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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## ASQUITH HAS A HEAP OF TROUBLE MAKING UP THE NEW CABINET

### Viscount Haldane Turned Down ---Unionists Give Him the Axe ---Churchill Will Remain But Gets Another Position---Redmond Still Obdurate---Fisher Refuses to Act with Balfour at the Admiralty---The Daily Mail Blames Fisher for Mixing Up Dardanelles.

London, May 25.—It is known that Asquith has decided that Churchill shall remain in the Cabinet, in some other position than that of First Lord of the Admiralty. It is understood that the Premier tried hard to retain Viscount Haldane as Lord High Chancellor, but the Unionists are so strongly opposed to this that Haldane will be sacrificed. There's renewed talk of Lloyd George combining the offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer and Munitions Minister, but this point still remains unsettled. Pressure has been brought to induce John Redmond to accept a seat in the Cabinet, but this far without success. Lord Fisher's resignation as First Sea Lord seems to be a definite one, he having declined to work with Balfour at the Admiralty.

### Italian Destroyer Works Havoc In Austrian Port

Rome, May 25.—The following official statement has been issued by the Italian General Staff. An Italian destroyer entered the port of Buzzo, near the Austrian frontier and destroyed landing stages, railroad station, and barracks, as well as all the motor boats in the harbor. The destroyer was not damaged, and none of the crew wounded. Two of the enemy were killed. We took 47 prisoners, including one officer and 15 non-commissioned officers, who were brought to Venice.

### French Capture Lorette Heights

Paris, May 24.—Three thousand German soldiers were killed and 1,000 have been taken prisoners. This French victory resulted in the capture of the Lorette heights. The opposing forces engaged in sanguinary battle for thirteen days, but the official statement, issued to-day, says that the French troops were triumphant, taking Lorette and the German works the whole way.

### Troops Streaming To Italian Frontier

London, May 24.—Austrian and Italian forces are facing each other at some places only a half mile apart. The forces at the front are estimated at a million men on each side.

### Italy Holds 20 Million Worth Interned Shipping

Rome, May 24.—The value of Austrian and German ships now in Italian ports, which have become prizes of war, is estimated at more than \$20,000,000.

### Bombardment Of Dardanelles Continues

Paris, May 25.—All recent attacks by the Turks on Gallipoli Peninsula have been repulsed by the Allies, who have been reinforced and have taken the offensive says a Havas despatch from Athens.

### Air Ships Assemble On Italian Frontier

Geneva, May 24.—A German air fleet, made up of Zeppelins of the latest type, and a large number of Taubes has joined a large body of German troops, concentrated in the Adige Valley, near the Italian frontier.

### Italy Adopts War Measures

Rome, May 24.—Details concerning Italy's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary were given by Foreign Minister Sonnino this afternoon at a cabinet council, which lasted three hours. He told also that communications had been sent to the Allies and neutral nations. Diplomatic relations between the Vatican and belligerents also were discussed. Baron Sonnino referred particularly to the relations between Italy and Germany, expressing the belief that the latter would declare war as soon as official information was received regarding Italy's action against her ally. The council did not consider military questions, as they had been entrusted entirely to the General Staff, which will work in harmony with the commanders of the Allied staff. Financial matters were taken up, and it is believed that a loan will be floated, either at home or abroad, sufficient to meet the needs of the nation, even though the war lasts longer than expected.

### Italy Agrees No Separate Peace

London, May 24.—Italy has given her adhesion to the agreement already signed by the Allied Powers, not to conclude a separate peace. Signature to a formal document to this effect is imminent.

### WILL RESPECT SWISS NEUTRALITY

London, May 25.—Germany and Austria-Hungary have formally notified the Swiss Government, they will respect Swiss neutrality, according to a Berne despatch.

### Cruel Treatment Russian Prisoners

London, May 25.—A Petrograd correspondent of the London Chronicle wires the Germans are displaying in their treatment of Russian prisoners in the San. Five Russian prisoners were shot by a German officer with his revolver, another Cossack has just escaped to the Russian lines, after having had his ears snipped and stripes of flesh cut off his thighs.

### German Supervision Tobacco Factories

Amsterdam, May 25.—All the property of the British-American Tobacco Company in Germany has been placed under German supervision, according to a Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph.

### Italian Chief of Staff Leaves For the Front

Rome, May 24.—Lieut.-Gen. Cadorni, Chief of the Italian General Staff, left for the front at 9.15 last night.

### Bloodless Warfare In the Adriatic

Paris, May 24.—The following official statement has been received from Rome:—It was foreseen that on the declaration of war, offensive actions would occur against our Adriatic coast with the purpose of obtaining moral effect, rather than attaining military purpose, but we were able to prepare for these and render their duration short. Small naval units of enemy destroyers and torpedo boats fired their guns upon our Adriatic coast between 4 and 6 o'clock this morning, at the same time aeroplanes attempted to attack the arsenal at Venice. The enemy's ships, after a short cannonade, were forced by our torpedo boats to withdraw.

### AGED MONARCH FRANCIS JOSEPH Issues Manifesto to His Troops.

Vienna, May 24.—Emperor Francis Joseph has sent the following manifesto to the troops, in an autograph letter, to Count Stureghko, asking him to make it public:—The King of Italy has declared war on me. Perfidy, whose like history does not know, was committed by the Kingdom of Italy against both allies, after an alliance of more than thirty years' duration, during which it was able to increase its territorial possessions and develop itself to an unthought of flourishing condition. Italy abandoned us in our hour of danger and went over with flying colors into the camp of our enemies. We did not menace Italy, did not curtail her authority, did not attack her honor or interests. We always responded loyally to the duties of our alliance, and afforded our protection, when she took the field. We have done more. When Italy directed covetous glances across our frontier, in order to maintain peace and our alliance relation, we resolved on great and painful sacrifices, which particularly grieved our paternal heart, but the covetousness of Italy which believed that the moment

### Germans Mowed Down By Artillery

London, May 24.—The following official statement has been issued by the Government Press Bureau:—"British troops made further advance in the Festubert sector on Saturday. A German counter-attack, delivered early in the morning, met with withering fire from our artillery. The Germans were mowed down by the score. The attack was shattered and few German soldiers escaped."

## OFFICIAL

### British

London, May 24 (official)—General French reports artillery engagements and some infantry fighting north-east of Festubert, and further progress south of Quinqué Rue.

The French Government reports several enemy attacks, between the sea and Arras, repulsed with very heavy losses. Extremely violent fighting continues north of Arras and Neuville. The Germans have again used asphyxiating gases.

Submarine E-14 is now announced to have sunk two Turkish gunboats and two transport, one full of troops, in the Sea of Marmora, between April 29th and May 13th. She returned safely on May 18th.

The Russian Government reports that the enemy's thrust on the Galicia front shows signs of weakening. On the left part of the Lower San, Russian troops have assumed the offensive, carrying several villages by assault. One village also was captured from the enemy on the right bank of the San. On the rest of the Galicia front the enemy attacks are becoming more isolated in character.—HAR-COURT.

### French

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 24.—On several points between Steenstraete and Ypres, the enemy delivered attacks after using asphyxiating gas. These attacks were repulsed. In the direct north of Arras fighting continued all night. We took 120 prisoners.

To the north of Neuville St. Vaast village the enemy delivered several counter-attacks, which were checked by our fire. The artillery contest continues intensely. The latest information received show that the check sustained by the Germans during the evening of 22nd and the night of 22nd and 23rd May, despite important reinforcements, brought hastily and vigorous efforts, renewed two or three times, the enemy failed in all his attempts, and sustained considerable losses. Nothing reported on the remainder of the front.

### Germany Declares War On Italy

London, May 24 (By Wolff Agency)—Germany has declared war against Italy, and recalled Ambassador Von Buelow.

### Dardanelles Army Gets Reinforcement

Constantinople, May 24 (By wireless to Berlin and London)—The number of British and French troops landed along the Dardanelles has been increased from 60,000 to 90,000. Of those originally landed, 4,000 are said to be incapacitated by illness.

## GERMANS & AUSTRIANS LOSE NO TIME Are Delivering Swift Attacks on the Italian Coast and Frontier

### Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria Have Made No Move Yet--Russia is Delivering Strong Counter Offensive Along the San

London, May 25.—Little or no time has been allowed to elapse between the declaration of war and actual fighting between Italy and Austria. Early this morning Austrian aeroplanes, destroyers and torpedo boats descended on the Italian coast in the Adriatic, and bombarded towns, including Venice, while in Tyrol and on the Eastern frontier, Italian and Austrian frontier guards are already in touch have fired their first shots. The plan of campaign has not yet been disclosed, but it is generally believed attempts to inflict a quick decisive defeat, or, at least, one that will discourage Italians will be undertaken largely by the Germans under Field Marshal Von Hindenburg.

It is said that German troops with heavy guns, aeroplanes and Zeppelins, are already passing through the valley of the river Adige, and in the direction of Verona, and that rapid and fierce blows may be delivered almost immediately in the Italian centre. This, the Germans doubtless believe, would serve to hold off the Italian advance from the province of Venice, where the flat nature of the country would give the Italians a greater chance of success.

Throughout Austria and Germany there is bitter denunciation of Italy, which for the moment replaced Britain as the most hated enemy. In allied countries on the other hand, Italian intervention is hailed with delight, and in the Italian quarters of London and Paris there has been enthusiastic demonstrations of cheering farewells to Italians leaving for home to join the colors.

Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have made no move yet. The government of Bulgaria reiterated that it will continue to observe an attitude of neutrality, so long as Bulgarian interests are not directly affected, and it sees no reason why they should be. Opposition, however, is voicing opinion that Bulgaria should seize the opportunity and join with the Allies.

Bulgaria may be drawn in through an incident which has arisen between her and Turkey over the seizure by Turkey of a number of Bulgarian railway cars, loaded with goods. Sofia lodged a protest against this action. Roumania may also be affected by the change of fortune of the battles in middle Galicia.

Russia here is delivering a strong counter offensive, and has regained some ground along the Sau river, north of Jaraslau. The most important battle, however, is that which is raging south and east of Przemysl, where the Austrians and Germans are making repeated attacks in an endeavor to break through the Russian line, thus relieving the pressure which the Russians have been bringing to bear on the Germans who crossed the San.

Fighting also is in progress in Courland, along the east Prussian frontier and Central Poland, where the Germans attempted an offensive along Rawka river. None of these actions apparently have been decisive, although heavy losses have been suffered on both sides. Russia expresses satisfaction with the situation along the front.

### VIEWS SITUATION SERIOUSLY

Rome, May 25.—Newspapers of Italy give expression to the seriousness of the great task that Italy has undertaken.

### Austro-Germans On Defensive in Galicia

London, May 24.—A Petrograd bulletin says:—"The Austro-German forces in Galicia have assumed the defensive. Their active operations consist chiefly of counter-attacks. According to an official statement issued last night from the headquarters of the Russian General Staff, slight progress is claimed on the left bank of the Lower San, and the claim is made that all assaults by the Austro-German troops to the south-eastern theatre of operations were repulsed."

### Disasterous Fire On Logy Bay Road

Mr. Henry Cook of the Logy Bay Road, lost 1 head of cattle, 4 horses all his hay and feed which had been stored in a barn near his house, as well as the stables wherein the live stock had been placed by fire this morning.

At about 4 o'clock this morning the Cook family were called out of bed by Mr. Wm. Croaker, a nearby neighbour, who reported that the stables were all on fire.

Mr. Cook immediately rushed to where the cattle were housed, but owing to the spread of flames, fed as they had been by some 40 tons of hay, the fire had made too great progress, and the animals penned in the larger barn, had been roasted to death. Mr. Cook saving only two sons, which he managed to reach.

The loss to Mr. Cook is a terrible one. There was, we learn, only \$500 carried on the cattle and \$700 on the stock.

The Cook residence was not injured by the fire, though had the wind been blowing in that direction, the house too, must have gone. Besides the loss of cattle, hay and stables, a valuable lot of fence wire was destroyed, Mr. Cook being agent for the Page Fence Wire Co.

Taken altogether the fire was a most injurious one, as Mr. Cook had the largest and most comfortably stocked farm perhaps in the country. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### SHIPPING

Portia left Channel at 7.30 a.m. yesterday, going North.

Prospero left Wesleyville at 9.45 a.m., going north.

Schr. Pandora is loading at Campbell McKay's wharf for T. McKelley & Son, Harbor Buffett and Haystack, P.B.

The Tabasco will be the next boat to leave London for here direct, and sails on June 10th.

The Carthaginian ought to reach here about Friday next.

Schr. Mildred Robinson is loading codfish at G. M. Barr's for Brazil.

Glencoe arrived at Placentia at 3.45 p.m. yesterday, and sailed again this a.m.

### Rome Takes The War Calmly

Rome, May 25.—Complete calm prevails in Rome. Satisfaction is expressed everywhere at the serenity of the people, which is taken to indicate their reliance in the army and navy.

### Cordial Relations Exist Between States and Japan

Tokio, May 25.—Interpellated in the Diet concerning the attitude of the State of California towards the Japanese, Baron Kato, Foreign Minister said that the attitude of the United States toward Japan had changed greatly and now was most friendly. Baron Kato added that the Government believes in relying on the sincerity and good faith of Americans to find a solution for the California question.

### Sad Accident

A sad feature of the drowning of the poor young man Soper in Adam's Pond near Topsail, was the breaking of the news to his aged mother and relatives. When the information of the fatality reached Supt. Grimes, he immediately communicated with the Rev. Mr. Hemmeon, that gentleman being in the pulpit delivering the patriotic address at Gower Street church.

### Big Wreck On Calodinia Line

London, May 24.—The War Office has announced that, according to latest reports, the soldiers killed in the Carlisle Railway wreck number 150.

A life spent worthily should be measured by a nobler line—by deeds, not years.

G. English