-day.

GENEVA RED CROSS SOCIETY

Effects Exchange of Wounded Prisoners—Society Also Proposes New Postal Route to French in Territory Occupied by Germans

The exchange of maimed prisoners, through Geneva, began to-day, with the arrival of 1,800 Frenchmen and 800 Germans. The transfer was made under the auspices of the Swiss Red Cross Society.

The soldiers travelled in special coaches, which were guarded by the military. Approximately tons of gifts are here awaiting the unfortunates, who probably will number from 4,000 to 5,000 men from each country.

The Gen va Red Cross Society have begun negotiations with the German authorities with the object of opening up postal services through Switzerland with the French territory now occupied by the Germans.

The Society is in daily receipt of pathetic appeals from French families for the opening of such a service.

London, March 2.—A statement given out by the Official Press Bureau this evening, says the following was officially issued at Cairo to-day:— "Since last official communication, there has been nothing fresh to report. There are no signs of any renewed advance on the part of the Turks."

Reports from Syria show that there is no likelihood of any famine. Prices of foodstuffs have risen, but stocks are fairly plentiful in most of the districts. Imported articles are naturally very dear.

Relations between the Mohammedan and Christian elements continue excellent.

GERMANY WILL HALT ALL SHIPS IN ACTION

Ready to Accept American Proposals—Insists on Abandonment Use of Neutral Flags by Enemy Ships

Berlin, March 2.—In its reply to the American Notes concerning the German naval war zones, the German Government agrees that, under certain conditions, its submarines will halt and investigate merchantmen, and will proceed only against such vessels found to be carrying contraband, or are owned by nations hostile to Germany.

The reply declares Germany's readiness to accept virtually all the American proposals, except one, which would restrict the use of anchored mines for purely defensive purposes. The German Government expresses the belief that belligerents cannot afford to abandon entirely the use of anchored mines for offensive operations, though it is willing to consider the abandonment of floating mines.

In case German submarines take action, after investigation, against merchantmen carrying contraband or owned in hostile countries, it is agreed such action will be in accordance with the general rules of international law. This presupposes, however, the abandonment and use of neutral flags by merchantmen of hostile nations, or the arming of such merchantmen. If such tactics were employed, Germany contends, it would be impossible to restrict the operations of submarines in this manner.

The reply suggests that there be constituted, in the countries concerned American commissions, to which supplies of food-stuffs for use of civilian populations could be consigned. This plan, it is said, is contemplated in the American proposals.

The reply also suggests that these commissions should be allowed to import and control the distribution of other articles, especially fodder, which are on conditional contraband list of the Declaration of London. Germany states that the interference with articles on the absolute free list in the Declaration of London should be abandoned.

PRINCESS PATS IN ACTION

French Government Reports Advances—Russians Defeat Two German Army Corps

London, March 2.—Sir John French reports enemy activities near Ypres checked. An attack yesterday morning on a portion of the line was repulsed. A party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured and blew up a German trench, killing eleven occupants, and driving off the remainder.

Ground was gained near La Bassée. The French Government reports gains in Champagne secured, and a strong counter attack repulsed north of Mesnil, and further progress made. Prisoners were captured both there and in the Vosges.

The Russian Government reports operations round Przasnysz concluded by the defeat of two German army corps. Ten thousand prisoners were captured, also rich booty.

The Admiralty reports Dardanelles operations again delayed owing to unfavourable weather.—HARCOURT.

ENEMY CHECKED AT YPRES

Heavy Attack on English Lines Repulsed—Canadians Capture German Trench

London, March 2.—The following report from the headquarters of Sir John French, was given out to-day by the Official Information Bureau:— "Enemy activities in the neighbourhood of Ypres, reported in last communication, have been checked."

During the last three nights patrols, which have been active in front of our trenches, have found that the enemy has not ventured to leave his lines.

Early this morning an attack, preceded by a heavy bombardment on a portion of our lines, was repulsed. On our left a party of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry captured a German trench with great dash.

After killing eleven of the occupants and driving off the remainder, they succeeded in blowing up the trench. Our losses were trifling.

On our right near La assee we gained ground by skilful trench work, and in this zone we obtained complete mastery over the enemy's snipers, and in consequence our casualties were greatly reduced.

On several positions along our artillery forced the enemy's batteries to change position, and increased the ascendancy over the opposing guns which has been observed for some time past."

Prince Of Peace

Athens, March 2.—According to reports received from Constantinople, to-day, Prince Sabah Ed Din has telegraphed the Sultan, urging him to conclude peace with the Allies quickly in order to prevent a catastrophe to Turkey.

ICE SPORTS FOR CHARITY

Princes' Rink, Monday, March 8th. One Mile Skating Race—Boys under 16. One Mile Skating Race—Open to All Comers. Two prizes for each event. Entries Free.—To be made before 6 p.m. on Saturday 6th inst., to J. M. TOBIN, Hon. Secy., 178 Duckworth Street.—mar2,4,21

Believes Blockade Quite Practicable

Simon Lake a Submarine Builder Tells How it May be Accomplished by means of Sunken Supplies

Simon Lake, the submarine boat builder, discussing Germany's programme of harassing British commerce by undersea attack, stated that the plan was quite practical. With submerged bases of supplies, which undoubtedly already have been planted around the entire island, he said, there is no question in his mind that Germany soon will effect a complete blockade against provisions and arms.

Explanation of the Success of German Submarines. "The success of the German raids," said Mr. Lake, "may be attributed to the use of submerged fuel and provision stations, each one of which would supply food and fuel enough for any one submarine to continue activities for months. It is not necessary to look for surface tenders, which would be destroyed by the enemy, and possibly leave the submarine helpless."

"It is now possible to transfer coal from one vessel to another at considerable depth beneath the surface, and it is much simpler to pass liquid from one vessel to another. As far back as 1890, I had constructed a submerged craft of this kind, and successfully transferred a cargo from one boat to another, in the Sound, off Bridgeport. Sixteen tons of coal were transferred in nine minutes from a sunken barge to a submarine freighter."

How Britain Can Be Blockaded. "The German submarines are practically Lake boats, as they have adopted all my devices, and it will be recalled that they have diving compartments which are merely trap door contrivances in the bow, connecting the inner part of the submarine by means of air locks, so that it is a simple matter for a diver to pass from within the boat to the bed of the sea, and into another similar diving appliance in a sunken supply ship."

"I believe that, if not already surrounded, Britain will be soon with these invisible supply stations, and that the present successes and future blockade of that country by German submarines will be fully accomplished by this method of attack."

Will Resist Japan's Demands

Peking, Feb. 26.—Japan threatens military action against China to enforce her demands according to a despatch received here from the Chinese minister at Tokio. It is believed in official circles, however, that the communication should not be taken too seriously. President Yuan Shih-k'ai has been advised by public men and the newspapers to let Japan seize by force whatever she wishes, but to refuse to grant any humiliating concessions.

French Submarine 'Saphir' Sunk In The Dardanelles. An official statement issued in Constantinople announces that the French submarine Saphir, while trying to enter the Dardanelles, was sunk by Turkish artillery. Part of the submarine's crew was rescued.

The Saphir, built in 1909, displaced 386 tons and carried a crew of about twenty-one men. She was 154 feet long and was fitted with six torpedo tubes. She was capable of travelling twelve knots an hour on the surface and eight knots submerged.

LATEST WAR MESSAGES

London, March 3.—News has reached here from Berlin, says The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent, that the Turks are very short of ammunition for their big guns and that the Austrians are making an effort to rush supplies through to Constantinople.

London, March 3.—The officers and crews of British warships present at the capture or destruction of any armed hostile ships will share in distribution of prize money calculated at \$25 for each person on board enemy vessel at beginning of engagement. This order in council was promulgated to-day.

London, March 3.—Queen Alexandra has delighted Paris by the following autograph letter to Mother Superior of Franciscan Sisters attending to wounded in hospital at Bethune:— "I have learned of your noble and heroic devotion to our brave and unfortunate soldiers. It is with heart full of gratitude and recognition that I ask you to accept my warmest thanks. I pray the good God that He recompenses you for the Angelic attentions that you have so fully given our unfortunate soldiers and I shall never forget that it is to you and your Sisters that they owe their lives and restored health."

Warsaw, Its Importance

Why the Germans Want To Get it so Badly—Great Railway Terminal

Warsaw's status as a fortress is less important than as a central garrison of communications and as distribution centre for reinforcements for wounded and for prisoners. The city is fortified mainly because of the latter functions. Trains in wending strings move into the Brest and Petrograd depots at Praga, on the right Vistula bank, and discharge what to unexperienced eyes seem to be millions of men. Some trains cross the river by the loop line, and bring the troops direct to the Vienna and Kalisch railroads which are the only rail communications of the Grand Duke Nicholas's vast armies now fighting on the Bzura and Rawka streams thirty miles away. The reinforcing and feeding of these millions by two double-tracked railroads is a problem of the campaign.

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