

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. II. No. 79.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 9, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## FRENCH TROOPS FROM AFRICA Concentrated at Bizerto

### Destined for the Dardanelles to Assist in Operations There

Paris, April 9.—French troops from Africa are ready to assist the Allied fleets and British Expeditionary Forces against Turkey.

The following official statement has been issued by the War Office: "An Expeditionary Corps of the Orient which was placed under command of General G. L. D'Amade and concentrated at Bizerta, a fortified seaport of Turkish Africa, to perfect its organization, has effected the voyage of the Levant under best conditions.

"It has been ready since March 15 to aid the Allied fleet and British Expeditionary Corps. In waiting, it was deemed advisable not to prolong the stay of the troops aboard the transports, and for this reason the hospital of Egypt was accepted.

"French forces have been debarked at Alexandria and are installed at Ramleh, where they are resting and perfecting their organization. They are ready to proceed without delay to any point necessary."

## Particulars Of The Falaba's Loss

London, April 8.—The official Information Bureau issued a statement to-day saying that the British steamer Falaba sunk at sea on March 28th by a German submarine, with a loss of over a hundred lives, was not armed. It was not true that sufficient time had been given to passengers and crew to escape. The German submarine closed in on the Falaba, ascertained her name, signalled her to stop, and gave those on board five minutes to take to boats.

It would have been nothing less than a miracle if all the passengers and crew of a good sized liner had been able to take to her boats within the time allowed.

While some of the boats were still on their davits, the submarine fired a torpedo at the Falaba at short range. This action made it absolutely certain that there must be great loss of life, and it must have been committed knowingly with the intention of producing that result.

## General Pau Strongly Optimistic

Rome, April 8.—General Pau, the French leader, who is returning from his tour of the Russian front and the Balkan capitals, arrived at Rome from Syracuse this morning.

He declared that the Allied fleets will force the Dardanelles as soon as the combined land and sea attack is started.

## Grimsby Trawler Destroyed in North Sea

London, April 8.—The Grimsby trawler Searnia was blown up in the North Sea to-day. It is feared that nine men on the trawler were either killed by the explosion or drowned.

It is unknown whether she was destroyed by mine or submarine.

## Birthday Greetings To King Albert

Washington and Buenos Aires Send Greetings to the Heroic King of the Belgians

## Washington and Buenos Aires Send Greetings to the Heroic King of the Belgians

Washington, April 9.—Birthday greetings to King Albert of Belgium were sent by cable to Havre to-day by President Wilson in the following message: "Let me extend on this occasion of the anniversary of Your Majesty's birth greetings of friendship and goodwill."

Buenos Aires, April 9.—Members of Belgium, French, and British colonies in Buenos Aires together with a number of Argentinians united to-day in observing the anniversary of the birth of Albert King of the Belgians.

A telegram of homage carrying several thousand signatures and wishing prompt freeing of Belgian territory was despatched to the King.

King Albert is forty years old to-day.

## Many Strange Rumours Respecting European Affairs

### All Dutch Sources Deny That Germans Have Invaded Holland Neutral Territory

Italy Takes Things Seriously—Germany Sending Reinforcements to the Carpathians Lends Little Hope That Austria Will make Separate Peace—Fierce Fighting in Mountain Passes Still Going on—Very Important Battle in Moselle District—Renewal of Attack on Dardanelles Expected Soon

London, April 8.—There were persistent rumours in London this evening that Germany had either declared war on Holland, or that her troops had occupied that strip of Dutch territory that extends from the Belgian frontier on the coast to the River Scheldt.

The reports lack confirmation, and are not credited by those who show know if either action had been taken. It is possible that the reports arose from the news received the last few days from Dutch sources that the Germans were strengthening their positions around the Dutch frontier, and much uneasiness prevailed at the Hague and other Dutch cities as a result of the seizure and sinking of Dutch steamers by German submarines.

The Dutch people are strongly opposed to intervention in the war, but their army is ready to repel any invasion of Dutch territory, complete preparations with that object having

been made long ago. Another diplomatic report, which created immense interest is that from Rome, to the effect that Austria is seeking a separate peace with Russia. This, likewise, lacks confirmation, and is not credited, as it is not considered likely that Germany would be sending reinforcements to the Carpathians if there were any doubt of Austria's loyalty to her ally.

Italy takes the matter more seriously than the other nations, for should it prove to be true it would end her hopes of gaining territorial concessions from Austria. However, the stubborn way in which Austria is resisting the Russian advance in the Carpathians, seems to contradict the suggestion that she is ready to seek peace at Russia's terms.

The fighting in the mountain passes continues as fiercely as ever, although Austria claims that her troops, with the assistance of the Germans, have gained success on both sides of the Labarca valley during Easter, the Russians are, as a whole, much further advanced than they were a week ago, and have now forced Dukla, Lupkow and Rostock Passes, and are pouring troops into the region of Uszok Pass, where the heaviest battle is now in progress. So far as the rest of the Eastern front is concerned, the only battle of any importance is that in Bukovina, where the Austrians are thrusting at the Russian positions in the hope of compelling the Rus-

## French Assemble A Vast Army Around Verdun

### This Army Supported by Artillery Which Has Been Moving to the Front Since January

Paris, April 8.—A vast French army of 200,000 has been concentrated around Verdun and in the Woivre district between the Meuse and Moselle rivers, for the drive which the French are making against the Germans. This army is supported by artillery which the French have been moving to the front since January, night and day.

An attack is being made against the German lines stretching from the northern part of the Argonne forest to St. Mihiel, and the forest of La Pretre. Military men say that the Germans will be driven out of St. Mihiel, their only foothold on the western bank of the Meuse, south of Verdun, within the next ten days.

## Attempted Killing Egyptian Sultan

### Shot Was Fired at Him Just as he Was Leaving Abden Palace—The Assailant Arrested

London, April 9.—An attempt was made at three o'clock this afternoon to assassinate the Sultan of Egypt, Hussein Kempi, according to a Reuters despatch from Cairo. As the Sultan was leaving Abden Palace, a native fired a shot at him. This went wild and the native was immediately seized.

The Sultan paid his intended visit to various officials and a crowd assembled around the Palace and gave him an ovation when he returned.

His assailant, in a statement, described himself as a native Egyptian, 25 years of age and a merchant, hailing from Mansurah.

He was perfectly composed.

## EXPERIENCING DIFFICULTIES

Capetown, April 9th.—The British forces at Austria are experiencing great difficulties owing to poisoning and the destruction of the pumping plant at Kubus.

A large number of land mines have been discovered and exploded.

sians the Russians to send reinforcements from the Carpathians.

In West Galicia and Poland, overflowing rivers and bottomless marches prevent movements on a large scale. These same conditions are hindering the French operations between the Meuse and Moselle rivers. The French official report to-day stating that heavy rains have rendered the ground difficult for the movement of troops and employment of artillery. There is a very important battle in progress in this region, however, and the French claim to be making advances, a claim which is contested by the Germans, who declare that all attacks have been repulsed. Which ever report is correct, there is little doubt that a sanguinary battle is being fought, and that in the attacks and counter-attacks very heavy losses have been sustained.

The people of Europe are expectantly awaiting a renewal of the attack on the Dardanelles, this time with land and sea forces, but the only news from that part of the world to-day is that Turkey has decided to call up all men capable of bearing arms, an indication that she expects the Allies to bring exceedingly strong forces against her.

London, April 8.—Rumours are current in London to-day of the declaration of hostilities between Germany and Holland. They were without confirmation, and despatches from the Hague, received this afternoon, ignored such development. The Minister of the Netherlands in London, when asked, said he had heard rumours to this effect. He had no information on the subject himself and he discredited the report.

One rumour was to the effect that Germany had seized a strip of Dutch territory in the South Scheldt River. A telegram from Holland said that for several days the Germans had been strengthening their guard along the Dutch border.

## OFFICIAL REPORTS

### Belgian Forces Dislodge the Germans Across the Yser—French Progressing—Russian Offensive Continues—Germans Make Violent Attacks on French But Without Avail—Numerous Prisoners Taken

London, April 8.—The French Government reports that Belgian forces attacked and dislodged the German detachment which crossed the Yser south of Diegrachten. The French forces have maintained all gains and are progressing between the Meuse and Moselle. They made an important advance at Les Eparges and have repulsed all counter attacks there and at Bois Dally.

The Russian Government reports that in the Carpathians, despite counter attacks by the largely reinforced enemy, the Russian offensive continues between the River Toplia and the Uszok region.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 8.—A German detachment with 3 maxims managed to gain footing on the left banks of the Yser, south of Diegrachten, but a counter attack, delivered by Belgian troops, compelled the enemy to retreat.

An attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Etain gave us possession of Hautbois farms and Hospital, with heights 219 and 221.

At Eparges we gained ground and maintained the same, capturing 60 prisoners and 3 officers.

Near Badessept we mined and blew up a German position.

Midnight.—Weather continues very unfavourable on the whole front nevertheless operations are particularly active between the Meuse and the Moselle, where we have progressed and maintained our gains. East of Verdun we captured two lines of trenches. On Tuesday night at Eparges we made important progress.

All day the Germans counter-attacked most fiercely without regaining one inch of lost ground. Their last attack was particularly violent, but they were mown down by our fire.

The same result was in Ailly Wood. After several counter-attacks on all parts of the Germans, which were all repulsed, we hold the position occupied yesterday in that district, and numerous prisoners were also taken.

Amongst the prisoners captured in Hartmanns-Willerkopf district, figure several soldiers of the Guard.

## TRADING WITH THE ENEMY

### George Gatehouse, a Canadian Charged With Selling Cotton to the Germans—Was Agent of Philadelphia Cotton Merchants

Liverpool, March 30.—George Arthur Gatehouse, formerly manager of the Montreal branch for Sloan and Co., cotton merchants in Philadelphia, was charged in Liverpool to-day with trading with the enemy.

The Crown prosecutor described the case as serious. The prisoner came to England after the outbreak of the war apparently to transmit cables for his firm the Continent. While doing this, the Crown alleged he made elaborate preparations to sell the species of cotton used in the manufacture of explosives to German agents by birth. He was arrested in a prominent Liverpool hotel when about to take passage across the Atlantic.

The prosecuting solicitor admitted that if the principals of the firm chose to sell goods from America they were within their rights, but when they send a representative here he was subject to the law of this country. "In fact, the prisoner was a British subject, which made it all the worse.

The prisoner's advocate admitted that Gatehouse was a bird of passage, but he always passed between the same branches of the tree. He came here on his principal's written instructions and still believed he was authorized to do all he had done.

Advertisements in the MAIL AND ADVOCATE

## EASTERN WING OF AUSTRIAN ARMY In Precarious Position

### Russian Wedge Driven In, Cut-Austrian Forces In Two

Petrograd, April 8.—The advance of the Russians in the Carpathians has cut the Austrian army, under General Boerwittch, in two places. The eastern wing of this army is in a precarious position. The Russians have captured Smolik, east of Lupkow Pass. They have also thrown back the Austrians in the district of Bartfeld and Lupkow.

Having advanced through Rostok Pass, they have forced a wedge between the Austrian armies.

## United States Extends Credit To the Nations

New York, March 27.—Conferences among bankers here, it was announced to-day, have brought near conclusion arrangements for the extension of credits to Great Britain, Italy, France and other countries, in addition to the \$10,000,000 loan to Germany.

The French credit, it is expected, will be the first to be closed. The amount has not been definitely fixed, but may, it is said, be as large as \$50,000,000.

The English credit, it was said, may be twice as large as that for France. Negotiations are in progress for a loan to Russia in addition to the \$25,000,000 she recently obtained. Italy is likely to obtain a credit.

Most, if not all, of these loans are expected to take the form in which they can be sold to the public in order that the banks may not have to carry the big sums involved out of their own resources.

Bankers engaged in these negotiations say that it is greatly to the interest of both capital and labor in this country that the European countries should be put in position to continue their purchases here. Labor, they believe, get the lion's share of the money so spent, and that extension of these credits makes it possible to keep mills running and workmen employed that would be idle except for the extraordinary demand due to the war.

## RUSSIA'S DREAM

To the Slavic mind, the fall of Constantinople will be the rearest military event in centuries, perhaps since Charles Martel averted the last probability that Asia would overflow Europe. Importance and religion are inseparable in the mind of the Russian peasant. In deciding to force the Dardanelles, England and France showed imagination. They reflected that Germany might at any moment say to Russia: "Although our position is very advantageous we have nothing against you, and we are willing to get out of Poland and to give you a generous part of Galicia." If such a move were made at a time when the Russian peasant was impressed with the sacrifice of life, and was not quite sure that Russia would gain by fighting on longer, it would be conceivable that the popular feeling might overcome the government.

Forcing the Dardanelles, however, seems to remove this danger, if it existed. It gives to the Russian imagination something to take hold of. It gives to the peasant something brilliantly real to him. His mind pictures the cross after all these centuries shining at last bright on Saint Sophia. If he identifies the holy conquest of Constantinople with the feats of England and France, and realizes their willingness to help his country carry out the dream of centuries, there is no danger of his losing the readiness to sacrifice.

From another point of view, the passage of the Dardanelles is perhaps equally important. The difficulty in getting Bulgaria and Roumania, and to a certain extent, Greece, to take part in the war has been the difficulty of making adequate promises. Bulgaria very much wants the territory of which she was deprived by Serbia after the first Balkan War. Austria, in refusing her an outlet through Albania, had changed the situation and made necessary her outlet through Greece to the sea. She cannot give back to Bulgaria all that Bulgaria wants, although she is willing to give back part of it. If the Turk is wiped off the map, Bulgaria can be generous and compensated with Adrianople and enough will be left over for Roumania and Greece. There has been much in the war that is dramatic, flying machines, submarines, victories, and holocausts, but nothing which, from the point of view of history, will have nearly as much significance as the forcing of the Dardanelles. (Harper's Weekly.)

## 80 Thousand Russians Pour Through Dukla Pass

### Outposts Clash With German Rear Guard—German General Staff Awake to the Seriousness of the Situation

Petrograd, March 31.—Eighty thousand Russians, supported by light artillery, have poured through the Dukla pass and now occupy strong positions in the northern foothills of Hungary, according to dispatches reaching here to-day. Their outposts are now in clash with the rear guard of the Austro-Germans on the Hungarian plain along a fifteen-mile line extending from north-east of Svidnik to north of Bartfa.

Fighting has been resumed on a large scale in the Lupkow and Uszok pass regions where the Slavs have taken more than six thousand prisoners. Though the war office makes no comment it is known that at least 100,000 troops from the army that besieged Przemysl is now smashing at the enemy's positions along the heights.

The German general staff has awakened to the seriousness of the situation. Reports received here to-day from a number of sources declared that at least three German army corps are being hurled into Hungary to plug the gaps in the Austrian line. At the same time Warsaw dispatches reported an apparent weakening of the German forces in Poland.

Saskatoon, Sask., Mar. 30.—S.A. Mitchell, a farmer near here, has seeded ten acres of wheat and has five acres ready for seeding oats.

## Warlike Measures Adopted in Italy

### Railroad Rolling Stock Being Withdrawn From Swiss Frontier to be Used for Transport of Troops to the Austrian Tyrol—Garrisons of Farmers Quadrilateral Full Strength

Geneva, April 9.—Railroad rolling stock is being withdrawn by Italy from the Swiss frontier for transportation of troops and ammunition in Northern Italy, destined for the region bordering the Austrian Tyrol.

The Lausanne Gazette states that the towns of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago which forms the famous Quadrilateral, are garrisoned with fully equipped troops which lack only heavy artillery, and this will be supplied soon.

An aerial fleet is ready for operations.

A Milan despatch says that a mass meeting held last night was attended by five Liberal deputies from Milan, a resolution was adopted characterizing as an absolutely necessary the participation of Italy in the war.

## Approaching Trial For High Treason

### Of Kuelperle and Several Others On Charge of High Treason

London, April 9.—The approaching trial of Anton Kuelperle, a German-American, charged with high treason, promises to prove sensational. It is no exaggeration to say that the authorities consider Kuelperle's arrest the most important of its kind since the outbreak of the war, enabling the authorities to lay bare a most elaborate system of obtaining most valuable information of military and naval

plans and transmitting it to the enemy.

One of the suspects, Kuelperle professes to be an American, another, Muller claims he is a naturalized Englishman, while a third, who gives the name of Hahn, does not deny that he is a German subject.

Kuelperle came here from the United States, first visiting Dublin, then coming to London, where he is said to have been awaiting a passage across the Channel.

## Spies in England Three Men Arrested

### Charged With Sending Information to the Enemy

London, April 9.—Charged with sending military information to Germany by means of invisible ink, three men have been arrested and will be tried in Civil Court.

The authorities intimate the case is one of the gravest importance.

plans and transmitting it to the enemy.

One of the suspects, Kuelperle professes to be an American, another, Muller claims he is a naturalized Englishman, while a third, who gives the name of Hahn, does not deny that he is a German subject.

Kuelperle came here from the United States, first visiting Dublin, then coming to London, where he is said to have been awaiting a passage across the Channel.

## Fresh Pour Parleys With Bulgar Govt.

### Allies Want to Know What Position that Government Intends to Take in European Affairs—Russian Bulgarians Are Anxious For This

Paris, April 9.—The Allies are considering the advisability of opening fresh pour parleys with the Bulgarian Government to learn definitely what position that country intends to take in the European crisis says the Petit Parisien, which adds, that these negotiations are desired by the pro-Russian elements in Bulgaria, who wish to act in co-operation with the Triple Entente.

## Warlike Measures Adopted in Italy

### Railroad Rolling Stock Being Withdrawn From Swiss Frontier to be Used for Transport of Troops to the Austrian Tyrol—Garrisons of Farmers Quadrilateral Full Strength

Geneva, April 9.—Railroad rolling stock is being withdrawn by Italy from the Swiss frontier for transportation of troops and ammunition in Northern Italy, destined for the region bordering the Austrian Tyrol.

The Lausanne Gazette states that the towns of Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnago which forms the famous Quadrilateral, are garrisoned with fully equipped troops which lack only heavy artillery, and this will be supplied soon.

An aerial fleet is ready for operations.

A Milan despatch says that a mass meeting held last night was attended by five Liberal deputies from Milan, a resolution was adopted characterizing as an absolutely necessary the participation of Italy in the war.

## Approaching Trial For High Treason

### Of Kuelperle and Several Others On Charge of High Treason

London, April 9.—The approaching trial of Anton Kuelperle, a German-American, charged with high treason, promises to prove sensational. It is no exaggeration to say that the authorities consider Kuelperle's arrest the most important of its kind since the outbreak of the war, enabling the authorities to lay bare a most elaborate system of obtaining most valuable information of military and naval

plans and transmitting it to the enemy.

## Spies in England Three Men Arrested

### Charged With Sending Information to the Enemy

London, April 9.—Charged with sending military information to Germany by means of invisible ink, three men have been arrested and will be tried in Civil Court.

The authorities intimate the case is one of the gravest importance.

plans and transmitting it to the enemy.

One of the suspects, Kuelperle professes to be an American, another, Muller claims he is a naturalized Englishman, while a third, who gives the name of Hahn, does not deny that he is a German subject.

Kuelperle came here from the United States, first visiting Dublin, then coming to London, where he is said to have been awaiting a passage across the Channel.