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KITCHENER RECOMMENDS THE USE OF ASPHYXIATING GASSES BY THE ALLIED ARMIES--CALLS FOR 300,000

Recruits--Hour Has Come for Increasing Sacrifices

Output of Ammunition Will Be Satisfactory--Allies Lost Heavily in Recent Offensive Movement --- Russians Hold Strong Positions: Have Taken Many Prisoners--- In Dardanelles All is Very Satisfactory

London, May 19.—"The Germans," said Earl Kitchener have persisted in the use of these asphyxiating gases, whenever the wind favored or other opportunity occurred. His Majesty's Government, no less than the French Government, felt that our troops must be adequately protected by the employment of similar methods, so as to remove the enormous and unjustifiable disadvantage which must exist for them, if we take no steps to meet him on his own ground the enemy who is responsible for the introduction of this pernicious practice.

When referred to the South African campaign and the occupation by the forces of the Union of South Africa of Windhoek, the capital of German South-West Africa. The military ability displayed by General Botha has been of a very high order. The Secretary said in this connection he has confirmed the admiration felt for him as a commander and leader of men.

Indian soldiers are utterly routing the Turks in Mesopotamia, the Secretary asserted, and were gradually clearing the whole country of hostile forces.

After referring in eulogistic terms to the men of the new army, Earl Kitchener concluded, "I said I would let the country know when more men were wanted for the war. The time has come, and I now call for 300,000 men to form new armies. Those who are engaged in the production of war material of any kind should not leave their work. It is to men who are not performing this duty that I appeal. I am convinced that the manhood of Britain still available will loyally respond in my first speech. Your Lordships, in this House, I pointed out that this war would be a long one and would demand great sacrifices. Those sacrifices have been cheerfully made by the people of this country. Who, not only responded in vast numbers when summoned, to create the new armies required, but have since continuously supplied a constant stream of recruits, which enabled us to maintain the forces in the field and winning at their full strength with effective men. Your Lordships have watched the growth of those new armies and have noted, doubtless, the difficulties which confronted us in providing them with all the material of war they required. I cannot speak too highly of the men and the devotion to duty they have displayed, or of their cheerful acceptance of hardships and the inclement weather which have involved the admiration of experienced officers, or their wonderfully rapid progress made in their training to become efficient soldiers. I am certain that in the activities in the field which immediately await them, these men will worthily sustain the reputation they already have attained at home."

Referring to the delay in producing munitions, Earl Kitchener remarked, "I am confident that in the very near future we shall be in a satisfactory position in regard to the supply of these shells. In the recent offensive operations," he continued, "our losses and those of the French have been heavy, but the task the armies have accomplished necessitated great sacrifices, and the spirit and morale

of our troops never has been higher than at the present moment."

The Secretary had this to say concerning the position of the Russians. "The Russians now hold a strong line from the Eastern Carpathians to their lines, thence along the San to the Vistula and Bukovina. The Russians have gradually been forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "though the news is being constantly reinforced. Enemy from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Turning to the Dardanelles, Earl Kitchener said, "The progress of the Allies is necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult, but the Turks have gradually been forced to retire from positions of great strength," he continued, "though the news is being constantly reinforced. Enemy from this front is thoroughly satisfactory."

Question time passed without the anticipated statement from Premier Asquith or any reference to the re-

Balfour to Succeed Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty

London, May 18.—Rumours are in circulation in the Commons to-night that a Coalition Government is about to be formed. The Unionist leaders held a conference with Premier Asquith this afternoon when, it is stated,

German Socialist Utters Warning Against Reprisals

Berlin, May 18.—In an article in the Vorwaerts, headed "A warning word to all whom it concerns," Edward Bernstein, socialist, a former member of the Reichstag, protests against reprisals which go beyond the conduct of warfare in the usual sense of the word. "The sinking of the Lusitania, coming as a climax to former incidents of a similar nature, together with the badly advised comments on these incidents in the German newspapers,

Fisher Will Now Dig Them Out

London, May 18.—All the newspapers to-day devote much space to the Cabinet situation. The Globe boldly calls on the Government to put Fisher at the head of the Navy, saying that Baron Fisher is a seaman and genius.

Italy Now On The Brink of War

Rome, May 18.—Mobilization has virtually begun. Offices of the Minister of War and Marina were open all night. Clerks are working on plans on the preparation for war with Austria. Cots were placed in all the

A STRANGER CREATES EXCITEMENT

London, May 19.—The sole excitement occasioned this evening during the session of the Commons was when a stranger invaded the Chamber and seized the Mace, "You have no right to make," shouted the man. He was not given time to finish the sentence, but was seized by officials and taken outside. The stranger was well dressed and wore a silk hat.

The War in Africa

Pretoria, May 18.—Successes for the British in German South-West Africa continue in an unbroken series. It is officially announced that a German detachment was defeated at East Windhoek, losing 140 men and 25 wagons of supplies. The British casualties were three wounded.

ported Ministerial crisis. The rumored resignation of Churchill and Baron Fisher both remain unconfirmed. What seems like a Cabinet crisis has suddenly sprung up in Great Britain. It is still rumored, however, there has arisen what appears to be a rupture between the civil heads of the Admiralty and Winston Spencer Churchill, Lord of the Admiralty, but particularly Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet. As a result of this, material changes in the Cabinet are being discussed. All kinds of rumors are current, but the Ministers are not letting the real facts out of the Government offices. They are being held secret in Downing Street.

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 18.—Lord Kitchener stated in the House of Lords that progress in the Dardanelles was necessarily slow, since the country was most difficult. The Turks were gradually being compelled to retire from positions of great strength, and though the enemy was constantly reinforced, news from this front was thoroughly satisfactory.

General French reports the First Army gained further success, capturing all German trenches on a two-mile front. Several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily. One such body was practically annihilated by German artillery fire. Fifty prisoners were cleared to the lines of communication. The French Government report successes at Hel Sas, the Germans evacuating all positions west of the Yser Canal, leaving 2,000 dead. Successes obtained and prisoners captured at other points.

The Russian Government report their armies, which retreated, fighting desperately before a large enemy concentration, and now hold the line of the San in a counter-offensive in Eastern Galicia the Austrians were severely defeated in a five-days' battle, and driven across the Pruth. Twenty thousand prisoners were captured.—HARCOURT.

French

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 18.—On the ground situated west of the Yser Canal and conquered by us yesterday evening, the Germans left about 2,000 dead and a great number of guns. During yesterday's engagement we made more prisoners, and east of the Canal we consolidated the positions recently captured. During the night the Germans attempted a fierce counter-attack, after bombardment with big guns and machine-guns, but they were repulsed.

In the district north of Notre Dame de Lorette, on the road from Aix Novlette to Souchez, we checked by our fire two other German counter-attacks. On our part in a night action we captured a group of houses near the cemetery of Ablain. On the whole front, north of Arras, artillery is booming, day and night, the Germans especially directing their artillery fire against Arras.

In the district of Ville au Bois, near Berry au Bac, the enemy attempted another counter-attack, which was finally repulsed.

THE CALM ONLY APPARENT

Madrid, May 19.—Official advices received here this morning state the present calm in Portugal only apparent. Deep-seated agitation existed. It was added outcome of this is impossible to foresee.

Ambassadors Ask For Passports

London, May 19.—A despatch to the Central News from Rome says the Giornale d'Italia announced that Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador, and Baron von Macchio, Special Ambassador of Austria, have demanded their passports. The newspaper adds the staffs of the German and Austrian Consulates left Rome on Tuesday evening.

Revolts In Austrian Arsenal

Rome, May 19.—Idea Nazionale reports that a revolt in the Austrian arsenal at Pola, in the Adriatic has taken place. It is asserted that 10,000 Italians employed there came into conflict with the troops and that 50 persons were killed and 100 wounded.

Fisher Tenders His Resignation

London, May 19.—The Daily Telegraph says Lord Fisher, Admiral of the Fleet and First Sea Lord, has resigned, but that his resignation has not yet been accepted.

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWS THE WAR SITUATION--PRAISES GALLANTRY OF FORCES AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

CANT GET RID OF IT

London, May 19.—Sir Edward Speyer cannot divert himself of his baronetcy, which in his letter to Premier Asquith he has asked to have revoked. Once Baronet at ways Baronet, said an official of College Arms to-day. Sir Edgar may cease to call himself Baronet, but he still remains one and if he had any sons the eldest would succeed him all the same.

Grave Words German Chancellor

Hopes and Fears Respecting Italy's Action--Will Meet the Situation With Determination

Berlin, London, May 19.—Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, Imperial Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag today on the Italian situation closed his speech with the following significant words: "With its Parliament, the Italian people will now decide whether it will reach the fulfillment of all national aspirations in the widest extent in a peaceful manner, or whether it will plunge the country into war and tomorrow draw the sword against its Allies of yesterday and to-day I will not give up hope entirely that the scale of peace will be heavier than the scale of war, but whatever decision Italy may take we, together with Austria-Hungary have done all within the bounds of possibility to support the Alliance which was firmly rooted among the German people, and have brought profit and good to those Empires. If the Alliance is torn by one of the three partners, we shall know, together with the other partners, how to meet the new danger with dauntless confidence and courage."

THE FRENCH TAKE SOME PRISONERS

Violent Fighting Around the Yser Canal--Feroocious Bombardment of Arras by the Germans

Paris, May 18.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following:—

"On the terrain to the west of the Yser Canal, Yser Canal, conquered by us yesterday, and the Germans left about 2,000 dead and a great number of rifles. During the course of the engagements of yesterday we made some further prisoners."

"To the east of the Canal we have consolidated the positions recently taken by us. During the night the Germans undertook particularly violent counter-attacks, preceding this

Referred to Offensive Operations of Our Brave Allies

London, May 19.—Secretary for War, Earl Kitchener, stated in the Lords this afternoon, that the British and French Governments felt that the Allied troops must be adequately protected against poisonous gases by the employment of similar methods. These would remove an enormous and unjustifiable advantage for the enemy, which must otherwise exist.

Lord Kitchener said he wanted 300,000 more recruits to form new armies. He expressed confidence that in the very near future the country would be in a satisfactory position with regard to the supply of ammunition.

The news from the Gallipoli Peninsula, in other words the Dardanelles, is thoroughly satisfactory. Earl Kitchener declared. Earl Kitchener gave a general review of the situation in the war zones before the Lords adjourned for the Whitsuntide holidays.

Speaking of the British offensive, he said the action at Neuve Chapelle was fought with great gallantry, which enabled us to occupy positions of considerable military importance, previously held by the enemy.

Speaking of the German attack on the Allied front near Ypres, Earl Kitchener said in this attack the enemy let loose vast quantities of poisonous gases. Our soldiers and our French Allies were utterly unprepared for this diabolical method of attack, which undoubtedly had long and carefully prepared. Kitchener at this announced the determination of the Allies to resort to similar methods of warfare.

The Secretary spoke of the gallantry of the Canadian division which defended its position tenaciously, notwithstanding the poisonous fumes. This was an ordeal to try the finest art in the world, he said, and all the more credit is due to the soldiers of Canada, who, unprepared for such an attack and exposed to a withering fire, reluctantly and with perfect steadiness withdraw their left flank to conform to the new alignment of the

Russian Fleet Does Damage

London, May 19.—The Russian Black Sea Fleet, according to news received by Russian Naval Attaché, has destroyed the Turkish coal mining district. One steamship, 36 sailing vessels at Kosti Pier, et vator and railroad have been destroyed.

Holding the Job Down

Lisbon, May 19.—Joas Chagas is recovering from the bullet wounds in his head. It is said the bullets did not penetrate the bone. He still hopes to assume the Premiership, which for time being is replaced by Jose Castro.

Rains Hinder French Operations

Paris, May 19.—An official statement given out this evening by the French War Department says the continuous rains since Monday night and thick mist are making it impossible to see for a distance of 300 yards have rendered operations impossible. There have been no engagements, even cannonading has been very few.

The Difference Been Patched Up

London, May 18.—It is intimated in authoritative circles late to-day, that any difference which may have existed between Churchill and Fisher has been satisfactorily composed.

Cunarder 'Lusitania' Arrives at Liverpool

New York, May 18.—The steamer Tuscania has arrived at Liverpool having passed through the war zone. She saw no submarines or mines when steaming through the Channel.

This Steamer Was Warned Off

Boston, May 18.—According to a statement of the Captain of the liner Etolian, his ship was prevented from rendering assistance to the passengers of the sinking Lusitania because of warning that his vessel might also be torpedoed by the German submarine.

Dissemination in the British Cabinet

London, May 18.—For the first time since the war began, dissemination has broken out in the British Cabinet. Differences have arisen between Churchill and Fisher, First Sea Lord over Britain's naval policy.

It is reported to-day that Fisher would resign. Underlying the difference is the sentiment that the loss of the Lusitania, through inadequate

naval protection, had something to do with the clash. However, the real causes are unknown, but it has been known for some time that the Admiralty officials were not in agreement.

Both the King and Premier have intervened in an effort to reconcile the Admiralty heads, but without success. Baron Fisher is remaining away from the Admiralty offices.

The Collectors' Committee who are handling all matters in connection with the Archbishop-Elect Fund, meet to-night at 8 o'clock in the P. A. Assembly.