

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 111.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Austrians Again Force Italians To Withdraw

Italians Are Again Forced by Heavy Pounding of Austrian Artillery to Withdraw From Positions Region of Trent—But in Adamello Zone the Italians Capture Many Prisoners and War Material—Round Verdun Artillery Struggle Still Continues—Very Violent Around Hill 304 and Avocourt Wood—Turks Resisting Russian Advance in Caucasus

LONDON, May 20.—Under the heavy pounding of Austrian artillery, the Italian forces have been compelled to withdraw from portions of their lines in the region of Trent, which had been bombarded for three days. An official communication from Rome admits the evacuation of the Zegnatorra position in the Legorina Valley, south of Trent, also the line between Terragnola Valley and the Upper Adige from Monte Maggio to Saglioclaspio. The Italians, however, have escaped further Austrian positions in the Adamello zone, capturing prisoners, material and provisions.

During the day the Germans made no infantry attacks from their newly won positions on the left bank of the Meuse in the Verdun region, according to official reports. The artillery struggle, however, continues. It is most violent on the front of Avocourt wood, Hill 304 and Le Mort Homme. The artillery action has not been so great on the right bank of the Meuse and Woivreux. Aeroplanes and bombing expeditions continue on both sides.

The Russian advance in the Caucasus theatre is meeting with more active opposition from the Turkish forces. Constantinople claims attacks by the Russians of Bitlis and Eruh. Reports were repulsed. Petrograd reports only insignificant encounters along this entire front.

Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister for Trade, informs the Associated Press an agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Sweden, and that the tension between the two countries over the shipping question and seizure of mails is lessened.

The Entente Allied submarine campaign against German shipping in the Baltic Sea continues and the sinking of the German steamer "Trave" by an under-water boat is announced from Stockholm.

All the passengers and crew of the French coasting steamer Mira were lost when that vessel was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on

The Italians Evacuate Zegnatorra

ROME, May 19.—The Italian official communication issued here to-day admits the evacuation by the Italians of Zegnatorra and also of the line from Monte Maggio to Saglioclaspio between Terragnola Valley and Upper Adige, south-east of Trent, following several days of violent artillery bombardment.

British Warships Bombard El Arish

LONDON, May 19.—British warships and aeroplanes have bombarded the town of El Arish, in Egypt, near the border of Palestine, and are believed to have destroyed the fort there, was announced officially to-day.

El Arish is on the Turkish line of communication from Syria to Egypt.

Will Not Make Reply to U.S. Note

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Germany considering the submarine controversy with the United States closed is determined to make no response to the last American Note upon the subject of information to this effect contained in confidential advices received here from Berlin.

Trave Sunk

STOCKHOLM, May 19.—The fourth vessel sunk in the new submarine campaign against German shipping, was the steamer Trave. The crew landed. The Trave was formerly the Shamrock, was 763 tons, and owned in Lubeck.

Fishing Boat Sunk

LONDON, May 19.—A despatch from Hull to Lloyds says that the motor fishing boat Osprey had been sunk by gunfire from a German submarine. The crew were picked up.

Lynch's Case

DUBLIN, May 19.—The sentence imposed by court-martial on J. C. Lynch, of New York, has not yet been promulgated.

May 18th, according to a Marseilles despatch.



R. A. M. C. OFFICER: "You wish to go in for the Red Cross. Have you ever done any nursing?" CANDIDATE: "Done any nursing! I'm the eldest of a family of twelve!"—London Opinion.

Allies Stand For a Fight To a Finish

French Minister of Justice Says Allies Intend to Break Germany's Heavy Sword; They Own This to Unborn Generations he Says

NEW YORK, May 19.—A news agency despatch from Petrograd to-day says that the Allies stand solid for a fight to a finish. They intend to break Germany's heavy sword; they owe this to the unborn generation. This answer to the peace talk made in Berlin was made to-day by Rene Viviani, former French Prime Minister, now Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet. He has been making extensive visits to Great Britain and Russia.

At the French Embassy he gave the second interview he has granted since the war began. "I am not qualified to speak on Germany's intentions," continued the French Cabinet official, "but our alliance is more compact than at any time since the war began and is growing stronger. The Allies continue to grow stronger in ammunition and men. They will force her to make full reparation for what she has done. There will be no separate peace." The Allies are as one. They have devised an economic entente, and after peace the world will find that the Allies are equally unified." He expressed the greatest pleasure at the results of his visit to Great Britain and Russia.

Tension Ended

LONDON, May 20.—It is learned from the Foreign Office, that the tension between Sweden and the Entente Allies had been ended, although no official statement is forthcoming at this time. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, told the Associated Press that an agreement had been reached to-day, but would give no details.

He indicated that the controversy between Sweden and Russia over the Aland Islands was fictitious, saying that Russia never intended to fortify the islands.

Much Damage Caused By Earthquake

RIMINI, Italy, May 19.—Serious damage was done here by the earthquake which shook Central Italy during the night of May 16-17. Houses collapsed, and about 1000 dwellings in all were damaged; many of these so badly that the safety of those in them is endangered.

The Municipal Theatre under the Prefecture School Buildings, cracked to an alarming extent, and part of the church at Colonnella has fallen.

Crew of Mira Lost

MARSEILLES, May 19.—None of the passengers or crew of the French coasting steamer Mira were saved when the ship was sunk as the result of a torpedo attack in the Mediterranean on May 16th.

The sinking of the steamer Mira was announced by Lloyds in London on Thursday, but no details of the disaster were given. She was a vessel of 3,000 tons, and owned at Marseilles.

El Arish Successfully Bombarded

British Airman Bombed El Arish, an Important Turkish Post on May 18—Believed it Has Been Reduced to Ruins

LONDON, May 19.—An official statement says the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Egypt reports that our ships, aeroplanes, and aeroplanes have successfully bombarded El Arish, an important post of the enemy line communications from Smyrna to Egypt on the morning of May 18. Ships bombarded the fort south-west of the town and are believed to have reduced it to ruins. Aeroplane attacks were divided into two phases. Seaplane opened the bombardment being followed later by aeroplanes. Later we were given orders to engage any hostile machines and devote special attention to enemy troops and camp.

El Arish is a fortified town near Quatia, in the Mediterranean, about 7 miles from the coast of Egypt, at which point fighting occurred recently between Turkish and British forces. Censors permitted comparatively little information regarding the military situation on this front to be made known, but so far as can be obtained from infrequent official bulletins fighting have been confined to comparatively small forces. There has been nothing to indicate an invasion of Egypt on a large scale being attempted, although reference in to-day's official announcement of a Turkish line of communications implied an organized military effort.

Sweden and Britain Fix Up Matters

Swedish Government Now Satisfied Regarding Russia's Action in Fortifying Aland Islands—Britain and Sweden Will Trade Pulp and Coal

LONDON, May 20.—All apprehension of the Swedish Government concerning the Aland Islands has been removed through the good offices of Great Britain and France, who asked Russia for particulars on behalf of Sweden, and Russia readily gave complete and unqualified assurances that any defences on the Aland Islands would be purely for the emergencies of the present war, and that any such military works would be removed at the end of hostilities. Good feeling has arisen between Sweden and Britain as a result of these discussions and brought about an understanding regarding trade between Britain and Sweden, in accordance with which it is expected Sweden will make large concessions with regard to pulp exports. Great Britain will yield in a similar manner with coal export.

Pilot Arrested

TRALEE, May 19.—John Goodwin, pilot, is under arrest here, as it is believed he was connected with the landing of Sir Roger Casement.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 20.—An official statement on the campaign in Belgium and France, issued by the British War Office last night, follows:

"There was artillery activity between the Somme and Ancre. In the Arras section the enemy captured a small post in a crater at the north end of Vimy Ridge (Thursday) night. There was grenade fighting south of Neuville St. Vaast. Our guns to-day (Friday) silenced the enemy's artillery in the Wailly section. The enemy exploded a mine south-east of Roclin-court. We held a position near the lip of the crater. In the Lens sector we fired a mine near Calonne and made effective bombardment of the enemy positions. To-day there was considerable artillery activity near Souchez, Leos and Hulluch. Last night we successfully bombarded the enemy's positions north of Ypres. To-day the enemy shelled Potjez. There was considerable aerial activity. One hostile machine was driven down behind the German lines."

Attack Was Both Singular and Brilliant

Royal North Lancshires and Lancashire Fusiliers Successfully Carried Out Attack on Hun Positions at Vimy Ridge—Possession of This Point is Important One

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE.—It now develops the action in which a battalion of the Royal North Lancshires, and Lancashire Fusiliers took part on the 15th was a singular and brilliant attack which gained a strategic point on the crest of the redoubtable Vimy Ridge, the possession of which means command of the plain of Lens. Since the British took over this section from the French in the early stage of the battle of Verdun the Germans holding stubbornly the vantage and higher ground and inflicting heavy casualties on the British. After the successful explosion of mines just after dark, the Lancshires, who are made up largely of cotton operatives from Manchester, rushed from their trenches to the lips of the craters. Every detail of the programme of operations, from the putting of the machine guns out of action to the bringing up of sandbags with which to build new breastworks, and defending the position by means of bombs, was carried out successfully. The morning found the Lancshires thoroughly entrenched against retaliatory German bombardment, and had connected their old line by communicating trenches six feet deep. Only slight casualties were the cost of the night's success.

"The value of the ground gained is not to be judged by the 360 yards front taken, but by the fact that the Lancshires are no longer on the downside of the slope with the Germans above them."

Will Maintain the Blockade

LONDON, May 19.—Regarding the German suggestion that Britain respond to a change of the German submarine campaign, should modify their food blockade, Lord Robert Cecil informed the Associated Press to-day that there was not the remotest possibility that British economic pressure on the Central Powers would be relaxed. He said, "We maintain the blockade which is fully legal under the international law and its reprisal character is merely incidental called forth by the German use of submarines, but by rigid enforcement of the blockade and merely the extension of our rights, which we had hitherto found it expedient to use."

Excuse for Company.

"How did the snowstorm affect the train service on your way?" "Didn't affect it at all. It merely gave the company a good excuse for the trains being late as usual."

BRITISH POSSESS POWERFUL WEAPON

The "Nose of Death" Makes Havoc With Germans—Surpasses German Gun—May be the "Supreme Battle Arbiter of the Coming Year"—An American Invention

New York, May 18.—A London cable to The Herald says: The Germans were for many months superior in machine guns, but the British now have a gun which can beat theirs and is beating it every day. Invented by an American officer, Colonel Lewis, and made in Belgium almost up to the moment when the German scout entered the city of its manufacture, the invention narrowly escaped capture by the Germans. Its killing power may be gauged from the fact that in one trench recently one of the guns, manned by a crew of two men, accounted for 330 Germans in half an hour.

It has been described as the "Hose of Death," and whether in advance or retirement it is going to be the supreme battle arbiter of the coming year. Suppose that instead of a rifle weighing ten pounds and firing fifteen bullets a minute, and carried by one man, one had a rifle weighing twenty-five pounds and firing fifteen bullets a second and carried by two men, what would be the effect on any advance made by the enemy. No troops could meet such a weapon. Not one would live to raise his rifle to his shoulder.

The new arm gives the greatest volume of fire in the least time of any gun known. It is working now in France and Flanders, night and day, sending a steady sweep of lead across the far-flung German line. It is as if a comb of bullets were carding out the men from their trenches. The gun can be fired upside down from an aeroplane, or sideways from a trench, from the ground, from a wall or from the roof of a house. It comes to pieces like a jig-saw puzzle in a minute under expert hands, and only one tool is needed and that tool is an ordinary rifle bullet. These guns are being made in England now, and in the factories you may find many a maimed hero of Liege and Haelen proud to think that he can still work as efficiently as if he were in the firing line.

Sweden Faces Coal Famine

CHRISTIANIA, May 20.—The activity of British submarines in the Baltic Sea is likely to accentuate coal famine in Sweden. All German steamers in Swedish ports have been instructed to remain where they are pending further orders.

Starts To-morrow

LONDON, May 20.—The hands of all clocks on British railroads, post offices, newspaper offices, police stations, and other places where business is conducted, will be pushed forward at two o'clock tomorrow to three o'clock, in accordance with the Daylight Saving Act.

Birrell's Evidence

LONDON, May 19.—Augustine Birrell was a witness before the Royal Commission enquiring into the Irish rising, and endorsed the evidence given by Sir Matthew Nathan yesterday, that the Government had advanced information regarding the German plans for aiding the Sinn Fein rebels.

471,500 Tons of Shipping Sunk

BERLIN, May 19.—Since January 1 last German and Austrian submarines have sunk hostile ships with a total tonnage of 471,500 tons, the Overseas News Agency announced to-day. These figures include ships sunk during April.

Father's Symptoms.

She—was father very angry when you broke the news of your engagement? He—I don't think so. His most poignant emotions so far as I could see appeared to be sympathy and relief.

COMMANDER OF SUBMARINE HAS BEEN PUNISHED

Report Concerning Man Who Attacked Sussex—Indignation in Germany Over Officer's Deception—Berlin Would Avoid Break With States

THE HAGUE, May 16.—Severe punishment was meted out to the commander of the German submarine which attacked the Sussex. It is generally believed in well-informed circles in Berlin, though no official report on the nature of the punishment has been made public.

This belief is based largely on the indignation felt in Germany over the U-boat commander's deception. His report was implicitly believed until the American government presented conclusive evidence showing that the channel packet was torpedoed. In view of this evidence Germans feel that they were put in a rather humiliating position. It is not overstating the case to say that the submarine commander's deception caused as much indignation in Berlin as it did in Washington.

The German government, desiring to avoid a break with America at all costs, has taken two important steps in the past fortnight to improve the relations between the two nations. The German concessions in the submarine matter was one. A quiet movement to squelch Teutonic plotters and Teutonic propagandists in the United States and anti-American propagandists in Germany has been under way for several days.

Ambassador Gerard has received scores of letters with threats against his life, in the past few days. The writers were inspired by newspaper insinuations that in some way he had tipped off the Sinn Fein outbreaks in Dublin in advance to the British government. Some of the writers have mentioned also facts alleged to have been brought out through the arrest in New York of Wolf von Igel, former secretary to Captain von Papen, and the confession of Horst von Der Goltz, alleged German agent.

Though the German government has disclaimed all responsibility for the acts of bomb plotters in the United States Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg believes that some sort of drastic action should be taken to convince Americans that Germany has nothing to do with the plotters' operations, conference on this subject have been going on at Berlin all this week. I have heard, for instance, that Franz von Rintelen, alleged German plotter, will be court-martialed if he ever returns to Germany. Though officials refrain from expressing any opinion as to the guilt of the accused men, they declare emphatically that their acts are without the sanction of the German government or the Kaiser.

Berlin is chiefly worried just now over the possibility that some submarine commander may accidentally torpedo without warning, a merchant vessel in the belief that he is attacking a transport, thus bringing a new submarine crisis with the United States. The Kaiser, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Admiral von Holtzendorff are particularly anxious that the submariners take no chances that may involve Germany with the United States. If the new orders to submarine commanders could be published, they would convince the most skeptical that Germany is as much concerned as America in preventing accidents in the future.

As an indication of Germany's sincere desire to find a way to avoid a break with America the government asked five departments what to do when President Wilson's ultimatum was received. The foreign office, the treasury and the interior departments all answered "settle."

Count Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, is now practically alone in crying for vengeance though occasional outbursts against President Wilson and America are expressed for home consumption. Ambassador Gerard has won much praise in Berlin for his cool, forceful diplomacy. All through the negotiations he worked ceaselessly to convince officials that President Wilson did not want war with Germany, but merely expected Germany to keep her promises.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Worth Looking At
in every crowd—the perfect-fitting stylish and satisfactory

FINE TAILORING
we provide for every customer. We don't promise to beautify your face, but we can do wonders with every figure. Why not make us prove it? No, our prices are not high—just right.

We have large stock serge on hand. Bought before the big advance in price. Our prices are

From \$25.00 to \$30.00 a Suit.

W. H. JACKMAN,
39 WATER STREET WEST. 2 Doors East Railway Station.
Phone 795. P. O. Box 186.