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FACING THE NEW ITALIAN ENEMY

Affords No Check to Austro-German Forces

Big Offensive Continues on Both Eastern and Western Fronts—Austrians Make a Stand on the Isonzo River Where Big Battle Is Expected Shortly.

London, May 27.—Although called upon to face another enemy—Italy—whose troops have crossed the Eastern border, Austrians and Germans have not relaxed their efforts on the other fronts. In Middle Galicia, they have resumed their offensive against the Russians along the River San and claim to have met with further success, while in Flanders and Artois, the Germans continue, according to a French report, to make furious attacks in an effort to regain ground taken from them in recent weeks, and hold that which they took from the British in the region of Ypres. Except for the German admission that the British have captured part of their trenches in north-east Givency, the reports from belligerent headquarters continue to contradict each other. One side claims gains where the other says all the attacks were repulsed with heavy losses.

This is the means whereby commanders hope to wear down their opponents, until they become so weak that a real forward movement will be found possible. The Italians, who have crossed the Austrian frontier to the east along a front of 60 miles, toward the Isonzo river, have not yet met with any serious opposition. In fact no important battle is expected until the invaders reach the river, as it is here the Austrians are established, and on this line they will make their stand, as they have had a long time to prepare for an invasion. It is probable they will oppose the Italian advance by means of the same method as caused the deadlock in Flanders. In Greece the illness of King Constantine, whose condition remains serious, has brought the political situation to a standstill. It is regarded unlikely that there will be any developments until after the pending elections. The alleged torpedoing of the American steamship Nebraskan is featured by all London papers, which describe the incident as another challenge to America.

FIGHT IN MID AIR

Paris, May 27th.—A German aeroplane was brought down to-day. Brsine, pilot of the French machine which defeated the German aircraft has been awarded military medal for his achievement. Observer and Officer promoted.

Italian Troops Continue to Advance

Geneva, May 26.—The Italian troops which have invaded Austria along a line running north of the Gulf of Trieste continue the advance to the Isonzo river on three points, forcing the Austrians to retire. Apparently the Austrians thus far have made no determined resistance. The Italians captured 200 prisoners yesterday. Casualties on both sides have been slight. The King is expected to go to the front this week, and probably will proceed to headquarters. The Italian Chief of Staff and Italian Ambassador to Germany are expected to reach Chaisso, Switzerland, to-night.

Italian Government Proclaims Blockade Austrian Ports

Paris, May 26.—The Italian Government to-day declared a blockade of all ports on the Austro-Hungarian coast. This proclamation, like that of Britain and France against Germany, will entirely cut off all neutral trade by sea with the enemy, and indicates that the Italian fleet has done rapid work, thus sweeping the Austrians from the seas.

Victor Emanuel Assume Command Italian Army

Paris, May 26.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that King Victor Emmanuel has assumed the supreme command of the army and navy forces, and that he left to-night incognito for the Italian headquarters.

French Capital Displays Flags of Allied Nations

Paris, May 26.—Flags of European Powers allied against Germany, namely, France, Italy, Britain, Russia, Belgium, and Serbia, were to-day by order of the French Government displayed in groups over many public buildings and monuments in Paris. Among the edifices decorated are the residence of the President of the Republic, the Senate, Chamber of Deputies, and all Ministries.

Lord Northcliffe Attacks Kitchener & Gets Rebuff

Stock Exchange Expresses Confidence in the Great Soldier.

London, May 26.—The flame of indignation against Lord Northcliffe on account of the Kitchener attacks, burns stronger than ever. Chas. Clark, chairman of the stock exchange, who protested at a meeting, is still receiving thousands of congratulatory telegrams approving of his action. Kitchener wired him to-day: "Please accept for yourself and convey to the members of the Stock Exchange my cordial thanks for expressions of confidence contained in your telegram."

Spencer Leigh Hughes in the Daily News to-day, suggests that Lord Northcliffe should shake off that coy excessive modesty which is his only failing, and should take his place among his brother peers and tackle Lord Kitchener face to face. The Manchester Stock Exchange Committee at a meeting to-day, resolved: "In view of the disgraceful and unpatriotic attacks on those responsible for the conduct of the war, no copy of the Times or Daily Mail shall be allowed in the Manchester Stock Exchange."

Particulars of Triumph Disaster

London, May 26.—The Triumph disaster is described in a brief statement by the Admiralty which says, while operating in support of Australian and New Zealand forces along the shores of the Gallipoli Peninsula yesterday, the Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine and sank shortly afterwards. The majority of the officers and men, including the captain and commander are reported to have been saved. The submarine was chased by destroyers and patrolling small craft until dark.

The weather along the railway to built at Barrow in 1902 for the Chilean Government, but was purchased day is S. E. light and dull, with slight rain on West End line. Temperature ranges from 40 to 75.

THE DEATH OF COUNTESS CARDIGAN

London, May 27.—Countess Cardigan whose first husband, Lieutenant General, Earl Cardigan led the charge at Balaklava, is dead.

Latest Victim Submarine Terror

London, May 26.—The American steamer Nebraskan, Capt. Green, from Liverpool, May 24th, for Delaware Breakwater, was torpedoed yesterday by a submarine at a point forty miles west south-west of Fastnet, off the south coast of Ireland. The sea was calm at the time. The crew at once took to the boats and stood by the vessel.

It was soon ascertained that the Nebraskan was not seriously damaged. She had been struck forward and her foreholds were full of water. The crew returned on board and got the vessel under way. No lives were lost among the crew. The Nebraskan did not carry any passengers. The foregoing information was received to-day by the British Admiralty and it was at once communicated to the American Embassy.

Furious Fighting In Augres Region

Paris, May 26.—A great air raid, in which 200 bombs were dropped, was made against the German military depots on Tuesday. A terrific night of fighting has taken place in Augres region (south of LaBasse and north of Lorette heights), where the French not only held firm against the furious assaults of the Germans, but gained now ground. Official despatches show that attacks and counter-attacks between Arras and Neuve Chapelle are incessant by day and night.

S.S. Nebraskan Steaming Slowly

London, May 26.—A message to Lloyds from Kinsale, Ireland, says that the Nebraskan passed that point at 11 o'clock, apparently bound for Queenstown. She was down at the bow. She was proceeding under her own steam and flying the signal, "I am under control."

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 26 (official)—In the Dardanelles the first French Division made considerable progress on May 21st and are now close to the Turkish trenches.

On May 22nd the enemy made a determined attack against the Indian Brigade, gained a temporary footing. A counter-attack drove them back with the loss of over 500. Many prisoners taken.

On the 23rd an armistice was granted for burying the dead. Opposite the Australian and New Zealand Corps. Over 3,000 Turks were buried.

On May 24th the French with the British naval division advanced considerably, during the night, with slight loss. A Territorial division also pushed forward, and the new line was consolidated.

Sir John French reports some portions of the line lost during the enemy's gas attack, not yet recovered. The amount of gas used was greater than ever before. The gas was emitted from cylinders over a front of five miles, for four and a half hours, rising in places forty feet. Asphyxiating shells also were used. Our men have demonstrated that, with due precaution, they can defeat this form of attack.

The French Government report important progress north of Arras. An enemy's salient called Crow's redoubt, was carried, also another very strong fortified work. A large enemy trench was taken near Souchez. There has been progress at other points in this neighbourhood.

Latest reports say that furious fighting is in progress. All French gains are maintained.

The Russian Government report an offensive being pursued on the Dnieper. Over 2,200 prisoners were captured in the course of the day. No reference is made to the German claim to success north of Przemyśl.

The Italians are advancing in Trentino and on the Isonzo.

HARCOURT.

French

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 26.—The checks sustained by the enemy yesterday in the district of Angres and north of Lorette heights provoked, on their part, an extremely violent reaction. The battle raged furiously during the evening and night. We maintained all our gains.

Our troops are giving proof of magnificent courage and tenacity. The Germans at first counter-attacked the works taken by us north-west of Angres and renewed desperate efforts in their attempts to recapture them. In spite of an exceptionally fierce bombardment, we maintained entirely our new positions. On the other hand we occupied a village where we had secured a footing in the afternoon, and are holding on in spite of a fierce bombardment. Similarly we advanced on the heights north-east of Lorette and captured a German trench in the vicinity of Souchez. An artillery contest, rather sharp, occurred in Soissons and Rheims districts.

During the 25th our aeroplanes were exceedingly active on the whole front and were successful in several operations. They dropped 203 projectiles, of which 82 were heavy bombs of 20 pounds weight, and several shells weighing 86 pounds. The efficiency of these explosives were verified on several points. During the previous night four shells were thrown on the Douai railway station. A fire immediately broke out in the vicinity of the station and in the sheds containing goods.

New Appointments To British Ministry

London, May 26.—Additional appointments in connection with the reconstruction of the Government was announced to-day, nearly all to places outside the Cabinet.

Herbert L. Samuel, who was President of the Local Government Board under the former regime, is appointed Postmaster-General, a position he held for several years until two years ago.

Fredk. E. Smith, who has been director of the Official Press Bureau of the War Office, has been made Solicitor-General.

Edwin S. Montagu has been re-appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

WHEN ALL ARE FOR THE STATE

A HINT TO STRIKERS

Manchester, May 27.—The Master Cotton Spinners Federation take action to prevent further troubles in their mills. The Federation announces, unless striking employees return to work before June 7th, the mills will be closed, locking out 140,000 operatives.

New Ministry Represents All Talents

Say Most Newspapers, Others Fling Taunts and Predict Fall of Government

London, May 27.—The general consensus of newspaper opinion with regard to the new Cabinet is, that though certain appointments are surprising, Asquith has come within the range of constituting a National Ministry which takes in at least nearly all talents. While the Times and Morning Post speak as if the Liberal Government had fallen, the remaining Conservative journals refrain from any taunts. In fact the dominant note is that a new regime must at once be relegate to oblivion all party feelings.

The Manchester Guardian, the northern Radical organ says "Noting the omission of any Nationalist inclusion, Sir Edward Carson fears that this shadow on the wall will dark in the horizon at the close of the war."

The London Globe carps on Bonar Law being given the Colonies, and says his natural place was as Minister of Munitions.

Difficulties of a Coalition Government are recognized on all sides, but in the words of the Morning Post it is an experiment of which the success is vital to the British Empire.

British Battleship Sunk in Dardanelles

Battleship "Triumph" 11,800 tons Goes Down—Loss of Life Said to be Small

London, May 26.—The British battleship Triumph has been sunk in the Dardanelles. This official announcement was made to-night.

The First Army Continues Progress

Pierced Enemy's Line Along a Front of Three Miles.

London, May 27.—The first army continues to make progress east of Festubert. A territorial division carried last night a group of German trenches, capturing 36 prisoners. This morning it captured one officer, 21 men and a machine gun.

Since May 1st the First Army has pierced the enemy line on a total front of over three miles, and the first and second line of trenches are in our possession. The total number of prisoners taken is 8 officers and 777 of other ranks. Ten machine guns in all have fallen into our possession, as well as a considerable quantity of material and equipment, particulars of which are not yet available.

WILL REMAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL

London, May 27.—Sweden, Norway and Denmark have sent to Italy, Germany and Austria following their declarations of war a formal notification of Scandinavian nations' determination to maintain strict neutrality.

Was She Torpedoed Or Mined

Washington, May 27.—The course of the United States Government in the case of the American steamer Nebraskan, damaged off the coast of Ireland, was undetermined to-night because official are without definite information as to whether the ship was torpedoed or struck a mine.

Aviators Spoil German Plans

London, May 27.—British aviators have destroyed the big railroad station bridge over the Scheldt at Ghent, besides wrecking the railroad station and freight depots, says a Rotterdam despatch.

Was Torpedoed By Submarine

London, May 26.—The battleship Triumph was torpedoed by a submarine, and sank shortly afterwards. The majority of the officers and men, including the Captain and Commander, are reported saved.

The Case of The Nebraskan

London, May 27.—A message to the "Star" from Liverpool says the name and nationality of the Nebraskan was printed in large letters on her sides. She was in water ballast.

The torpedoing of the Nebraskan was a surprise to American officials here. Apparently it occurred before 9 o'clock last night. All foreign vessels leaving Liverpool lately have had their names and nationalities painted in large letters on their sides and have flown large flags. Yesterday evening was clear. The period between eight and nine o'clock is twilight hour in the British Islands at this season.

A message to Lloyd's says an armed trawler went to the assistance of the Nebraskan and stood by her all night.

Railway Bridge and Station at Ghent Destroyed by Bombs

London, May 27.—British aviators have destroyed the big railroad station bridge over the Scheldt at Ghent, besides wrecking the railroad station and freight depots, says a Rotterdam despatch.

The raid is believed to have spoiled the German plans for a new railroad centre at Ghent.

Was Torpedoed By Submarine

London, May 27.—The Times Petrograd correspondent says Russian military observer considers Przemysl at the present time quite safe, and thinks there is no reason to apprehend envelopment and blockade of the fortress.