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WAR CLOUD HANGS LOW ON THE EASTERN HORIZON

CHINA HOURLY EXPECTS ULTIMATUM

Legation at Peking Gives Japanese Warning to Leave the Capital--Chinese Surrender Out of Question---Will Appeal to Nations

London, May 5.—The Legation here has notified all Japanese to prepare to leave the capital within twelve hours, says the "Daily Telegraph." Peking correspondents telegrams are pouring in from every part of China foreshadowing hostilities. An ultimatum by Japan is expected by latest on Thursday. I hear in high-

SUBMARINE WAR ON TRAWLERS

Sinking of the 'Sceptre' off Peterhead Makes Fifteenth Victim Since Sunday

London, May 6.—The trawler Sceptre, has been torpedoed, forty miles off Peterhead. This makes fifteen trawlers sunk since Sunday. Trawlers being the victims. German submarines seem to be making a determined effort to prevent Britain from procuring fish in the North Sea. Note of the trawlers, according to stories told by the crews, surrendered

TURKS SUFFER ENORMOUS LOSSES

Guns of Combined Fleet and Quick Firers of Landing Forces Swept Their Ranks

Paris, May 6.—News from Mytilene says that Turkish prisoners who have arrived at Tenedos admit that the Turkish army has suffered enormous losses from combined fire of guns of the Fleet and quick firers of the Expeditionary forces.

Furious Fighting in Carpathians Has Been Resumed

Germans Take Offensive, Stopped Short by Wire Entanglements Are Mowed Down in Great Numbers

London, April 30.—Fighting in the Carpathians, which for some days had slackened owing to the weather conditions, has been resumed with great fury. The Austro-German forces having taken the offensive at a number of points on the front in the hope of dislodging the Russian troops from their strongholds along the crest of the mountain chain above the Hungarian plains. The Russian official statement issued in Petrograd to-night reports that the enemy on Sunday and during the following night made a determined attack against one of the heights held by the

BANKER, PIONEER IS DEAD

Chicago, April 24.—John Cuddey, board of trade operator, banker and pioneer packer, died at his home here last night, aged 71.

GOLD DISCOVERED

Gold bearing quartz has recently been discovered on Isaac Creek near the C.P.R. tracks between Revelstoke and Arrowhead and several claims have been staked.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 5 (official)—General French reports that the line in front of Ypres, which required readjustment owing to the loss of ground through the enemy's use of asphyxiating gases, is now successfully completed. The new line runs west of Zonnebeke. A half-hearted enemy attack northeast of Ypres, was easily beaten off. The French Government report continued progress in the region of Steenstraet. Three enemy attacks were repulsed in Champagne and advance was made in the Argonne. The Russian Government report the Black Sea fleet vigorously bombarded the forts on the Bosphorus. In Galicia the enemy succeeded in crossing the right bank of the Dnajece, where Russian fire prevented further advance in the direction of Strif. The fiercest battle continues, the Russians capturing 1,200 prisoners. (HART-COURT.)

Soldiers' Stories Of Gallipoli Landing

Cairo, May 5.—Some of the British troops who took part in landing at the Dardanelles, having arrived in Egypt. They are the first men to reach here from the scene of fighting, and they relate some striking incidents in connection with the landing of the Allied forces at the Straits. At San Ban the men were so eager to get ashore that they jumped from the small boats before they had been beached, and found themselves up to their necks in water. Wading ashore, they rushed three times in succession, and a running bayonet fight extended for a distance of more than three miles. In the words of one of the invaders, "We lifted the Turks on the end of our bayonets and hurled them over our heads." Continuing their recital, these men related that with the arrival of reinforcements, the ridges were carried by storm in the first rush. Concentrated Turkish fire during the beginning of the fighting was terrific. Shrapnel, machine gun fire and rifle fire caused very heavy casualties among the Allies, but the wounds of many men are slight, and they will soon be on the firing line.

General Situation Remains Unchanged

London, May 5 (official)—The general situation remains unchanged. Fighting is progressing at Hill 69, south-east of Ypres, on which the Germans attained a footing this morning under cover of poisonous gases, which were excessively used and were favoured by weather conditions. A feeble attack, also preceded by extensive use of poisonous gases, made east of Ypres, was easily repulsed, our artillery inflicting severe losses on the enemy. In the neighbourhood of Guinchy the Germans exploded a mine, again employing poisonous gases. Fourteen were poisoned, but otherwise the enemy's efforts in this direction failed completely.

May Yet Preserve Peace

Pekin, May 5.—The third secretary of the Japanese Legation, to-day visited Tsao Yulien, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and intimated to the Legation that they might still be able to prevent hostilities. He asked whether China's reply of May 1st to the Japanese demand was final. Despatches received here from Tsinan, province of Shantung, report that the Japanese troops have mounted nine cannon in the suburbs of that city. The Chinese troops, obeying the general order from Peking, did not interfere.

THEY WALK ABOUT IN FREEDOM

London, April 29.—Of the 27,200 male Germans above the age of seventeen years in the United Kingdom, only 8,600 have been interned in the concentration camps. The remaining 18,600 are, save for having to report to the police at certain periods, quite as free as the neutral aliens in Great Britain. These figures were made public in a Government paper containing the correspondence between the British-Foreign Office and the American Ambassador regarding the treatment of civilians.

Turks Attack Allies Camp Are Repulsed

British Warships Continue Bombardment Turkish Positions—Roumania and Bulgaria Form Alliance

London, May 6.—The Turks, considerably reinforced, attacked the Allies camp at Krinidia, Tuesday morning but were repulsed leaving 1500 dead according to advices from Mytilene received from Athens. The Allies have advanced into the interior the despatch says and not occupy a position of great strategic importance. Report from Tenedos says, British warships continued yesterday their bombardment of the Turkish positions in the Dardanelles, and also of Smyrna.

Friendship Between Austria and Italy Quite Probable

Rome, May 6th.—In official quarters where the true situation of Italy is known, and notwithstanding the anti-Austrian feeling shown at the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument at Quarto Sani Elena, it was stated to-day that the possibility of an accord between Italy and Austria, had never been so probable.

Russians Defeat Turkish Army

Muscovites Withstood Furious Attacks, Then Went For the Exhausted Turks, Inflicting Great Losses

London, May 6th.—A Petrograd despatch to Renter says, details have been received here of defeat, by Russians of a Turkish army corps in the Caucasus. An effort was made by 30,000 Turks to invade Dilmanthor region, which the Russians occupied. The entire Turkish force was hurled against the Russian positions but the Muscovites, although numerically inferior held their ground. Each successive attack was repulsed at the bayonet point. Russians then began a general counter attack and completely routed the exhausted Turks, who retired in disorder. Prisoners include the famous Kurd Leader, Simko.

Swedish Steamer "Vanadis" Rammed

Stockholm, May 6th.—The Swedish steamer Vanadis was rammed yesterday afternoon while at anchor off the island of Fernern by the German auxiliary cruiser Silvania. Crew saved.

Bravo Australia

Sydney, N.S.W., May 6th.—Details of operations of the Allies against the Dardanelles have been received with enthusiasm. Recruiting shows no sign of diminution. Premier Fisher replying to the question, whether in view of fighting the Commonwealth intended sending increased number men to front, said to-day: Our offer is unlimited. We shall train and equip men to the best of our ability, and provide means for getting them speedily to the front.

War in China

Shanghai, May 6th.—Chinese papers publish despatch from Peking stating that Japan has opened hostilities against China without formal declaration of war. The despatch gives no details as to the scene of hostilities. No confirmation from authoritative sources has been received.

Steamer Sunk

London, May 6th.—The steamer Cathay from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was either mined or torpedoed late last night in the North Sea. Her passengers and crew, totalling four hundred, took to small boats and landed safely at Ramsgate to-day.

Corporal Hunt, St. John's, Wounded

Ottawa, May 6.—The casualty list contains the name of Corporal George G. Hunt, of St. John's, Fourteenth Battalion, wounded.

Halifax, May 6.—John Glassey, of the firm of Kelly and Glassey, is dead.

Canadian Expeditionary Force Largest that Ever Crossed the Atlantic

Total Now in France 32,000

The Canadian army of nearly 23,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 70 pieces of artillery, is the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic. Not only is it the first great force that ever "went back" from the new world, it is larger than any force that ever came over from Europe in war, times from Great Britain, or France, or Spain, or Holland. The first expeditionary force from Canada, now in France, is numerically greater than the entire British force in North America opposed to Washington in the war of Independence. The Canadian force now in France is numerically equal to the total force put in the field by the United States in the war 1812-14. The number is given as 32,000. Thirty vessels transported the troops from Quebec to England in September and October, 1914. If placed end to end, they would cover a distance of three miles. Running in column line ahead, the length of line would be fifteen miles. Side by side, the total

Chinese Possessions Of the Nations

BRITISH
Hong Kong (New Territories)—Area 405 square miles; population 456,739; military strength, 4,270.
Wei-Hai-Wei—In the Province of Shantung, area 285 square miles; population, 150,000.
FRENCH
French-Indo China—East of Siam, north of Singapore, south of Hong Kong; area 256,000 square miles, population 17,000,000; military force consists of 10,681 Europeans, and 13,968 native troops, commanded by a French General of Division.
GERMAN
Kiao-Chau (Tsing-Tau) on the east coast of the province of Shantung; area 200 square miles. Garrison of 3,125, composed of German marines and Chinese soldiers. Population, 192,000, including 4,470. [This is the possession from which

Picturesque Assortment Allied Troops

Battering Their Way to Constantinople---Both Sides Claim Advantages---Reports From West Front Equally Contradictory---Fate of Calais Hangs In The Balance

London, April 29.—On the narrow, rocky Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey, and on a restricted front stretching northward from Ypres in Belgium two of the most vital struggles of the war now in progress. Neither struggle has yet reached a stage which would permit of a prediction of the result. In the Gallipoli Peninsula a picturesque assortment of allied troops landed Sunday, supported by the fire of the warships and are trying to batter their way through thousands of German officered Turks in an effort to force the Dardanelles—the main gateway of the Ottoman Empire—and reach Constantinople. According to the British claim, the attack is progressing, but a Turkish communication received to-night declares that although the Allies landed forces at four points these forces are being beaten back to the coast, while the Moslems in the French ranks are deserting and casting in their lot with their co-religionists. Equally contradictory are the official statements concerning the fighting in the vicinity of Ypres. It would appear that the German offensive north of that city which

Germans Poison Water Supply

London, May 5.—In support of the charges that the Germans had poisoned the wells in the South-West African campaign, Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to-night issued a communication, in which he says that when General Louis Botha, Commander of the Union of South Africa forces, occupied Swakopmund, he discovered that six wells had been poisoned by arsenical canisters. In remonstrance, General Botha sent a communication to Colonel Francke, commander of the German forces. This elicited the response, according to the statement of Harcourt, that the German troops had been given orders that "if they possibly can prevent it, not to allow any water supplies to fall into the hands of the enemy, in a form which allows it to be used for man or beast."

When Swakopmund was evacuated, the reply from Colonel Francke continued, the officer in charge had several bags of cooking salt thrown into the wells, but it was found that this could in a short time be rendered ineffective. Therefore, Colonel Francke's letter said, "we tried copper dip, and found that by using this material, any enemy occupying the town would for some time have to rely on water from elsewhere."

The communication says that despite General Botha's protest, the practice continued. Messages said to have been from Capt. Kruger of the German troops, intercepted on March 23rd, are quoted in the communication as saying:—

Conflicting Reports From Battle Front

London, May 5th.—German official report issued this afternoon claims victories both over the Russians in western Galicia, and over the British to the east of Ypres, in Flanders. Field Marshal French, British Commander-in-Chief, admitted that he was compelled to readjust his lines in the region of Ypres, but the French communication far from confirming the German victory in Belgium, states that German attacks were repulsed, and that the Germans being taken on the flank by the French artillery, suffered very severely.

Conflicting Reports From Battle Front

A late report from the British war office also says that German attacks were repulsed, although the Germans used asphyxiating gases, and did get a footing by use of these fumes on Hill No. 69, south-east of Ypres, which since the British captured it recently, has been repeatedly attacked. There has been fighting all along the rest of the western front, in all of which the Germans claim to have been successful. The French, however, have another story to tell. They insist that their advance continues, both along the Yser canal, and in Flanders, and in Woivre, where battles, have been continuous for weeks on end. Conflicting reports from belligerents in the East make it impossible to judge of the position there. Austrians and Germans to-night say the Russians have been badly beaten in Western Galicia, and have commenced to retreat from the western Carpathians, whereas the latest Russian report, while admitting that Austro-Germans succeeded in getting across Dunajec river, declares that they were checked there. The country around the East Prussian frontier also has been the scene of battles of more or less importance; while at the other end of the Russian line in Eastern Galicia, the Russians are attacking the Austro-Germans, despite their reported defeat, or check, in the western part of that province. Athens credits the Allies with further successes in their attacks on the Dardanelles, and Smyrna, but the Turks again report defeat of the allied troops who have landed on Gallipoli peninsula.

German submarines seemingly now are devoting their attention to the British fishing net. Fifteen trawlers have been sunk since Sunday night, but without any loss of life.