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PRES. WILSON MEETS CABINET

NO DEFINITE COURSE DETERMINED UPON

Will Likely Ask Guarantees of Germany

NO REPETITION OF LUSITANIA INCIDENT

Washington, May 12.—President Wilson to-day listened to expressions of members of his Cabinet and the policy which they believed the United States should adopt as a result of the sinking by a German torpedo of the British liner Lusitania, with a loss of more than one hundred American lives. What the President's conclusions were is known only to himself. Within another day or two, certainly before the end of the week, an announcement of the first step in his policy is expected. The impression gained in executive quarters after the Cabinet meeting, is that while the President had not definitely determined on the exact course, he would follow, he had practically decided to ask Germany to furnish some assurance or guarantee that there would be no repetition of the Lusitania tragedy, which would mean that unarmed merchant vessels with neutral passengers aboard would be visited and searched, and non-combatants removed to a place of safety before the ship's destruction as a prize. Whether the request for a guarantee for the future, would be accompanied by demand for full reparation to families of the American victims, or whether action in the Lusitania case itself would be postponed until Germany's attitude toward the first request was disclosed, are steps which the President is understood not yet to have settled in his own mind. It is recognized that a refusal by Germany to meet such a request would present a serious situation, but there is no disposition among the President's advisers to let this date them from announcement of a vigorous attitude. A canvass of officials well informed in the situation developed the fact that they were convinced, the President would follow a course which be consistent with the dignity of the United States, and leave him free to adopt, if necessary a more emphatic line of action, as the attitude of Germany is revealed.

Anti-Peace Rioting in Italy

Rome, May 12.—Troops were called out last night to disperse great crowds of war enthusiasts who paraded the principal streets crying "Down with Austria!" "Down with Giolitti!" and cheering for Premier Salandra and Minister of Foreign Affairs Sonnino. Most of the persons in the throng apparently felt the greatest animosity towards former Premier Giolitti, who is regarded as the leader of the Peace Party. An attempt was made to storm his residence, but it was frustrated by soldiers. The crowd forced as it passed the German Ecclesiastical College.

Bitter Feeling In Johannesburg

London, May 12.—A despatch from Johannesburg says anti-German feeling is running high as a result of the Lusitania tragedy. Extraordinary acts are being enacted in front of the Town Hall, where crowds of citizens wait patiently for an opportunity to sign petitions to the Mayor requesting him to call a mass meeting to voice protests against Germany's action. A large German flag is spread on the ground where the petitioners stand while writing their names. Another German flag was publicly burned in front of the Town Hall. Placards have been displayed urging a boycott of the German and Austrian Exchange. A committee had adopted a resolution asking members of Teutonic birth to avoid the Exchange during the war. The Mayor has consented to comply with the request that he called a mass meeting.

Shrapnell Inflicts Heavy Casualties

The Germans Make Attack Under Cover of Poisonous Gas, But Are Repulsed by British

London, May 11.—The British War Office made public the following communication yesterday:—"This afternoon the Germans made another attack east of Ypres in the neighbourhood of the Menin Road. Although they subjected our trenches to heavy bombardment, and made their infantry advance under the cover of poisonous gases, their attack failed. During the attack shrapnell inflicted very heavy casualties on the enemy when they were in mass formation, literally mowing them down. To-day there have been artillery actions on the greater part of the fronts."

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE NEUTRAL SHIPPING

Washington, May 11.—Germany, through Ambassador Gerard, to-day notified that submarine commanders have been specifically instructed not to harm neutral vessels, not engaged in hostile acts, and that Germany would pay for damages to such ships in the war zone. Neutral ships, carrying contraband, will be dealt with, the announcement says, according to the rules of naval warfare. If neutral ships are accidentally damaged in the war zone, Germany will express its regret and pay damages without prize court proceedings. The German Government justifies its submarine warfare on the grounds that Britain is threatening to starve the civil population of Germany by prohibiting neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other necessities. Previous communications from Germany disclaimed responsibility for any harm that might befall neutral vessels venturing to the war zones.

From Dardanelles Bombs Dropped On Suburb of Paris

Paris, May 11.—An official note concerning operations in the Dardanelles was issued to-night:—"On the morning of May 8th the Franco-British forces operating south of the Gallipoli Peninsula, delivered a general attack, supported by the guns of the Allied fleet, against Turkish positions, which already had been penetrated the day before. Our troops, with conspicuous spirit and courage carried at the point of the bayonet several lines of trenches on the heights in the neighbourhood of Krithia. On May 9th they consolidated, and fortified themselves on the ground conquered the previous day. The Turks have made no attempt to deliver any counter-attack."

BRITISH COMMENT ON WILSON'S REMARKS

London, May 11.—The words, "Too proud to fight," cover in huge letters most of the placards, displayed in the streets of London to-day, and in the advertising columns of the evening papers. The text of President Wilson's speech in Philadelphia last night, reached London to-day, and for general comment as yet. The "Evening Standard," however, editorially remarks: "President Wilson is a high-minded man. We can understand what he meant by this rather impolitic remark. Unfortunately, Germany does not understand this kind of righteousness if America could only, as the President says, convince Germany of her injustice to mankind, how dignified and useful would be her position as a neutral."

German Airships Drop Bombs On Dunkirk

French Make Gains North of Arras and Take Some Prisoners

Submarine Sunk In Dardanelles

London, May 11.—The Admiralty to-night issued the following statement:—"A Turkish official communication, coming by way of Berlin and Amsterdam, says that the Australian submarine AE-2, has been sunk by Turkish warships while trying to enter the Sea of Marmora, and that the crew of three officers and twenty-nine men were taken prisoners. No confirmation of this report, so far, has been received by the Admiralty."

British and French Official Reports

London, May 11 (official)—General French reports no change in the general situation. The enemy made five unsuccessful attacks east of Ypres on May 9th, losing very heavily. The French Government report the gains north of Arras maintained and increased, with 3,000 prisoners, 10 guns and 50 machine guns taken. This afternoon further progress was reported. The village of Carency was invested by the French on three sides. Counter-attacks here and north of Neuville were repulsed with very heavy loss. The Russian Government report that the enemy succeeded in crossing the upper part of the Wisloka River in the region of Krosno, after desperate fighting. A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Southend yesterday morning. One woman was killed. Some damage was done to property.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 11.—In Belgium near St. George's, the enemy by a night attack tried to recapture the ground taken by us two days ago, but was repulsed. North of Arras our progress continues. Monday late in the afternoon we first captured the cemetery, then the east portion of Carency village, also the road from Carency to Sonheux. Carency (where we have made 220 new prisoners, of whom three were officers, and have taken several machine guns) is invested by our troops on three fronts, and has but a precarious communication with the German lines. The reinforcements brought up by the Germans in automobiles from Lens and Douai failed everywhere in taking advantage of four strong counter-attacks, which were broken by our fire on Monday afternoon, sustaining very heavy losses in front of Loos at Notre Dame le Lorrette. At Souchez and at Neuville St. Vaast. On the latter point we have gained ground and making one hundred prisoners. The officers captured last night amounted to fifty. During Monday and Tuesday night the enemy met with another failure. The counter-attacks north of Neuville, prepared by violent bombardment, were completely repulsed, and we have maintained total control of ground gained, inflicting serious losses to the attackers. On the rest of the front, at Loos Arras, no counter-attack. After the bombardment of Dunkirk yesterday morning (30 shells, no victims, no damages), the Germans threw 11 shells on Bergues, killing 12 and wounding 11. Our batteries immediately opened fire, stopping the enemy's shooting, which he did not re-open during the day. On the rest of the front, nothing to report. One of our aviators bombed a dirigible shed at Maubenge, which took fire. An enemy's aviator threw, without any result, bombs on the railway station at Doullens. Another was pursued by a French aero between the Argonne and the Meuse and had to land in the German lines, where it was afterwards seen burning. The Germans succeeded in bringing down a British aviator. The British troops brought down two German aviators.

Not Much Damage Done—No one Killed—Boy Slightly Wounded

Paris, May 11.—A German aeroplane passed over St. Denis, a suburb of Paris, shortly after seven this morning and dropped five bombs. One bomb fell through a roof apartment, occupied by Madame Botleker, bounced from a bed where her nine year old son, Andre, was sleeping, and then struck the floor, where it exploded. Fragments of the bomb slightly wounded the boy. Another missile exploding wounded men who were sleeping in a shed. Two other bombs damaged an apartment house.

"Standard" Praises Wilson's Attitude

England's Interests Best Served by America's Remaining Out of the War

China's Acceptance Japan's Demands Due to Britain

London, May 12.—Most morning papers fail to comment editorially on Wilson's Philadelphia speech. "The Standard" praises the address, and says the President has shown during these trying weeks of German insults a moral courage of the highest order. It is rather satisfactory, "The Standard" continues to note the calm and pacific tone of President Wilson's first public utterance since the disaster, for no interest of ours would be served by America's entrance into the war, and such a development might in many ways insure the enemy's advantage. Self-indulgence and Privilege bring their own punishment. In England these vices have produced among the masses a state of depravity and drunkenness so great that we may be justified in hailing them as allies not to be despised.—"Die Post."

Austria Accepts Italy's Demands

Agreement Reached By Which Italy Remains Neutral—Important Concessions For Italy

Rome, May 11.—Austria is reported to have accepted at the eleventh hour all the demands made by Italy, thus averting war between the two countries, at least for the present. It is known that an important message arrived from Vienna late last night which was immediately taken to the Foreign Minister Sonnino by the Secretary of Prince Von Buelow, the German Ambassador, who has served as an intermediary in the Austro-Italian negotiations. Immediately after the call of the German Attaché, a report was circulated that Austria had accepted all Italy's demands. This was semi-officially confirmed from German diplomatic circles. It has been stated that Austria has made concessions of a most important character.

VISCOUNT BRYCE'S BITTER DENUNCIATION

London, May 11.—International law has been within the last ten months more completely disregarded, cast down, and trampled under foot, than I think it ever was within the last four or five centuries," said Viscount Bryce, formerly British Ambassador at Washington, when presiding over a lecture on international law, here to-day. "Apart from cruelties to the innocent population of Belgium, which has been subjected to worse treatment than that which befell combatants," he continued, "ships not engaged in warlike operations have suddenly been sunk, and their crews drowned. The technical and legal description of pirates was that they were enemies of the human race. They are everybody's enemies alike. They are the wild beasts of the sea, and a danger, not to one particular nation, but to all mankind. Neutrals will be just as much ultimately involved as are the nations at war." Viscount Bryce added that the German idea that they were terrifying the nations was another of the numerous mistakes Germans had made.

Cunard Line Cancels Sailings of Mauretania

London, May 11.—The sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Mauretania, sister ship of the Lusitania, advertised for May 29th, has been cancelled. Since the beginning of the war, the Mauretania has been employed by the Admiralty as an auxiliary cruiser. She was recently released to resume the passenger service.

No Celebration King's Birthday

London, May 11.—By the King's command, all celebrations of his birthday at home and abroad, with the exception of flying of flags, will be dispensed with this year, owing to the war. The foregoing announcement was made public to-night by the British Official Press Bureau. King George was born on June 2nd, 1865.

UNITED STATES CABINET HOLDS LONG SESSION

Lusitania Incident Probably Discussed—Members Refuse to Talk

Citizen's Rights Denied Foreign Born in Manchester

Manchester, May 11.—A number of buildings in Manchester and Salford, occupied by German firms, were attacked by crowds to-day. Considerable damage was done. At other places workmen refused to accept employment from alien enemies. In consequence, some establishments, conducted by Germans, were closed. The directors of the Manchester Stock Exchange asked members of German, Austrian and Turkish birth, whether naturalised or not, to refrain from using the exchange.

Whether Naturalized or Not—German, Austrian and Turkish Born Forbidden Use of Stock Exchange

London, May 12.—A Shanghai despatch to the "Post" says one of the leading Chinese newspapers asserts that China's acceptance of Japan's ultimatum was due entirely to British mediation. Near the cradle of every English infant there hovers the spirit of the immortal Pecksniff to infuse into its plastic brain the genius of its immeasurable cant and hypocrisy. As the child grows to manhood this germ develops and helps to form a grey or some such fish-blooded creature which in England they call a statesman.—"Hamburger Nachrichten." Neither precedent, nor example can influence such a being as John Bull. Inroads on his swollen purse are the only arguments to which he can be made to listen.—"Lokalanzeiger."

Europe Now One Battle Blaze

All Armies Engaged From East to West

GERMANS COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED BY FRENCH

Terrible Effect of Artillery Fire

GERMANS PREPARING FOR BIGGEST ATTEMPT DUNKIRK AND CALAIS

RUSSIANS TRY TO STEM THE TIDE OF GERMANIC ALLIES

FIGHTING DESPERATE REARGUARD ACTION

London, May 12.—With the two greatest battles of the war in progress, one between Arras and the Belgian coast, the other in Western Galicia, to say nothing of the operations in the Dardanelles and lesser engagements along the Eastern and Western fronts, the armies of the belligerents are now fully occupied. The battle in Northern France and Flanders might be divided into three sections. From the coast to Dixmude the Belgians, supported by French marines have taken the offensive, besides repulsing besides repulsing German counter attacks, they have gained a footing on the right bank of the Yser Canal. Around Ypres, particularly to the east of that town, the Germans continue to attack the British lines and are again using poisonous gases and a tremendous amount of artillery, but, according to the British version, without making any impression. The French continue their offensive, and have made very material progress, capturing a number of Germans with guns and machine guns. The greatest importance is attached to the French operations, as it threatens the German lines of communication for the armies of the Oise and Aisne. The result of this battle, which doubtless will not be decided for days is awaited with deep interest. According to a French report the Germans, their railway lines having been damaged by Allied airmen, have brought up reinforcements by motor cars. These have been met by the concentrated fire of French artillery. The fact is proven that artillery is becoming more and more a determining factor in the war.

Around Ypres the Germans, before launching their attacks which have been delivered on successive days thoroughly searched the ground with heavy and light guns, subjecting the British to a bombardment, such as they themselves received at Neuve Chapelle. Officers and men who have escaped from it state the trenches are utterly destroyed and the ground churned by shells. Nevertheless, the British found some kind of shelter and when the German infantry tried to advance they were mowed down. There are no signs, however, of the German attacks slackening. The Germans are reported to be concentrating more men in Belgium ready to take the place or give support to those now on the firing line. Indeed, many believe the biggest effort yet undertaken to reach the French coast ports is now under way. The Russians are making desperate efforts to stop the Austro-German onrush in Western Galicia and are fighting stubborn rear-guard actions in an endeavour to hold the Germanic Allies until reinforcements can come up. Despite the serious reverse they have suffered in the western part of the Province, the Russians continue their attacks in Eastern Galicia along the eastern section of the Carpathians. At the other end of the line, in the Baltic provinces, the Russians apparently have brought a force sufficiently strong to drive back the German raiders who were threatening Mitau, but seemingly they the leaving the Germans in undisputed possession for the present of Libau.

A. English

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE