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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## PREMIER ASQUITH IS OPTIMISTIC

But He Does Not Under-Rate Wonderful Prowess of the Enemy

### England Has Unsuspected Resources Which He Calls Upon the Recruiting Committee to Mobilize

London, May 4.—Premier Asquith, addressing a meeting of the committee formed to encourage recruiting among employees, of the wholesale and retail distributing trades of the country, to-day said that out of 790,000 clerks, commercial travellers and other workers of these trades, 430,000 had joined the Army.

rhetorical incitements, before they could be induced to obey the call to duty.

### British and French Official Reports

London, May 4 (official).—In the Dardanelles during the nights of May 2nd and 3rd, the enemy launched strongly determined attacks in mass against our positions, constantly bringing up fresh troops. The Allies repulsed every attack, inflicting enormous losses. They assumed the offensive and drove the enemy from their positions, and are now advancing into the interior of the peninsula.

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 4.—A German attack yesterday evening to the north of Ypres, on the British front, has been repulsed by our Allies. In the Argonne, near Bagatelle, we made an attack, and gained ground.

### Among the Wounded Private Harry Grant

Ottawa, May 4.—In a casualty list issued this afternoon, the name of Private Harry Grant, of St. John's, Nfld., appears amongst the wounded.

### The Surrender Of Smyrna Likely

London, May 4.—In a despatch from Athens, received by the Exchange Telegraph Co., the declaration is made that the Valt of Smyrna has entered into fresh negotiations with the Allies for the surrender of the town.

### Japan Will Send Ultimatum

Tokio, May 4.—The Yomuri, in an extra edition, declares that elder statesmen, after listening to a lengthy explanation from Premier Okuma and Foreign Minister Kato, have approved of a project to send an ultimatum to China.

### Britain Has Seven Campaigns Now on Hand

In a remarkably frank article published this morning the military correspondent of the London Times discusses the entire military situation, saying:—

"Great Britain now, with the attack on the Dardanelles in progress, has seven campaigns on her hands, and after the Flanders battle the advance against the defences of the Dardanelles promises to be the most costly in men and material, especially as blunders made in the spring have deprived the Allies of all the advantages of a surprise and allowed to the Turks ample time to strengthen their defences.

"They tell me, Mrs. Comeup, your daughter went through that reception in her honor without any faux pas. No such thing. She had as much of it as anybody there."—Baltimore American.

### The Singapore Mutiny Extraordinary Outbreak

Probably Hatched by Turks—Details Are Now at Hand—Graphic Story of an Eye Witness

Chicago, April 30.—A special correspondence letter to the Daily News from its London correspondent says:— "Sufficient details of the recent Singapore riot are beginning to leak through to indicate that it was the most extraordinary native outbreak a British colony has experienced since the Indian Mutiny. Dramatic details are given in a letter I have just received by a Mr. Lloyd of Kirby, Essex, from his son, G. J. Lloyd, stationed at Johore.

"The Singapore affair," he writes "has been very terrible. The local newspapers are not allowed to be sent out of the place and we have depended on wandering Chinese for scraps of information.

"The Fifth Light Infantry, Mohammedan Indian troops, broke out from two barracks simultaneously and simply ran wild. One barracks is next to the golf course. When the mutineers had rushed out on to the playing field they were met by a shan fight was on and went on with their game until some of them were shot down. Two of those shot down with their golf clubs in their hands were a major and a captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

"Then on into the road rushed the mutineers, firing at every white man and woman in sight. A doctor and his wife were shot in their automobile. The doctor was killed outright. His wounded wife escaped death by feigning it after staggering to a ditch, and flinging herself down there. Another man and wife were murdered in their automobile, and mutilated. Outlying bungalows were attacked, the Chinese servants being passed over and European searched for. My friend found three killed in one house; the bodies had lain there two days.

"Meanwhile, at the other barracks, two of the British officers were murdered. The mutineers guarding the German prisoners shot down their loyal fellow-sentries of the Singapore Fifth Rifles, and opening the gates, let all the prisoners out, arming some. I believe. There was a pitched battle in defence of the Government House. Sixty volunteer civilians pluckily charged 300 mutineer soldiers, who fired into them and turned tail. At the point of the bayonet these civilians chased them clear of the town.

"I should have said that at the first outbreak every white civilian was called up and armed. The Japanese Consul called out the Japanese reservists, and any of the ships of the allies in near waters were wireless for. Eventually there were British soldiers, sailors and volunteers, French and Russian soldiers and police in action against the rebel Bengalis in one way or another.

### STARTLING STATEMENT

The Financial Post of Canada makes the startling statement that "in one case alone a Canadian manufacturer paid a go-between dealer over \$75,000 before he was able to get an order for goods in urgent demand. This amount was added to the cost to the Government." Sir Willfrid said that the fringe of the grafting had only been touched.

### German Attack Fearful Against the Allies

Both Armies Bring Up Reinforcements of Men and Guns—The German Concentration of Artillery the Greatest of the War

Harold Ashton telegraphs to the Daily News from Northern France:— "From the battlefront north of Ypres the news this afternoon was little, but it was good. There may be a slight bulge in the line, but the British are holding it.

"Everything seems to have been worked out by the Germans for a great effort against the Allies' line on the front from Boesinghe to Steenstraete. To the north, south and south-west of a huge stretch of hunched country the way was cleared for a tremendous onrush of the invaders. The country here is flat and is easy for massing and mobilizing troops. The Germans evidently knew exactly where and how the hinge of Belgian and British troops was joined by a wedge of French territorials.

"Here they considered was the weak spot to strike with a huge concentration of men and guns, and here, while that terrible Hill No. 60 was still flaming and smoking, they struck. The attack was thundering and fearful. It came to within an ace of a successful issue, and then it broke again as it broke at Soissons and at Lassigny and elsewhere.

"All throughout the Pas de Calais to-day the praises of the gallant Canadians are being sung. They have been tried in the crucible of intensest heat and have not been found wanting. The wounded who came down to the base to-day—and there are many hundreds of them, in high spirits, though many of them assuredly will never fight again—tell how in the great Streestraete fight they had to retire for a spell during the thick of the tumult, leaving the wounded there. But presently they returned, the Germans having been hurled back under a tornado of machine gun fire, and they found all their wounded comrades bayoneted to death. Their revenge for this was swift and terrible. At the point of their own bayonets they took only two German prisoners alive.

"The Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France telegraphs:— "Thirty French guns which the Germans claimed to have captured, in their official communique published on Saturday, are not in their hands. When the French saw there was no means of saving the guns they abandoned them in the marshes, their wheels half covered with water. At present they are in 'No Man's Land' for the French, keeping up a perpetual hail of shot and shell, found the spot where the guns were standing, making it impossible for the Germans to get anywhere near them.

"The Germans now have at least 100,000 men in the present battle, even if we allow for heavy losses. They have more heavy artillery than they ever before concentrated, except for an actual siege. I am assured they are using 16-inch gun shells in 17-inch howitzers, and in these the new gases, of which the value, perhaps, is overrated. It has been necessary, however, to prepare special defences, including respirators, against them.

### TO SERVE AS A WARNING

London, April 29.—A Reuter despatch from Sofia says that the German Emperor recently sent to his sister, the Queen of Greece, a telegram in plain language describing the alleged German successes both on the western and eastern fronts and affirming his conviction of eventual victory for Germany and Austria, adding that "this will serve as a warning to any countries venturing to join Germany's enemies."

Libraries in the United States and Canada received \$3,555,001.51 in gifts and bequests during 1914. Carnegie contributed \$1,778,105 of this sum.

## GERMANS MAINTAIN FIERCE ATTACK WITHOUT AVAIL

### The French Report Having Made Some Gains in the Argonne

Paris, May 4.—German troops are maintaining their fierce attacks on the blood-soaked soil of Flanders, but without success. It is officially asserted that in the bloody angle where the southern point is Ypres, they are still endeavouring to rout the British from their positions. Two night attacks by the Kaiser's troops, have been repulsed.

The French War Office announced this afternoon also that the French troops have gained ground near Bagatelle in the Argonne. All reports both official and unofficial, agree that German assaults about Ypres have resulted in no loss of ground by the Allies, but continued fighting has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides.

## MAY ADOPT RETALIATORY MEASURES

London, May 4.—Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the Commons to-day that the British Government had requested the entire supplies of meat from Australia and New Zealand. Those supplies that were not needed for the Army, he added, would be marketed for the benefit of the civil population, in order to prevent such an increase in price as would arise from a shortage of supplies.

der consideration the question of employing similar expedients against the use of German troops on the battlefield of asphyxiating gases. The speaker admitted that as far back as April 6th, the British Eye-Witness had said that the Germans were preparing for this method of attack, but notwithstanding such rumours the British authorities found it hard to believe that any signatory of the Hague Convention could violate its fundamental principles and adopt methods which might have such far-reaching effect in modern warfare.

## THE BRITISH ADVANCE IN CALLIPIOLI

### In Face of Stubborn Resistance and Have Assumed Strong Offensive

London, May 4.—British troops are determined attacks against our position advancing into the interior of Gallipoli Peninsula, according to an official statement issued in London this evening.

At 800 paces. At Dilmun we captured a Turkish hospital, together with its entire staff. Pursuit of the defeated enemy continues.

## BLOODY BATTLE IN THE CAUCASUS

Petrograd, May 4 (official).—In Khorie Dilmun, region of Caucasus, our troops, after two days' fighting, opened a determined offensive against the Turkish Corps under Khali Bey, and completely defeated the enemy. The Turkish losses may be estimated by the fact that more than 3,500 Turkish dead were found on the battlefield.

900 whom were picked up in the central section of the battle line along a front of 800 paces.

## LOYD GEORGE PRESENTS BUDGET

London, May 4.—In presenting the Budget to the Commons to-day, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that if the war lasted during the whole fiscal year, Britain's expenditure, in that time, would be \$5,682,170,000. Mr. Lloyd George said that if the war should last six months, instead of a year, Britain's estimated expenditure would be \$3,952,230,000. He estimated that the total revenue for

the year 1915-16 would be \$1,350,010,000. This is an increase of \$216,190,000 over the total of last year. On the basis of a six months' war, the Chancellor continued, the expenditure for war, apart from advances to the Allies of Britain, would rise to two million pounds daily, and the net deficit would be \$214,340,000. On the basis of a twelve months' war, the net deficit would be \$862,332,000.

## Italy Arrives At Understanding With the Allies

Rome, April 29.—Via Paris April 29.—From persons, in close touch with the war situation, as it affects Italy there was obtained information which indicates that the Government has arrived at an understanding with Great Britain and France, concerning the terms upon which Italy will enter the war, if she eventually decides to do so. This information, while unofficial, is gathered from men who have made a close and careful study of the situation. The agreement is thus described as follows:—

First a provision for concerted military action. Italy will refrain from hostilities, during the present stage of desultory trench warfare, which would enable Germany and Austria to concentrate a large part of their forces against her. She will time her blow contemporaneously with general effort, by all the opponents of

the central empires, now in the field. Second, an understanding concerning the territory to be awarded to Italy, in the event of victory. Third, a provision that after the war an alliance shall be formed between Italy and the present triple entente of Great Britain, France and Russia. It is estimated that at the outset Great Britain was not disposed to make terms with Italy, but that Italy firmly declined to consider joining the Allies without first having reached a definite agreement with them concerning the nature and time of her co-operation, boundary readjustments after the war and permanent assistance from the Allies. Italy is said to have received powerful assistance from French diplomacy in reaching the desired understanding on these points. Germany has been Canada's principal source of seeds, and there is a haste to supply the Canadian farmers this spring.

## READJUSTMENT OF THE BRITISH LINE

London, May 4.—The British War Office to-night made public the following official communication:— "The loss of ground which resulted from the expected use of asphyxiating gases by the enemy last week, necessitated a readjustment of our line in front of Ypres. This readjustment, which has been in progress the last

few days, was successfully completed last night. The new line runs west of Zonnebeke.

## TWO TRAWLERS SENT TO BOTTOM

### The "Cruiser" Shelled Had Four Men Killed and Four Wounded --- Crew of "Scottish Queen" All Safely Landed

Glasgow, May 4.—It is reported here that a trawler named Cruiser was shelled off Aberdeen by a submarine, four men being killed and four others wounded seriously. The wounded men, together with three other members of the crew, are said to have been picked up by a collier.

Aberdeen, May 4.—The trawler Scottish Queen has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine fifty miles off Aberdeen. The crew landed here. The rescued men say they were given fifteen minutes to leave the vessel, but subsequently were permitted to return to her to procure provision.

## Military Music For Marching Men

### Col. Sam. Hughes Thinks "The Girl I Left Behind Me" a Better Tune than "Tipperary"

Ottawa, April 26.—Major Gen. Hughes, Minister of Militia, is desirous of having better military music for the Canadian soldiers, and with this end in view, he appointed a committee composed of Lieut. John Slatery, bandmaster for Toronto Highlanders; Lieut. John Waldron, bandmaster of the Toronto Grenadiers, and Lieut. Light, bandmaster of the Artillery Band, Kingston, three of the best bandmasters in Canada, to take charge.

Gen. Hughes believes that a suitable combination could be made of the old military tunes and of the best in modern marching music. He prefers, for example, that a military band should play "The Girl I Left Behind Me," rather than "Tipperary," when it is a question of troops going off to the front. Last Friday in Toronto, as Gen. Hughes was reviewing the troops, the military struck up "The Lass From Old Ontario," as a march tune for the troops marching past. It was very noticeable that the soldiers had great difficulty in getting into step. The General ordered the band to stop, and insisted on the band striking up the "The British Grenadiers." The result was in a moment evident, for the troops swung past in line, in step and with perfect precision. The Minister of Militia believes that better music will mean better soldiers, and more of appeal to young men to enlist. The committee will start upon its work immediately.

The purpose of this committee is to arrange suitable marching music for the different military bands. At the present time it is thought expensive and difficult for military bands, especially in the rural districts, to get suitable music. It has been noticed that the taste of many military bands ran to a medley of American ragtime tunes, neither inspiring nor at all calculated to raise the fighting spirit among the soldiers.