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Will the Recent Blood-Letting be Erin's Salvation?

Premier Asquith Since His Arrival in Dublin Has Been Seeking a Method for the Adjustment of the Irish Crisis—Will Try and Adopt Some Measure That Will Meet With Popular Approval

EXPECT A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER IS AT HAND

People Generally and Newspapers of all Political Parties Express the Desire the Best Should be Made Out of the Situation—Think Concessions Should be Made by Extremists of Both Sides

DUBLIN, May 15.—Asquith's chief occupation since his arrival in Dublin has been seeking a method for the adjustment of the Irish crisis, and ascertaining whether it would be possible to return to the former system of Government or adopt a change of rule, more in accordance with the wishes of the people. The Premier also has given some attention to minor factors, these having to do with the disposal of the remaining rebel prisoners, and compensation for material damage done in Dublin. Neither of these questions have yet been solved but Asquith had an opportunity to see and question a number of rebels in detention in the barracks to-day and again visited the ruins of buildings destroyed in various sections of the city. Information thus obtained may be of great service to him when the subject is brought before the Cabinet on his return to London, which is expected at an early date.

Is Ireland's salvation to be the outcome of the recent blood-letting is the question occupying the thoughts of most Irishmen to-day. Nationalists and Unionists circles are animated by the discussion and tentative suggestions respecting the future Government of the country, with the hope, but without certainty, that a change for the better would be brought about. Asquith's presence here has lent color to the belief that the Prime Minister has some project in his mind that his study of conditions on the spot would help him to formulate a definite plan to place before Parliament. A view that widely prevails is that Asquith will propose to incorporate the Nationalist and Unionist forces of armed volunteers into auxiliary troops for the Imperial Army, and thus avoid the admittedly serious problem of disarming everybody in Ireland not belonging to recognized military organizations, at the same time the opinion grows apace in favor of a real Irish Executive Council being formed. Irishmen entirely concur with the people and their aspirations and needs and all news-papers, whatever their politics, express the desire that the best should

AS A RESULT OF ASQUITH'S VISIT

DUBLIN, May 14.—Marked relaxation of the enforcement of martial law in Dublin has been observed since the arrival of Premier Asquith. An order issued to-day permits people to be on the street until midnight, and as early as four o'clock in the morning, giving them many more hours of freedom at night.

This concession is generally attributed to a suggestion from Mr. Asquith.

MAY ESTABLISH IRISH WAR EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

LONDON, May 15.—A Central News despatch from Dublin says Premier Asquith desires to establish immediately an Irish War Executive Council, an administrative party of deliberative responsible Irish leaders for the duration of the war. The Council, it is supposed, will be representative of all parties, with the Chief Secretary of Ireland as its spokesman in Parliament.

Pope Will Not Renew Appeal For Peace

Is Convinced Any Initiative in the Direction of Peace Will Fail Unless Based on Direct Pour Parlers Between Belligerents—Will not Make Known to Allies Conditions Suggested by Central Powers

ROME, May 15.—A correspondent informed through diplomatic channels that the Pope is convinced that any initiative in the direction of peace will fail unless based on direct pour parlers between the belligerents, hence he will not renew his appeal for peace, nor will he communicate to the Allies the conciliatory conditions suggested by the Central Empires in spite of the solicitations of the Kaiser Emperor Francis Joseph, and the Kings of Bavaria and Saxony.

He made out of the situation, and call for concessions by extremists of both sides, who, they declare, do not represent the true feelings of the Irish people. The vast majority of Irishmen, in conversing on the present time the opinion grows apace in favor of a real Irish Executive Council being formed. Irishmen entirely concur with the people and their aspirations and needs and all news-papers, whatever their politics, express the desire that the best should



VISITORS: "And what did you do when the shell struck you?" BORED TOMMY: "Got me a postcard to have my bed aired."

New Yorkers Hold Big Parade For National Preparedness

Over 150,000 Persons Representing all Walks in the Nation's Metropolis March for 12 Hours Through Streets Bedecked with Flags—A Stirring Expression of New York's Attitude on the Question of National Preparedness—Thos. A. Edison Despite His Advanced Years Tramped With the Youngest of Them

NEW YORK, May 15.—New York expressed its attitude on the question of national preparedness yesterday by holding the greatest civic parade in the history of the country. An almost countless host of men and women, estimated at more than 150,000, representing all walks in the nation's metropolis, marched twelve abreast behind bands with played patriotic airs, through flag-bedecked streets, lined with hundreds of thousands of cheering spectators. All professions and trades which make up the complex life of the city were represented. 200 bands played music. In one division there were street sweepers in their uniforms of white, while in another were dignified Justices of the Supreme Court of New York. There also were nearly 200 clergy, representing every denomination. The nation's greatest city lawyers, doctors, trained nurses, veterans of the Spanish-American War, all were in line, but the most popular division brought up the rear. This, declared Major-General Leonard Wood, in command of the East Department, who reviewed the parade, is the greatest argument America has ever known in favor of being prepared against elements that are at present unknown. The women's division was estimated at 5,000 to 6,000. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman were among those in line. Thos. A. Edison, despite his 69 years, tramped with the step of a man half his age at the head of a contingent of 22 members of the Consulting Board of the United States Navy. He expressed great satisfaction after it was all over.

Peace Folk Get Roughly Handled

LONDON, May 15.—An angry crowd yesterday gave peace propagandists and anti-conscriptionists the roughest handling they have yet experienced in London, says the Weekly Despatch. Peace advocates and anti-conscriptionists held a secretly-called meeting in the Ethical Institution. A strong force of police prevented mobs from forcing the entrance, but delegates upon leaving were subjected to a fusillade of eggs, rotten oranges, and many were injured. The crowd shouted "German traitors," and were especially hostile to George Lansburg, the well-known Socialist and Mrs. Despard, sister of Field-Marshal French.

14 CIVILIANS KILLED IN FRIDAY'S AIR RAID

PARIS, May 15.—An aerial attack on Majadigh near the Greek Serbian frontier, southwest of Dorian, in which 14 civilians were killed, is reported in a despatch from Salonika. The raid came on Friday, and a number were wounded.

GALGATE SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

LONDON, May 15.—The British ship Galgate, sunk May 6th, was sent to the bottom by a torpedo from a German submarine, according to a British Admiralty statement issued last night. The submarine did not provide for the safety of the crew. The statement declares 15 men, who were in one of the Galgate's boats, are still missing.

Casement is Arraigned To-day Charged with High Treason

Surprise Was Given Those in Court When Another Prisoner Was Placed With Casement in the Dock—He was Danie, Julian Bailey, Private Soldier Who Tells Sir Roger's Actions in Detail—Casement Made a Long Statement, Which is Expected Will Considerably Shorten Hearing

LONDON, May 15.—Sir Roger Casement was arraigned to-day in the Bow Street Police Court and charged with high treason. The few spectators present were considerably surprised when a second prisoner was placed beside Casement in the dock. This man was Daniel Julian Bailey, a private soldier, whose home is at Wembley, a village near London. Bailey was arrested at Wantworth yesterday. He was jointly charged with Casement with high treason, but his exact connection with the Sinn Feiners has not so far been made public. Casement is reported to have made a long statement to the authorities, and it is believed that this statement will considerably shorten the hearing before the Magistrate.

In opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney-General charged that Casement had conducted a systematic campaign among the Irish prisoners in Germany with the purpose of seducing them from their allegiance. Bailey, he said, had been seduced in this manner, and had made a statement explaining Casement's action in detail. According to the Attorney-General, Bailey was born in Dublin and joined the Royal Irish Rifles in 1904. He served with his regiment in India and was honorably discharged. On the outbreak of the European War, Bailey was called out as a reservist, and sailed with the original Expeditionary Force to France. He was taken prisoner in September, 1914. The Attorney-General said that Bailey had related how a large number of Irish prisoners had been collected from the various prisons in Germany and placed in large camps at Limburg. Here they heard addresses by Casement, who tried to inflame their minds against the British Government and persuade them to break their oath of allegiance and support him in his projected expedition to Ireland.

CASEMENT'S COMPANION HAS BEEN ARRESTED

DUBLIN, May 15.—The man who accompanied Sir Roger Casement ashore from a German submarine at Tralee and made his escape when Sir Roger was arrested has been captured.

Casement's Trial to Last 4 or 5 Days

LONDON, May 15.—According to Reynolds's Weekly, Sir Roger Casement received three friends in London Tower yesterday, and discussed his case with them for nearly an hour. Sir Roger is in much better health than a fortnight ago. He has been permitted to read, and has taken regular exercise. It is understood the case for the prosecution against Sir Roger will last four or five days. The prisoner will be conveyed secretly to the Police Court. There will be no opportunity for seeing him, unless admission to court be gained, which will be most difficult, as there are accommodation only for sixty spectators.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION

DUBLIN, May 14.—General Maxwell, commanding the British forces in Ireland, to-day issued a proclamation forbidding all parades, political or athletic meetings in Ireland, without written authority.

JEWISH WRITER DEAD

NEW YORK, May 14.—Sholem Aleichem, a celebrated Jewish writer and humorist, died suddenly this morning at New York.

The Russians Forcing Their Way to Bagdad

Poincaré Tells France's Attitude

Says France Does Not Want Germany to Tender Peace, But Wants Her Adversary to Ask for Peace—Tells of the Only Kind of Peace Which Would be Acceptable to France

NANCY, May 15.—President Poincaré, in an address here to-day, responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace, contained in the German reply to the American Note. France does not want Germany to tender peace, said the President, but wants her adversary to ask for peace. The President then made it known and clear that that would be the only kind of peace which would be acceptable to France.

The address was delivered at Mollat Garrison, before a large number of Lorraine refugees, whom the President, after expressing sympathy and renewing promises and solicitude for their protection, said: "France will not expose her sons to dangers of new aggressions. The Central Empires, haunted by remorse for having brought on the war, and terrified by the indignation and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying to-day to make the world believe the Allies alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities, but their dull irony will deceive no one. Neither directly, nor indirectly, have our enemies offered us peace, but we do not want them to offer it; we want them to ask it of us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave Imperial Germany with power to recommence war and keep Europe eternally menaced; we want a peace which revives and restores rights and secures guarantees of equilibrium and stability. So long as that peace is not assured to us, so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

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304. On the north-east slope of Deadman's Hill a surprise attack by the Germans completely failed. On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woivre it was a relatively calm day. On the rest of the front, the usual cannonading. Last night one of our aviation squadrons, composed of ten machines, threw 20 shells on the Nantillois de Briettes railway station, also on bivouacs in the Montfaucou and Romagne regions. During the same night one of our aeroplanes threw 11 shells on a Zeppelin shed at Metz. The Belgian communiqué says: "Calm on our front. Several artillery duels north of Steenafate."

Russians and Turks Still Engaged in Sharp Fighting in Region Black Sea Littoral—Also West of Persian Border Russians are Endeavoring Force Their Way Through Mesopotamia With Bagdad as Their Object

NOT MUCH DOING ON OTHER WAR POINTS

South East of Mosul Russians Threw Fresh Force Into Attack Directed Against Bagdad region and Occupy Rowadaduz Which Lies 120 North of Kasrshirin—Are Now 220 Miles North and 120 Miles North East of Bagdad

LONDON, May 15.—Asiatic Turkey is the only war theatre where infantry actions of any great importance are reported. On the battle-line in France and Belgium and in the Austro-Italian theatre there has been minor engagements. On the Russian front bombardments alone are in progress.

Russians and Turks are keeping up their attacks and counter-attacks in the region south of the Black Sea littoral and also west of the Persian border, where the Russians are endeavoring to force their way through the Mesopotamia region with Bagdad and a junction with the British forces farther south, their evident objectives. To the north-west of the Erzerum-Koepo mountain region, Constantinople reports the repulse, with heavy losses, of Russian attacks and the loss of positions. Petrograd admits that in this general region around Erzincan and Aschikata the Turks forced their advance guards to retire at some points, but says the Ottoman forces desisted in their attacks after having suffered extremely heavy casualties. Further south, east of Mosul, the Russians are throwing a fresh force into the attack directed against the Bagdad region. There they have occupied the Rowadaduz region, which lies some 120 miles north of Kasrshirin, where they were last reported to be operating. This would place the Russian troops at a point about 220 miles north and 120 miles north-east of north-east of Bagdad.

The region of Le Mort Homme, north-west of Verdun, has again been under heavy bombardment, while east of the Meuse intermittent cannonading is in progress. No infantry attacks have been attempted. The Germans succeeded in entering British trenches in Ploegsteert Wood, but were immediately ejected, while British patrols captured German trenches south of La Bassée Canal. The Germans are showing considerable artillery activity against the numerous sectors held by the British. The Italians, according to an Austrian communiqué, have launched vigorous attacks against the Austrians on the Dobredo Plateau, west of San Martino, but they were put down, after a severe struggle. On the remainder of this front, there have been only bombardments.

Unofficial advices received in London are to the effect that another Zeppelin airship has been brought down off the west coast of Norway.

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