

# Commission Find Kean Guilty Error of Judgment

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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Allies' Big Army of 3,000,000 Men

### Preparing For a Big Move Against the Enemy—Troops in Pink of Condition—Plans to Remove all Wounded to England

#### A Warning To Germany

London, March 12.—News of advance comes from every part of the Allies lines. The combined Anglo-French-Belgian Armies, numbering altogether over 3,000,000 men, are equipped as never before. Even the Belgians now numbering 100,000 have adequate artillery transport. Arrival of enormous stores, ammunition, and large reinforcements, have continued uninterrupted. Our troops are in the pink of condition, and everything is being done that thought can suggest to perfect preparations. The muddy countryside is still a problem, particularly in Northern Flanders and Upper Alsace. Each day now, however, enables guns to be better moved forward. The Allied advance will have two important results, preventing the Germans from further weakening their western front in order to support Von Hindenburg in the east, making the Germans' carefully-prepared counter stroke more difficult. Everyone recognizes that the next few weeks must be enormously costly in lives. Plans have been made to remove all wounded, except very serious or trivial cases, to England at the earliest possible moment. London alone has made provision for tens of thousands of casualties. Our troops are never in better fettle. It is in exceedingly good spirits, despite the long, dreary winter intrenched. The Daily News says that the British blow at Neuve Chapelle is a warning to Germany that it is dangerous to transfer forces to the East. The Morning Post says there is no chance of Germany starving. Moreover, Germany considers herself victorious until cleared out of Flanders, France and Poland.

## General French Makes Report

### Some Trenches Taken—Also Village Neuve Chapelle

London, March 12.—General French's semi-weekly report describing the fighting which led to the capture of Neuve Chapelle, is as follows:— Since my last communication, the situation on our front between Arras and La Bassée has been materially altered by successful initiative on the part of the troops engaged. Shortly after 8 a.m. on March 10th, these troops assaulted and carried German trenches in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle. The operation between the artillery and all branches of infantry was very good, with the result that the losses incurred were not great in proportion to the result achieved. The mutual support which individual battalions afforded each other during the operations was a marked feature of the attack. Our heavy ar-

tillery was very effective. Apart from the observed results, prisoners' statements confirm the accuracy of our fire and the damage caused by it. Before noon we captured the whole village of Neuve Chapelle. Our infantry at once proceeded to confirm and extend the local advantage gained. By dusk the whole labyrinth of trenches on the front of 4,000 yards was in our hands. We had established ourselves about 1,200 yards beyond the enemy's advanced trenches. The number of German prisoners captured and brought into headquarters during the day was 750. There are probably more to come in. During the 11th the enemy made repeated efforts to recover the ground lost. All his counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy losses. We continue to make steady progress, and hard fighting continues. The local initiative displayed by our troops daily is admirable. It says much for the spirit which animates the Army. The success achieved on the 10th and 11th form a striking example.

## Italy Tempted to Remain Neutral

### Territorial Concessions Offered by Austria Being Considered

London, March 12.—Authoritative reports are reaching the Hague from Berlin, which seem to indicate that Germany, with a view of securing Italy's neutrality, induced Austria, despite the vigorous opposition by the Emperor Francis Joseph, to agree to make territorial concessions to Italy in the event of Germany and

Austria being victorious in the war. It is understood, however, that although Italy has taken this tentative offer under consideration, no definite agreement has yet been reached. Italy's decision is awaited with anxiety in all circles here. The German Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethman Hollweg, according to Berlin reports, is at present visiting the German General Headquarters at Mezieres, and it is therefore unlikely that he will make a speech before the Reichstag Committee.

## American Aviator For French Army

Paris, March 12.—Le Journal announces that Gen. H. Curtis has decided to place three American aviators at Pau to serve with the French Army during the war.

## NO SCARCITY OF GENERALS

London, March 12.—A special from the Hague says that the Kaiser has decided to place three Generals—Von Glessent, Von Grabow, and Von Seelow—on the retired list, because he holds them responsible for the recent German rout on the Western Front. It is said the Generals only obeyed Von Hindenburg's orders, and that he is really responsible for the severe

## German Minister Von Muller Resigns

London, March 12.—A special to the Daily Express from the Hague says that Herr Von Muller, the German Minister at the Hague, is leaving his post because of his indiscretion, when talking to a German friend in saying that Germany made a terrible blunder in attacking Belgium. This statement reached the ears of the Imperial Chancellor, who telegraphed Von Muller to send a denial of the report or his resignation.

## His Excellency the Governor Denies having any news of British reverses, as reported about Town.

check, but it is impossible now publicly to blame Von Hindenburg, who is the only hope left for the Germans.

## Germans Lost 5,000 Men

### At Neuve Chapelle Volunteers Make Historic Entry Into Fight

Paris, March 12.—At least five thousand men were lost by the Germans when they were defeated at Neuve Chapelle by the British on Wednesday, according to a despatch received to-day from St. Omer. This report is corroborated by another despatch to the Echo de Paris. Major Civerieux, writing for the Matin, declared that the battle was the baptism of fire for Kitchener's army. The British volunteers, he said, made a historic entry into the firing line, winning the battle.

## Am. Paper Comment On Sinking of "Frye"

New York, March 12.—Commenting editorially on the sinking of the American sailing ship William P. Frye, by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Frederick, the New York Herald declares that "it was an act of vandalism which escaped a charge of piracy mainly because no lives have been sacrificed. This affront to our national dignity and this contempt for the rights of our citizens demand not only an apology, but satisfaction."

The Tribune says "it was a gross violation of neutral rights on the high seas to jettison the wheat which the Frye carried and then to destroy the vessel." The Tribune adds that President Wilson pledged himself to take any steps necessary to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas. That pledge should now be made good. The Times says, "unless promptly disavowed, the unwarranted sinking of the Frye will add another grave to a list already too long." The World says, "Germany's own note to the United States, of Feb. 18, leaves Germany without legs to stand on, and makes the act of the Prinz Eitel's commander a deed of wanton lawlessness."

## She Sank

London, March 12.—The destruction of the third submarine, lost by Germany within a week, was reported by the captain of the trawler, Alex. Chase, upon her return to North Shields to-day. He stated that the craft was apparently trying to ram his vessel on Thursday night, when she sank. The captain's report was immediately transmitted here by the trawler's owners.

## Torpedoed in the Irish Sea

### 200 Lives Lost

London, Mar. 12.—The Admiralty announces the loss of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano, while on patrol duty. Eight officers and 18 men of the crew have been saved. The remainder is missing. The Admiralty is of opinion that the Bayano was victim of a German torpedo.

## Russians To Bombard Bosphorus

London, March 12.—It is learned through diplomatic sources in London that the Russian Black Sea fleet is expected to start the bombardment of Bosphorus Port to-day, in co-operation with the Allied fleet, with a view to forcing its way to Constantinople through the Dardanelles from the south.

## WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh winds, mostly westerly, unsettled to-day and Sunday, light local snow or sleet, not much change in temperature. Roper's (noon)—Bar. 29. Ther. 38.

## Fossil Monster Found in Colorado

Washington, Feb. 20.—Between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000 years ago, in what is known as the Jurassic age, there lived a group of giant reptiles called dinosaurs, one family of which, the stegosauridae, or plated lizards, is perhaps the most fantastic and curious in all natural history. The most perfect and complete fossilized skeleton of the genus stegosaurus, a smaller branch of this remarkable family group, is on exhibition in the new building of the United States National Museum at Washington, just as it was found and dug out of the sandstone rock. Near at hand is a natural size and very lifelike restoration in papier-mache, so weird and monstrous in appearance as to give one the horrors.

Back in the very early days of the world this armor-plated lizard-like monster dwelt in the western part of the United States in what is now the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, although at that time the mountains did not exist. He roamed about in the marsh and swamp lands of that region, feeding on the tropical grasses and plants, the fossil remains of which are found buried with his skeleton. The specimen mentioned above is from Quarry No. 10, in Fremont county, near Canyon City, Colo., where it was found by Mr. M. P. Felch in 1885. Brief articles concerning it were written from time to time, but it was not assembled and mounted until two years ago, and never completely described until recently. With the exception of the removal of some of the sandstone which surrounds this valuable specimen it has been left in the position in which it was discovered, so that the relation of the various bones and skin armor may be seen and studied by scientists. In order that the lower side of the skeleton and the back plates may be seen, two mirrors have been placed beneath it in such a manner as to reflect the exact structure and location of the various bones. The undisturbed position of the bones, and the surrounding sandstone indicates that this monster died in the water, or on the bank of a stream, and from some natural cause. It is possible that the carcass floated down the

stream, as the arrangement of the different bones and spite plates indicate a gradual washing and tipping over, rather than the crushing action of a heavy force. The skeleton is quite complete and lies partly on its side and back, with nearly all the bones in their relative positions, rendering it of infinite value to scientists for study and as a reference type.

### Nineteen Feet Long.

In life this peculiar reptile of such gigantic proportions must have presented a forbidding appearance; it measures about nineteen feet in length, was evidently over eleven feet in height at the tips and was covered with a very rough and horny scale-like skin, studded here and there with bony buttons or knobs of armor. Along its back were arranged great sharp-edged plates set alternately and projecting upward like the teeth of a huge saw. This odd armorplate extended from the small wedge-shaped reptilian head all the way back and well down the tapering lizard-like tail, which was tipped with four long sharp spines. Its legs were not unlike those of a lizard or other reptile, except that the fore legs were rather short and much weaker than the hind ones, an indication that the great animal could sit up like a kangaroo, and perhaps descended from a bipedal ancestor. From a study of its teeth it has been determined that this prehistoric beast was a plant eater, as is suggested by its head, which is so small as to be quite out of proportion to its massive body, reveals the fact that it had scarcely any brain. Although the body of the stegosaurus is supposed to have weighed more than that of an elephant, the brain of the latter is fifty times as heavy, which fact offers an excuse for the immense amount of defensive armor with which it was equipped, making it practically impregnable as far as its enemies were concerned, provided it had any. Its bones along weight nearly a ton, and it has been estimated that in life the stegosaurus weighed between seven and ten tons.

A very complete scientific treatise on this interesting group of extinct giant reptiles by Dr. Charles W. Gilmore, assistant curator of fossil reptiles, has just been published by the United States National Museum in the form of a bulletin, the edition of which has been distributed to libraries and scientific and educational institutions.

## Coaker Secures Another Triumph 4.50 for Seals Guaranteed

### Trading Company's Determination to Purchase Seals at \$4.50—Compelled other Buyers to offer same terms.

One of President Coaker's greatest triumphs is his victory in securing \$4.50 for seals, and compelling the merchants to advance prices 75 cents. They refused to concede to the demands of the sealers who held a meeting on March 4th. They would not guarantee more than \$3.75. They refused to consent to settle the price by Arbitration in event of their offer not being acceptable to the men. They refused to recognize Coaker as representing the sealers, and as late as last Tuesday they held a meeting and reaffirmed their position and intimated that \$3.75 was the guaranteed price—with the rise.

The Union sealers refused to accept those terms and Mr. Coaker got to work in order to beat his bitterest enemies—who were now so hardened that no reason could prevail amongst their counsels. He secured an offer from Messrs. Murray & Crawford to manufacture any seals the men may offer through the Trading Co. and then he figured it out what he could afford to pay and found a \$4.50 figure contained no element of risk, then offered \$4.50. The buyers still refused to budge. They had agreed to allow the men to sell their own part of seals, and the men being offered \$4.50 by Mr. Coaker were told to get to work yesterday and find out what price the owner of ship would pay. The plucky crew of the Nascope came to the rescue, although the F.P.U. men had been largely culled out this season, yet the best men were Union men, and the officers were mostly Union men, and the crew met yesterday morning and decided upon action and sent Capt. Barbour, Skipper Peter Galton, Skipper Darinus Hall and Capt. Kenneth Barbour to negotiate about their seals, and the result was Mr. W. C. Job agreed to give them \$4.50 as the lowest price; either that, or they would sell to the Trading Co. The fact that the Nascope's crew will receive \$4.50 will compel Bowring's and Harveys' to pay that figure, and as Mr. Coaker may be able to make a bid for seals on arrival it may yet be found that another 25c, or 50c, per cwt. will be added.

Mr. Coaker last night explained how the thing was accomplished and thanked Mr. Grieve and his principals in Scotland for their offer to manufacture. He asked the men for three cheers for Mr. Grieve as an appreciation for what he had done. He then asked the men to give three cheers for Hon. W. C. Job for having broken away from the false ties he had made amongst the enemies of the men this past season, and the men responded nobly, and three monstrosous cheers went up as an appreciation for Mr. Job's common sense having prevailed over the narrow, dishonorable tactics of some of the

men at \$3.75. If the enemies of the F.P.U. can find any comfort in such results, they are welcome to enjoy it.

## MESSAGES RECEIVED RE BOWRING-KEAN OUTRAGE

Pilley's Island, March 12.—Council with you in the fight re Kean affair. Sending petition by mail. Our turn will come sooner than Kean expect. ROBERT VERGE.

Seldom, March 11.—Seldom Come By will back you against Kean by a very large majority. Kean will receive his punishment sooner or later. Morris won't always save him from the peoples' just demands for justice.—SELDOM COUNCIL.

La Scie, March 11.—Seventy men with you in this fight for freedom and Kean's just punishment for his criminal actions last spring's disaster. LA SCIE COUNCIL.

Joe Batt's Arm, March 11.—Don't get in danger yourself over Kean affair. Your life too precious a sacrifice, even if ten thousand Kean's defied the People. Our day will come and Kean will get his desserts. JOSEPH BRETT.