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Story of Gen. Townshend's Remarkably Gallant Stand Against Superior Forces

From the Time the Expedition Started From the Persian Gulf it Was Successful Until Forced by Superior Numbers of Turks to Retreat to Kut-el-Amara—the Scene of the British Surrender.

BATTLE OF CTESPHON WAS FIERCE ONE

The Surrender of General Townshend and His Gallant Army After a Resistance Protracted Over 143 Days Will Be Forever Memorable—The Surrender Brought About by Exhaustion of Supplies—All Guns and Munitions Were Destroyed

LONDON, April 30.—For some time after the Townshend expedition started out from the Persian Gulf it was steadily successful and pushed up the Tigris and Euphrates until in September, 1915, it defeated the Turks in an encounter at Kut-el-Amara, which later was to be the scene of the British surrender. Then the invaders pushed on within a few miles of Bagdad, their goal. They defeated the Turks at Ctesphon, but later the Turks, reinforced, compelled them to retire hastily to Kut-el-Amara. The battle of Ctesphon was one of the fiercest hand to hand struggles which the expeditionary force was engaged in. The British were said to have been outnumbered six times by the Ottoman troops. Four times Townshend rallied his men. A hardly less desperate venture was the retreat to Kut-el-Amara, which was accomplished under extraordinary disadvantages and hailed in Great Britain as a remarkable achievement. Not only did General Townshend ward off the pursuing Turks with small losses, but succeeded in taking with him all his wounded. A few weeks after, when it became evident that the army at Kut-el-Amara would be unable to fight its way out, a relief expedition was despatched. This force encountered comparatively little opposition in the early stages of the march up the river, but as it drew near Kut-el-Amara it was opposed by formidable bodies of Turks, who were massed on both sides of the Tigris below the invested town. Several striking victories for the relief force were announced, but their last efforts have been countered by the Turks so successfully that the advance stopped. The Turks, taking the offensive, pushed back the British, inflicting large losses on them. Throughout the Mesopotamia campaign the fighting has been heavy, and the losses were severe on April 14th. The Tigris army up to that time lost 8,000 men. Since then there have been several important battles between the Turks and the relief expedition.

French Artillery Disperse Hun Attack

PARIS, April 30.—After a violent bombardment of the French positions near Avocourt and Hill 304 on the Verdun front, west of the Meuse, German troops were massed for an assault, the War Office reports to-day. This attack was prevented by French artillery, which dispersed the German troops. A vigorous attack was made on the French trenches east of Thiaumont farm, but the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, May 1.—The Norwegian steamer Mod has been sunk. She was 653 tons and owned in Christiania.

less one. The Mesopotamian expedition has been one of the most difficult that any army has undertaken during the war. The torrid climate and lack of fresh water, together with the difficulties of transport, made great calls on the endurance of the troops. Moreover, the positions held by the Turks below Kut-el-Amara, entrenched and strongly fortified, were most formidable. The original expedition was composed partly of Indian troops, but the relief force for the most part was made up from men from Britain and her Colonies.

The following official announcement was made: "After a resistance protracted over 143 days, and conducted with a gallantry and fortitude that will be for ever memorable, General Townshend has been compelled by the final exhaustion of his supplies to surrender. Before doing so he destroyed the guns and munitions. The forces under him consist of 2,970 British troops of all ranks and services, and some six thousand Indian troops and their followers.

Grave Crisis Faces Britain Over Conscription

LONDON, April 30.—"The Government and the country are face to face with the gravest crisis that has arisen since the war began," the Daily News says editorially. "The Prime Minister yesterday withdraws the new Service Bill after a discussion which served only to reveal that every man's hand was against it. The elaborate compromise had broken down at the first trial, and the very existence of the Government may be conceivably imperilled by the controversy which is in itself wholly artificial."

Dublin Revolt Is On Verge of Collapse

LONDON, April 30.—Field Marshal French, Commander of the Home Forces, reports that the General Post Office in Dublin, which has been the principal stronghold of the Sinn Feiners, is burned down. Connolly, one of the leaders of the rebels, is reported killed. Many rebels have been made prisoners. The revolt in Dublin is on the verge of collapse. In the rest of Ireland the situation is generally satisfactory.

Rebels Are Advised to Surrender

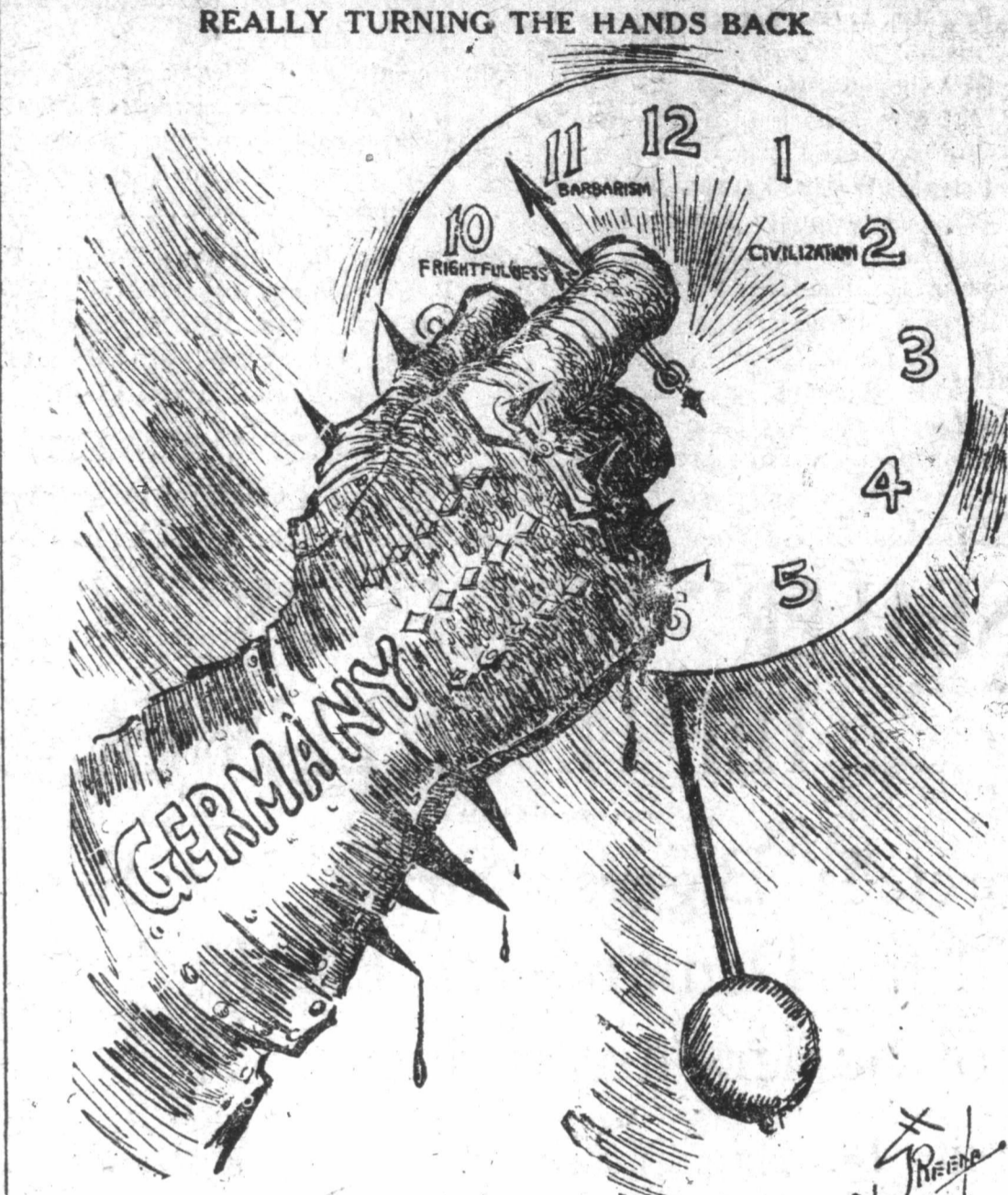
KINGSTOWN, May 1.—A Proclamation, issued by Provisional President Pearce advising the surrender of all rebels, is as follows: "In order to prevent further slaughter of unarmed people, and in the hope of saving the lives of our followers, who are surrounded and hopelessly outnumbered, the members of the Provisional Government at Headquarters have agreed to unconditionally surrender. Commanders of all units of the Republican Forces will order their followers to lay down arms."

Hun Attacks On Verdun Less Violent

PARIS, May 1.—The battle of Verdun, says a semi-official statement, appears to be reviving somewhat but with none of its former violence. There is a great difference, the statement adds, between the random attempts, which are crushed almost as soon as they are begun, and the massed attacks of February 21, and April 9, after 69 days of the struggle, as tremendous as it is vain, the German effort cannot renew itself with the same intensity. Not only has the German offensive hitherto failed, inasmuch as it has not secured its chief object, Verdun, but it has considerably enfeebled the offensive power of the enemy's fighting forces.

Another Sunk

LONDON, April 30.—An unarmed British steamer the Feal, of London, has been sunk by a submarine. The crew was saved.



BERLIN, April 6.—To gain an hour's daylight the German Government has ordered all clocks moved ahead one hour.—News Item.—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Gen. Townshend Surrenders

LONDON, April 30.—Major General Townshend, commander of the British forces besieged at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia, by Turkish forces, since last December, has surrendered. This information is obtained from a British official statement issued this afternoon.

Only Three Of Crew Left To Tell Tale

HALIFAX, May 1.—One of the most touching incidents of the war which has occurred at sea befell the captain and crew of the British steamer Suffolk. Only three of crew of twenty-seven survive to tell the tale of their hardships endured in the frozen zones of Russia. Those of the crew who did not kill themselves while in a state of despondency, caused by the great suffering, were frozen to death in heroic efforts to reach land 80 miles from the point which their steamer became stranded. The sorry fate of the captain and 24 members of the crew who perished, after enduring innumerable hardships, was told by members of the Newfoundland steamer Bellaventure, who returned to Halifax to-day. A member of the crew talked with one of the survivors of the Suffolk, he is a Russian Finn, the only one who was physically able to talk.

Germans Repulsed

PARIS, April 30.—The capture of a German trench north of Deadman's Hill, with 53 prisoners, the ejection of the Germans from the trenches they had taken south of Lassigny, and the repulse of German assaults in the Vosges are reported in official circles this afternoon.

Earl Staldwin Dead

LONDON, May 1.—Earl Staldwin, a veteran English statesman, twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, twice Chief Secretary for Ireland, died to-day at his country home. He was born in 1837.

Belgian Congo

HAVRE, May 1.—The Belgian Government has received through the French Minister a declaration under which France, Great Britain and Russia guarantee the integrity of the Belgian Congo.

LONDON MIDDAY BUDGET

LONDON, May 1.—The French and Germans on several sectors to the north-west of Verdun have been engaged in relatively heavy infantry fighting with results evidently in favor of the French. To the north of Le Mort Homme the French seized a German trench and captured 53 prisoners, and to the north of Cumieres made a similar gain in which 30 prisoners were taken. Berlin says strong attacks from Le Mort Homme to the northern part of Cigarettes Wood were repulsed. On the remainder of the French front, except for small infantry attacks, notably in the Vosges Mountains, and in the region of Lassigny, bombardments alone have been in progress. In fights in the air the French claim their aviators have brought down four Fokkers and four other German aeroplanes, while Berlin says, that in a fight over Verdun a French machine was shot down.

Damage Done Amounts to 2 Million Stg.

Main Body of Rebels in Dublin Lay Down Their Arms—Some Difficulty Will be Experienced in Quelling Outbreaks in Surrounding Districts—Conservative Estimates Place Damage Done at Two Million Sterling

KINGSTOWN, May 1.—The main body of Sinn Fein rebels in Dublin surrendered during the course of the day. There was, however, considerable fighting throughout Sunday in Dublin and suburbs, being especially severe at Ball's Bridge, outside Dublin. The rebel college surgeons surrendered this morning. One of the prisoners taken here was Countess Markievicz. Although the principal leaders of the rebel movement have laid down their arms and advised their followers to acquiesce in an unconditional surrender, there is no doubt that there will still be great difficulty in restoring peace in Dublin and surrounding districts. Numerous small bands of rebels, evidently having not received their leaders' orders, or doubting the authenticity of these orders, have at any rate determined to continue a guerrilla warfare.

Wholesale Surrendering of Rioters and General Improvement in Conditions in Dublin Are Now Reported—Prisoners Captured Are Nearly All Young Men and Boys—Police Despatch Carrier Shot by Armed Rebel

BELFAST, May 1.—Nearly a thousand persons from Belfast who went to Dublin for the Easter holidays, returned here to-day. They reported the wholesale surrendering of rioters and general improvement in the conditions in Dublin. Reports from various parts of Ulster indicate that conditions are about normal there. The authorities here are confident that the situation is well in hand throughout the northern province.

Most All Rebels Were Young Bloods

LONDON, April 30.—John Redmond has placed himself absolutely at the disposal of the authorities, and is in constant touch with them. He has instructed Nationalist supporters in all parts of Ireland to hold themselves at the disposal of the military authorities.

Damage Done Amounts to 2 Million Stg.

LONDON, May 1.—A British official communication concerning operations against the Germans in East Africa says: "Lieut-General Jan Christian Smuts, Commander of the Expeditionary force, telegraphs under date of April 29 that his mounted troops captured, in the vicinity of Kondoirangi, various convoys and munitions, including 200 slaughter oxen, 80 rifles, a large amount of ammunition, a herd of 600 mixed cattle and 200 donkeys with saddlery supplies."

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Situation in Ireland Now Said to be Under Control

Although There is Yet Much to be Done the Outbreak in Dublin Appears to be Well in Hand—An Official Statement Says the Rebels Are Surrendering Freely—Over Seven Hundred Prisoners Are Taken

REDMOND TAKES A DETERMINED HAND

LONDON, April 30.—The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Ireland has reported the situation in Dublin much more satisfactory. Throughout the country, there was still much to be done which would take time, but he hoped that the back of the rebellion had been broken.

Enniscorthy Still in Possession of the Rebels—Carlow and Dunlavin Said to be Quiet—Damage Done in Dublin Not as Great as First Thought—Baron Wimborne Praises Loyalty Displayed by Majority of Irish People

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BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France (delayed) May 1.—The physical difficulty of any extended movement until the dry weather sets in is exemplified by the experience of a battalion which took a section of German trenches on the Ypres-Langemarck Road. After two days of spring rains the attacking forces sank up to their armpits in the morass, which was spotted with shell craters and filled with water, helping themselves with their rifles and half crawling and swimming under shell fire. After the trench had been taken the men dug out the wounded and those stuck in the mire, who were not wounded. One corporal, himself wounded, took two and a half hours in bringing another wounded man 600 yards through a bog.

German counter attacks, caught floundering in the mud by machine gun fire, gave up the attempt, and withdrew.

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HOLYHEAD, May 1.—A boat load of 250 Sinn Feiners arrived at Holyhead this morning. They were prisoners taken in the Dublin fighting. Practically all were young men and boys. They were immediately put aboard a train for prisons in the interior of England.

LONDON, May 1.—A police constable carrying despatches in the Dundalk district of Co. Louth, last Monday afternoon was stopped by an armed rebel, who took the despatches from him, placed him against a hedge and shot him to death.

LONDON, May 1.—Prince Albert, second son of King George, who has been undergoing a long course of treatment for gastritis disorder, has completely recovered and shortly will resume duties as middy in the Navy.

DUBLIN, May 1.—Although it is impossible to obtain an estimate of the damage done since the outbreak of rebellion, it can be placed con-

servatively at something more than two million sterling.

LONDON, April 30.—Upwards of 100 persons have been killed or injured thus far in Dublin, the correspondent at Belfast of the Evening News reports in a despatch filed last night.

LONDON, April 30.—An official this evening says:

"Seven hundred and seven prisoners have been taken, including the Countess Markievicz."

NEW YORK, April 30.—A cable to the "World" from London says that papers found on Sir Roger Casement implicate Irishmen in the United States of high standing, according to a statement made from an authoritative source.

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