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## Germans Make Several New Gains North West Region of Verdun

Both the French and German Official Statements Chronicle a Gain For Germans North West of Verdun—French Attacks Break Down Under German Fire—Fierce Fighting Reported on Austro-Italian Front—German Attempts to Dislodge Russians South East of Olyka Meet With Failure

LONDON, May 6.—A gain for the Germans north-west of Verdun is chronicled in both French and German official communications. North of Hill 304 the Germans gained a footing in French advanced trenches, and also occupied French positions west of Avocourt and several trenches south-east of Haucourt. Repeated French attacks against the German positions west of Le Mort Homme broke down under German fire. Inclement weather is hampering infantry operations, according to latest official communications from Paris, and bombardments alone are now taking place. Hill No. 304, north-west of Verdun, is again coming in for a bombardment of increased activity.

In the region of Adamello Ridge, on the Austro-Italian line, fierce fighting which has been in progress for nearly a week, continues unabated. The Italians are heavily shelling the Tolmino bridgehead. There have been artillery duels along the Tyrol front. German attempts to dislodge the Russians from the captured positions south-east of Olyka station have met with failure, according to Petrograd, as also have German attacks on Russian trenches, near the Tarnopol-Pezerna railway.

Near Bairbut, in Asia Minor, the Turks have again essayed an attack against the Russians but have been repulsed. Night attacks by the Turks, near Bitlis, were also put down. Near Erzincan the Russians captured some Turkish trenches, killing, wounding and imprisoning the occupants of them. The zeppelin wrecked on the coast of Norway several days ago has been blown up by Norwegian soldiers, because it was rolling dangerously in a strong wind.

The Germans on the Western Front shot down 26 Entente Allied aircraft during April, but themselves lost 22 machines, according to Berlin.

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## Germany Hopes to Make Peace

LONDON, May 6.—The Daily News gives a prominent place in today's issue to a despatch from Rotterdam, asserting that there is strong belief in Holland that the German note to the States was carefully prepared in the hope that it may lead eventually to peace negotiations. The despatch says in part, there is a belief here that behind the whole cloud of vague and conditional promises lies the hope that negotiations for peace will be opened with England through the medium of the United States.

## Invited the Irishmen to Join 'Em

LONDON, May 6.—Immediately after the outbreak of the Irish revolution German soldiers in the trenches opposite the Irish Division fighting on the Western Front put up signs inviting the Irishmen to join the Germans, according to news received by John E. Redmond, Irish Nationalist Leader, from his brother, Capt. William E. Redmond, now at the front. One notice said: "Irishmen in Ireland are in revolution. English guns are firing on your wives and children. Sir Roger Casement persecuted. Throw your arms away we give you hearty welcome." Another sign read: "We are Saxons: if you don't fire we won't." The Irishmen replied by playing Irish airs and "Rule Britannia" on mouth organs.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Editorial comment of newspapers throughout the country agrees generally that the German reply is a compromise and that it will avert a break with Berlin temporarily, though doubt is expressed that the question of submarine warfare is settled.



## Some American Press Comments of Germany's Reply to American Note

Some Papers Are Very Outspoken Over Germany's Reply—The Boston Traveller Asks President Wilson is the Kaiser Pating Him on the Back or Poking Fun at Him—Louisville Times Says the Country Stands With President Wilson in Present Crisis

WASHINGTON, May 5.—The German Note was read by officials with undisguised disappointment. It fails to meet the demands of the United States, charges the States with discriminating against Germany and in favor of Britain, says neutrals cannot except that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interests, restrict the use of an effective weapon, if the enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating rules of International Law. The wonder is ironically expressed that the States cannot extend the same sympathy to starving German women and children that it extends to victims of the submarine.

The Note says the German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to fighting the forces of the belligerents. Some Washington officials fear a break in diplomatic relations.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—At the State Department, after a Cabinet meeting, it was stated that no hasty action will be taken on the German Note, and that, in view of its length, and the necessity of digesting it carefully, it was improbable that any decision could be reached before next week.

Congress received the Note quietly, with members expressing a variety of views. The Senators on the Foreign Relations Committee uniformly refrained from comment. Others thought the reply favourable, some doubtful of the conditions apparently attached. Some others thought it has not advanced negotiations towards a settlement at all. On the surface there were no indications of activity by the group which opposed the President's policy in pressing his demands.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, left for Washington early this afternoon, after having received by wireless telegraph at his hotel here the text of the German Note. The Ambassador denied himself to interviewers. It is known at the German Embassy that his view is that the Note is all

## Hun Sub Sunk By Attacked Merchantman

LONDON, May 6.—The British liner Clan Macfadyen arrived from Gravesend, from Adria somewhat damaged by the gunfire of two German submarines. The steamer returned the fire. It is believed on board that one of the submarines was destroyed. The steamer reports the first attack on her was made in the Bay of Biscay, when a submarine fired 60 shots at her at a range of 50 yards. The steamer immediately brought her big gun into action and hit the submarine several times, and, it is believed, destroyed it. Three hours later another submarine fired a torpedo, but missed the Clan Macfadyen by a few feet.

## More Daylight For London

LONDON, May 6.—The daylight saving scheme, by which the clock will be put ahead an hour, is expected to be approved by the Commons on Monday, and will go into effect on the following Sunday morning.

## Zep L-9 Sighted Apparently Crippled

LONDON, May 6.—A despatch from Rotterdam says a Dutch fishing boat, reported having sighted a Zeppelin L-9 flying extremely low across the North Sea yesterday, apparently badly crippled.

## May Accept Germany's Assurances and Await Fulfillment of Promises

Washington Officials Are Disappointed With Germany's Reply—Congress Received the Note Quietly—Senators Refrained Generally From Comment—Some Think Reply Favorable—Lansing Says States Willing to Discuss Matters With Germany—Bernstorff Thinks Reply Will Meet With Approval of Washington Executive

NEW YORK, May 5.—Commenting editorially on the German Note, the Evening Sun says: "We cordially hope that our Government may find in this Note a solution of our own difficulties, but as a general indication as respects the prospects of peace, it fills us with gloom. Plainly, Germany is not in the humour to heed the counsels of wisdom or of humanity. She is still world-defiant."

The Globe says: "The reply is thus not to be accepted as a settlement of matters in dispute between the States and Germany. There is no compliance or substantial compliance. The little that it concedes is conceded conditionally. No choice would thus seem open to our Government but to carry out its declared intention and sever diplomatic relations."

The Boston Traveller says: "The Note is an amusing combination of evasion, denial and irony in fact it is an invitation to the President to begin a new series of communications and the services of humanity is dragged in after the President's own fashion, as to make him wonder whether the Kaiser is patting him on the back or poking fun at him."

The Pittsburg Leader: "The latest German Note in reply to President Wilson's last word on the submarine question, leaves plenty of ground for hope that a working understanding will be reached with lessening friction between the Governments."

Louisville Times: "The unofficial text of the German Note serves notice on the States that she must either force Britain to end the blockade of foodstuffs, or acquiesce in the continuance of Germany's methods of submarine warfare along the lines already laid down. This means either that the States must concede, or it must break with Germany. The

## London Press Very Curious How Wilson Takes Germany's Note

The Daily News Says America's Demands Are on Every Point Either Evaded or Met With Emascuated Concessions—The Express Says the Reply as "Insolent," Ironical and Disingenuous—Chronicle Says it is Simply to Gain Time, as it Makes no Offer to United States

LONDON, May 6.—The interest with which the German reply to the United States was awaited here could hardly have been exceeded in America. All the evening papers yesterday printed the Note. The greatest curiosity was expressed as to what reception the Note would get by the United States. The morning papers print editorials on the Note and express more or less decided opinions on it.

The Daily News says: "The essential fact is that America's specific demands are on every point, either completely evaded or met by concessions so emasculated by the conditions on which they hang, as to be approximately a flat refusal. On a plain reading, the German Note is a 'non possumus,' and on plain reading the American Note foretold a break in diplomatic relations as a result of a 'non possumus.'"

The Express characterized the German reply as "insolent, ironical and disingenuous," and declared "it is an ultimatum because it means that unless the United States attempts to turn the Allies to raise the siege of Germany, Germany will continue to kill haphazard."

"The purpose of the long rigmorale," says the Chronicle, "is simply to gain time. It adduces no new argument, it cites no unfamiliar factor in the fable. It makes no offer to the United States, except on terms which render it valueless."

The Times says it finds nothing in the German Note which is likely to prove satisfactory to President Wilson or the American people. The alleged concession contained in it is as vague and is made to turn upon a condition which is utterly inadmissible. Moreover, according to this newspaper, there is an evident insidious attempt to embroil the United States with Great Britain and her Allies. "We fancy," the Times adds, "that if Germany wishes to avoid a break in relations, she will have to give, without further shuffling or delay, a better and less ambiguous answer to President Wilson's positive demands."

Providence Bulletin: "The Note is a brutal mockery of wounds, again and again inflicted upon us. It is a series of studied insults added to a long inventory of injuries. It amounts to an elaborate and deliberate defiance of a nation whose restraint under persistent provocation has moved half the world to admiration and the other half to scorn. The President must prove that the lofty sentiments he has so often reiterated are not empty words."

Washington Star: "If the United States does not obtain from Britain satisfactory guarantees as to the blockade meeting German rules of warfare, Germany will, it is indicated, re-open the question of submarine warfare in accordance with international law. Thus the apparently unconditional concession is embraced in the orders to submarine commanders, would seem to be in fact contingent for permanent binding force upon the success of future negotiations between the States and Britain."

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