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Yser River to Be Scene Next Titanic Struggle

Belgian Army Faces Germans--Artillery Duel Prepares the Way---Germans Bringing Up Reinforcements---Big Clash Coming Soon

There is a Lull in Dardanelles--Germany Confident the Straits Impenetrable

London, March 19.—The next important battle on the western front it is believed will take place along the River Yser, held on one side by recently reorganized Belgian army and on the other by Germans. As the floods have subsided the Belgians, supported by the warships of the Allies, have already pushed their line slightly forward. This is almost certain to lead to counter-attacks by the Germans in a general engagement, as has been the case when similar movements were initiated elsewhere.

Along the front an artillery duel by way of preparation has commenced. There may be a slight delay while the Germans are waiting for reinforcements from Germany, for they have been using most of their reserves in counter-attacks against the British troops at St. Eloi and Neuve Chapelle and the French north of Arras, but that a big clash will soon come nobody doubts.

The contest for the Spur of Notre Dame de Lorette is still in progress, and according to Berlin, further attempts of French to advance in Champagne where they captured an important ridge north of Lemesnil have been repulsed.

Fighting in Argonne forest and the Vosges has slackened some-

what, owing doubtless to the return of winter weather conditions.

There is little news from the eastern front beyond the fact that the Russians have again crossed the east Prussian frontier far in the northeast, near Tilsit, and that they are continuing their offensive against the Austrians in Bukovina, there is no change in the situation.

There is a temporary lull in the bombardment of the Dardanelles and Smyrna, according to an Athens despatch, which gives no reason for this, but it was thought to be due to unfavorable weather conditions. The Turks are taking advantage of this to repair as far as possible the damage done to the forts and batteries. They express confidence which is shared by German Field Marshal Von De Goltz that the Straits are impenetrable. The belief is held here however, that as soon as the ships receive fresh supplies of ammunition they will resume the attack with even greater force.

The conference between the Government and Labor leaders to arrange for acceleration of the output of war munitions was continued in London to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. Complete agreement have been reached. The Laborites are desirous of making certain that arrangements entered into now, will not affect workers after the war concluded.

Fierce Artillery Duels Along the British Front

French Official Report Relates Some Advances

Soissons and Rheims Again Shelled

Paris, via St. Pierre, March 18. (Official).—On the Yser the Belgian army progressed anew and repulsed several German counter-attacks.

On the British front very fierce artillery duels took place.

North of Arras the enemy vainly tried, late in the afternoon, to deliver another counter-attack against trenches situated on the spur of Notre Dame de Lorette Hillock.

OUTER FORTS PRZEMYSL FALLEN

Russians are Again Upon German Soil

London, March 18.—Press reports from Petrograd say that the outer forts at Przemyśl have fallen before the Russian attack. The Russians are again fighting upon German soil.

A despatch from Warsaw states that the German forces defending Lausitz Argon, in East Prussia, have been beaten back by the Russians, after a fierce attack, the Muscovite troops advancing into Prussia.

Soissons and Rheims were again shelled, and ten projectiles struck the Rheims Cathedral.

In Champagne, north of Mesnil, and west of Hill 196, we captured, on a front of about 500 metres, an important height occupied by the enemy. In the Argonne several German counter-attacks between Bolante and Four de Paris, were thrown back.

An artillery contest is reported in Woivre district.

One of our aviators threw bombs on Colmar Barracks.

Roumanian Govt. Seizes Ammunition

Bound from Germany to Turkey—Case Had False Marks

Paris, March 18.—A message to a Balkan agency from Bucharest, says that the Roumanian Government has seized a large quantity of shells in transit from Germany to Turkey.

The contents of the cases containing these shells, are said to have been disguised by false marks.

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TURKISH SOLDIERS RUNNING WILD

London, March 18.—The Foreign Office was advised to-day that Turkish soldiers recently ran wild in Urubiah district of northwestern Persia, and killed several hundred civilians.

The Turks are said to have burned several villages after looting them.

GERMAN FLIES NEUTRAL FLAG

London, March 18.—Advices received by the Foreign Office to-day state that a neutral flag has been flown by a German vessel.

The German steamer Amrie Eliz (?) it is said, recently entered a Norwegian port flying the Norwegian flag.

U. S. Ambassador Leaves Constantinople

Amsterdam, March 18.—According to the Berlin Tages Zeitung, the American Ambassador at Constantinople has, with permission of the Turkish Government, left Constantinople for the Dardanelles.

Emperor William Holds Council of War

London, March 18.—The Evening News prints a despatch from Copenhagen to the effect that Emperor William and General Von Falkenhayne, Chief of the German General Staff, arrived to-day at the German army headquarters, near Lille.

Their visit, The News states, is for the purpose of participating in a council of war.

The despatch adds that Emperor William and General Falkenhayne already have held conferences with Frederick William, the German Crown Prince and Rupprich, Crown Prince of Bavaria.

The Kings of Saxony and Wurttemberg are on their way to join the council of war.

ENDLESS TRAMP MARCHING FEET

Amongst the multitude of hasty, hazy, and inexact descriptions of war scenes, with which the papers and magazines have been filled for months past, we have in mind two which give us particularly clear ideas of the differences between this war and all wars of the past. One was Richard Harding Davis' description of the march of the Germans through Brussels. No one who read it is likely ever to forget it. He was awakened in the morning by the sound of marching feet. All day long he sat at a window and watched them march. Night fell. All the evening he watched them march by. Late at night he went to bed; and, as he fell asleep he still heard the sound of the marching feet. When we reflect on that, and realize that that march through Brussels showed only a small portion of the German armies, we begin to get an idea of what the Allies are contending with. For, indeed, it is little use to talk to us of millions.

We do not take it in. A bank teller, expert in counting money, would, it has been calculated, take almost his whole life to count a million silver dollars, one by one, just to pass them under his hand and count them. The other bit of description we refer to is that of an American journalist who was allowed to visit the firing line of an Austrian battery. He made us just see it. An officer was "dug in" in a hole in the ground, with the receiver of a field telephone clamped to his ear. At frequent intervals he gave a number of set numbers to an orderly, who went off to the battery near by. Nothing was visible in front of the battery, as far as the eye could see. The gunners, receiving the message, made the correct elevations, took

CASUALTY LISTS AMONG NATIONS

Most Devastating War of all Time

Casualty lists published last December in Copenhagen as coming from Prussia alone gave a loss of 735,202 officers and men. It was then estimated in Denmark, aside from these losses in the Prussian army, fully half of the Bavarian army had been put out of action. The casualty lists from Saxony and Wurttemberg were given in round figures, and made it probable that the total German losses might come to 2,000,000 killed, wounded and missing.

It was estimated in Vienna at the same time that the Austro-Hungarian losses came to about 1,500,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Hilaire Belloc had estimated, some weeks before, that the German casualties had already footed up 1,750,000, and the Austrian losses 1,500,000. In one week the total number of victims coming from the single city of Berlin amounted to 57,600. The Berlin newspapers are reported to have announced that a majority of the residents of that city who went to the front have lost their lives.

A neutral and presumably impartial newspaper, the Corriere de la Sera, of Milan, estimated two months ago that the French had lost at least 50 per cent of their soldiers. The Associated Press, as far back as November 26, published a Paris despatch estimating the French loss then, with the war less than four months in existence, at 590,000. A month later the Neusten Nachrichten, of Berlin, printed a Brussels despatch estimating the losses of the allies in the Yser campaign alone as 215,000. Premier Asquith said in the House of Commons, on February 3, that the British casualties amounted to about 104,000. Sixty thousand Belgians are said by a German authority to have been lost in the Yser-campaign alone. Early in November a careful computation of Russian losses—made in Germany, it is true, but apparently not showing much bias—brought them up to 760,000 men.

A Russian newspaper in December gave the casualties among commissioned officers alone as 33,000. Field Marshal von Ludenburg's estimate of the losses among his adversaries in one month came to 250,000, of which he put the slaughter among the Serbians, which has certainly been very great, we have no figures; nor of Turkey, where we know that at least three army corps have been virtually wiped out; nor of Montenegro or Persia, where we can safely assume that the slaughter has been out of all proportion to the numbers engaged. Japan has probably escaped more lightly than any other nation engaged.

It will no doubt be long before we have any accurate figures. But we know enough already to be aware that this is the most stupendous calamity that ever fell upon the world. The Franco-Prussian war, which is generally spoken of as an unusually sanguinary conflict, cost the lives of 155,000 Frenchmen, 143,000 were wounded and disabled, and 720,000 were made prisoners or interned in neutral states. The Germans lost 28,000 dead and 101,000 wounded and disabled.

In the Russo-Japanese war the casualties came to about 170,000 on the Japanese side and nearly 400,000 on the Russian. But that war lasted a year and a half; it is estimated that the losses on each side in all that time were about 500,000, which, of course, represented a heavier loss to the South than to the North, because it had a smaller population. The Union forces lost 353,528 in actual casualties, but the number that died of disease or injuries incurred in army service and not figuring on the rolls is not less than 140,000.

The fact is not generally appreciated that the most powerful fleet ever in action since men first fought upon the sea is now battering a way through the Dardanelles. The guns were fired. No one there could see where the shots fell, nor what was their effect. They would get word of that by telephone. So far as one could see they had his whole surrounding country to themselves, and yet they were firing, with precision at something, doing it by arithmetic.

BRITISH STR. TORPEDOED

"Glenartney" Siam to London goes Down off Beachy Head—Number of Lives Lost Not Given

London, March 19.—The British steamer Glenartney of Glasgow was torpedoed this morning off Beachy Head by a German submarine which gave no notice of her intention.

In scramble for boats (?) of crew was drowned, others numbering 40, several of whom were injured, were picked up by a steamer and landed at Newhaven.

The Glenartney, which was 3,300 tons register, was bound from Bangkok Siam for London, loaded with 8000 tons of rice.

Warships of Allies And Shore Batteries Fight Artillery Duel

Ships Struck But Not Much Damage Done

Paris, March 19.—An artillery duel in the Dardanelles between Turkish shore batteries and warships protecting the allied mine sweepers lasted from midnight until 2 a.m. yesterday, says an Athen's despatch based upon information from Tenedos. The warships are reported to have been struck by several shells but damage done was slight. Two shore batteries were silenced.

Austrians Resume Strong Offensive

London, March 19.—Austrians have received reinforcements and have resumed a strong offensive in Bukovina, says a Bucharest despatch to the Times.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN KIEL CANAL

Warships Undergo Steam and Screw Trial—Crews Being Carefully Drilled

Geneva, March 19.—Information received here from Kiel is to the effect that all German dreadnoughts in the harbor and canal are undergoing steam and screw trials, in order to test fully their boilers and machinery; while their crews are being carefully drilled.

These trials are similar to those which took place in January, since which time half the crews of the dreadnoughts have been sent to Belgium with heavy guns to meet the bombardment of the British naval heavy artillery. The largest of the German warships have not left the Kiel Canal since the war began.

Reported Assassination German Crown Prince

New York, March 19.—On letter communicated to the Sun yesterday is the report that the German Crown Prince is dead, which has been rumored from time to time. It is reported this time by a resident of Copenhagen, who says it is common knowledge in Denmark the Crown Prince has been murdered, says this correspondent. He was killed by one of the members of his own suite. Since then the Kaiser has doubled his body guard with picked men, doubtless for fear he may meet similar fate.

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FOR BEST RESULTS

Heavy British Losses in Recent Fighting

Lord Claud Hamilton Says the Papers Not Giving Full Lists---Grenadier Guards Lose Heavily---Cameronians Almost Wiped Out

London, March 19.—Evidence is accumulating of heavy British losses in the recent fighting in Flanders. Lord Claud Hamilton addressing a meeting in London last night said, that the papers were not giving full lists of losses. His own regiment, the Grenadier Guards, he declared, lost their Colonel, sixteen officers killed and wounded, and of 1000 men, the finest in the army. Only 300 survived.

The Cameronians also seemed to have been almost totally wiped out; their lists of killed and wounded were appalling. The system of concealment on the part of the military authorities, he asserted was most ridiculous. He was afraid it would have the effect of prolonging the war.

A despatch to the Times gives a list of 25 British officers killed, wounded, and of 1000 men, the finest in the army. Only 300 survived.

SEVERE STORMS ON BRITISH COAST
Result in Loss of Life and Much Damage to Shipping—Trains Collide in Storm—Two Killed and Twenty Injured

London, March 19.—Severe snow storms along the English coasts during past 24 hours have resulted in loss of life and considerable damage to shipping. Three boats of the fishing fleet have sunk off the Northumberland coast with the loss of nine lives.

The steamer Upas went down off County Down, Ireland, Thursday at noon. Seven persons perished.

Last night the Fleetwood boat-train collided with a freight train near Rochdale during the storm. Two persons were killed and twenty injured.

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Desperate Fighting and Terrific Slaughter in German Ranks

Tribute to German Bravery at Neuve Chapelle

Three German Princes Killed

London, March 18.—A remarkable tribute to German bravery at the great battle of Neuve Chapelle in Northern France, is paid in the Official Eye Witness' narrative issued to-day by the Government Press Bureau.

This account, which describes the fighting around Neuve Chapelle, reports that three German Princes, including Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, member of the reigning family of Germany, were killed in the conflict.

The narrative tells of desperate fighting, and terrific slaughter in the ranks of the Germans.

On the night of March 12th and

13th, the statement says, the Germans attempted to retake their old position, but their attacks were repulsed.

For three days the enemy, backed by severe bombardment, and strong reinforcements from many units that had been arriving continuously since the 10th, attempted to beat us back, but all attempts failed. The German reinforcements were thrown into the fight as soon as they arrived on the field. Captured officers were very optimistic.

It was a prisoner who gave us information about the three princes having been killed. German losses are estimated at 19,700. Of this number, 1,700 are prisoners.

London, March 19.—The Indian office announces that documents showing that German Consul officers in Persia and agents of German firms have been engaged in intrigues with the object of facilitating the Turkish invasion Persian and promoting a rising of the tribes against Britain. Former German Consul (?) at Bushire on the Persian Gulf who is now stationed at Shiraz, aided by Germans and Indians from Berlin, says the Indian office, has been circulating pamphlets addressed to the Indian army, calling upon the soldiers to "throw off the hated yoke and rise and kill your officers."

ITALIAN ATTITUDE CAUSES CONCERN

Berlin Uneasy--Fears Italy's Entry into the War on the Side of the Allies

Berlin, March 15.—The fear that military preparations being made in Italy are preliminary to her entry in the war on the side of the Allies is causing newspapers here to discuss

measures which might induce her to remain neutral.

The possibility that Austria would welcome a proposal from Italy whereby the former could turn over to Italy the province of Trent and a narrow strip west of the Osanzo river, which flows into the Gulf of Trieste, is intimated. It is expected that Germany would support her ally in the refusal to surrender Trieste. Meanwhile Italy's failure to ask a reward for her neutrality is causing apprehension here.