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SANGUINARY BATTLE AT YSER CANAL CLOSES ONLY ONE PHASE OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE

LOST GROUND YET TO BE RETAKEN GERMANS BRING UP REINFORCEMENTS

Austrians Capture Important Heights at Uzsook Pass

Eight Thousand Allied Troops Driven Into the Sea at Gallipoli and Twelve Thousand Captured Says a Berlin Despatch

Operations Against Dardanelles Must Go Slowly—Turks Strongly Entrenched—Admiral of the Leon Gambetta and Most of Crew Drowned—Italy Has No Intention of Changing Policy—Germans Capture Steamer in the Baltic

London, April 29.—Our operations in conjunction with the French have definitely stopped the German attack. In these words Field Marshal-in-Chief of the British forces on the Continent announces the conclusion of another German attempt to break through the Allied lines around Ypres and along the Yser Canal, which brought about one of the most sanguinary battles of the war.

This however, only brings an end to the first phase of the battle, for the Allies have yet to win back the ground which they lost in the great German sweep. For this purpose they are now delivering counter-attacks against the German lines.

Only in one place, Steenstraete, have the Germans managed to keep their footing on the Western bank of the Canal, while north of Ypres, the positions remain much as they were. The Allies making no claims to an advance there, and the Germans reporting that all British attacks have been repulsed. To hold these lines the Germans have brought up further reinforcements. Belgium behind them has been denuded of troops. Towns and villages of Belgium are being guarded by only a handful of sentries.

Fighting also continues in Champagne, where the Germans claim to have captured a French position, in Argonne-Wevre, where the French say they are progressing, and in the Vosges, where both sides claim they are in possession of Hartmann-Weilerkopf. It is probably this mountain, which commands the plains of Alsace, has changed hands several times, which would account for the contradictory reports.

The Russians and Austro-Germans are heavily engaged in the region of Uzsook Pass, in the Carpathians and in the direction of Stry, where an attempt is being made to strike at the Russian communications.

Germans Admit Costly Failure at Ypres

London, April 29.—A correspondent of the London "Daily Express," on the Belgian frontier telegraphs: "The Germans admit the failure of their costly attempt to take Ypres by storm, and crumple up the British left wing. There are several significant signs of this. Their retirement from positions north-east of Ypres being steadily accelerated, by their incessant attacks that have been much feebler in the last two days, and their artillery fire has slackened."

The British are giving them no rest. Detachments of exhausted infantry from Paschendale have been seen sleeping by the roadside near Bruges, while waiting their turn in the congested traffic which fills all the roads of Western Flanders.

No doubt the Germans are still trying to hold their ground with grim determination, but the enthusiasm evoked by their first success near Ypres has vanished.

There has been great delay in railway service in Northern Flanders. Many who are under fire for the first time are said to have been badly demoralized by the unprecedented shell fire.

A Berlin correspondent gives the Austrians credit for capturing a number of important heights near Uzsook Pass, also asserts they have driven the Russians completely out of Bukowina, but this is not backed up by the Austrian official report which says that in Bukowina no important event has occurred and simply speaks of Russian attacks being repulsed in the Carpathians.

There has also been renewed activity on the East Prussian front, where the Germans report minor successes for their troops.

A sensational report, that eight thousand allied troops have been driven into the sea at the Gallipoli Peninsula, and that 12,000 have been captured, also comes from Berlin, but has no confirmation from other sources. It is expected that operations against the Dardanelles will proceed slowly. The Turks are strong entrenched. Their wire entanglements and trenches will have to be heavily shelled before our troops can make any serious attempt to advance.

The French have lost the cruiser Leon Gambetta, which was torpedoed by an Austrian submarine, U-5, while leaving the Adriatic Sea for Malta, and only a small part of the crew were saved, all the officers, including the Admiral, being drowned.

Report as to the intentions of Italy are as varied as they are numerous, but the Italian Embassy at London, has authorized the statement that nothing is known there of any intended change in the Italian policy.

Nothing further has been heard of the German Fleet in the North Sea, and it is contended in official quarters here that never left the mine-fields off Heligoland.

In the Baltic, however, German warships are busy and have stopped a number of Swedish steamers carrying coal from British ports to Sweden.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fair today; Friday, fresh S.E. to South winds, showers in most localities.

Cape Race (noon)—Wind, West light, fine and clear; Ronooke passed in at 6 a.m. and Bonaventure at 8 a.m.

Roper's (noon)—Bar 29.50, Ther. 48.

Well, why shouldn't a green grocer fall in love with a grass widow?

Reported British Captured St. Julien

Paris, April 28.—An unofficial announcement in the Petit Parisien today, stated the British have recaptured St. Julien, in West Flanders, from the Germans, but this is not confirmed by the War Office.

A new R. C. church is now being erected at Witless Bay, Mr. N. J. Ellis, of the city, contracting the job. The edifice will be of brick and stone, and will contain all modern appointments. Fr. Rawlins is P.P. at Witless, and he must be very pleased to know that his good people are all alive to the necessity of the new building.

Enver Pasha Says Turkey Cannot Lose

Entered Conflict Because There Was No Other Way Out—A Difficult Task Confronts the Allies

Constantinople, April 18, via London, April 20.—"I am glad you asked that question. This is no war of the Turkish people, but a war of the Turkish government, said Enver Pasha, the most remarkable man in Turkey, who is, at the age of 33 years, war minister and generalissimo of the Ottoman army, to the Associated Press correspondent in the first interview ever given to the American press.

"Undoubtedly the world finds difficulty in understanding that the Turks of today is no longer the Turkey of the past, but that, nevertheless, is a fact that should be apparent to all impartial observers," he continued, showing moreover, the enthusiasm of youth, although it was almost in a shame-faced manner that he admitted his light burden of years.

The world's youngest commander-in-chief typifies the Young Turks in intellectual attainments, and ideals. The conversation with him was carried on in German. Enver Pasha would be boyish in appearance, but for a rather heavy brown moustache.

Reason for Entering War. When the correspondent entered, Enver Pasha shook hands cordially, and said: "You have come to interview me. Well I will make an exception in your favor. I am averse to talking to men of the press. What do you want?"

"The exact reasons for Turkey participating in the war," was the reply. "You refer, no doubt," said Enver Pasha, "to the assertions in the newspapers of Great Britain, France and Russia, that Turkey entered the war to help Germany. That is very true at this moment, not when we mobilized. Today, Austria-Hungary and Germany help us; we help them. But we mobilized because there was no way out."

"Long before we took this step Russia had grown ugly on the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, invading our territory there while Britain had already operated against Mesopotamia, and had concentrated a fleet before the Dardanelles. We were unwilling to start hostilities, and even after the Russians attacked our fleet in the Black Sea we still waited one week before war was declared."

"We knew that Turkey would again be led to the slaughter block. Being unwilling that this should happen, we took the only course open. We Turks feel that we have a right to rest, especially when the best of us are straining every effort, and are catching up with other countries in intellectual and material development. I believe that there is much good in the Turkish people, contrary to what our traducers say. At any rate, we are about to prove it."

"There was a time when Turkey was merely a government clique, which was not trusted by the people, but gradually the people are beginning to feel that they themselves are Turkey. I think that this is the healthiest sign here to-day, and there is also the promise that the progress of all civil life will be rapid."

"We are taking care of our troops to-day, hence their loyalty. Formerly a man was given a rifle, and had to shift for himself as best he could, to-day we see that his land is cultivated in his absence. Each village has this system—while a man is at the front his neighbours till his soil."

"This measure has been so effective that the area of cultivated land is twenty per cent. greater than ordinary," he went on. "When a man is in the field we see that he is cared for; simply, perhaps, but sufficiently. The Turkish soldier, moreover, now knows how to shoot well, this is instilling the confidence he formerly lacked."

Old Officers Discharged. To the question as to what was responsible for the better quality of troops which has been so very apparent, Enver Pasha replied: "When I reached the head of the army I discharged, on my second day in office, about 3,000 old officers, who had formerly been merely a burden on the Ottoman military establishment. Next I made every effort to have the common soldier to feel that he was part of the service, instead of the subject of it. It can hardly be believed the difference this made."

"How did you manage to mobilize your army of almost 2,000,000, with limited resources?" he was asked. "That was a problem, of course, but we overcame it. We had a lot of old Snider rifles ready for the junk market. These I caused to be distributed among the gendarmes, taking from them their modern rifles. There was formerly a large gendarmier force in Turkey," explained Enver Pasha, smiling, "now it is not so great—we don't need it. So we armed many men with new rifles. Today every man at the front is well armed. It was a case of helping yourself; we did it."

The Future Looks Good. Replying to questions as to the present status of the campaign he said: "Conditions in the Caucasus are more satisfactory. Regarding the situation in the Dardanelles I will say we are fully confident that it has been demonstrated that fighting down the forts there will be a huge task for the Allies. But even should that happen we would still be masters of the situation there, by means of howitzers, mines and a fleet, which is not so inconsiderable as some think. The Allies coming up the Strait would be obliged to move in single file, and the effectiveness of our protective measures should be apparent."

FRENCH RUSH MANY TROOPS INTO WEST FLANDERS

TO REINFORCE THE ALLIES' LINES

ANOTHER BIG RUSH TOWARD CALAIS EXPECTED BY FRENCH AND JOFFRE

Special Mention Made of Gallantry of Canadian and Belgian Troops—Big Battle Raging Ten Days, End Not Yet in Sight—German Rush to Force Passage of Canal Has Failed

Paris, April 28.—Two hundred thousand French troops are being rushed into West Flanders and Northern France, to reinforce the Allies' lines. Some of these reinforcements are being massed between Ypres and Dixmude, where the force of the latest German drive was felt, while others are strengthening the British lines on Armentieres front.

Although officially claimed by the French War Office that the German rush toward Calais has been halted, it is evident that Sir John French and General Joffre expect the Germans to attempt another offensive movement. Special mention is made in despatches of the gallantry of Canadian and Belgian troops. At some points the German advance lines were forced back from three to four miles and the new lines are strengthened and consolidated.

The correspondent declares there are signs that the German offensive is already weakening.

TROOPS HAVE LANDED ON GALLIPOLI

Allied Forces Under Sir Ian Hamilton Landed on Both Sides of the Dardanelles—French Report Progress at Ypres and Les Eparges—Gas Kills Soldiers

London, April 28 (official)—The following is published here:—"After a day's hard fighting, troops were landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula, thoroughly making good their footing with the effective help of the Navy. The French have taken five hundred prisoners."

The following is published at Cairo:—"The Allied forces under Sir Ian Hamilton, have effected a landing on both sides of the Dardanelles, under excellent conditions. Many prisoners have been taken. The advance is being continued."

The French Government reports that progress by the French and British forces north of Ypres continues. The Germans suffered severe losses. Over six hundred dead were counted at one point near the Canal. Several hundred prisoners and six quick-firing guns were captured.

On the front at Les Eparges the German attacks were completely driven back. Our offensive has been resumed and progress made. Nearly a thousand dead Germans were counted at one point.

GERMAN ATTACK DEFINITELY HALTED

No Germans West of the Canal Except at Steenstraete

London, April 28.—The following British official statement was issued to-night:—"Fighting to the north and north-east of Ypres continued all yesterday. Our operation, in conjunction with the French, definitely stopped the German attack, and it has not since been renewed."

"Since yesterday morning there have been no Germans west of the Canal, except at Steenstraete, where they have established a small bridge head. The readjustment of the situation has necessitated the delivery of counter-attacks both by French and our troops on north of the Ypres salient. In resisting these counter-attacks, the Germans again made use of noxious gases and of shelta manufactured in contravention of the Hague Convention."

"On the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

At San Stefano, a village in the western outskirts of Constantinople, on the shore of the Sea of Marmora, the treaty between Russia and Turkey was signed on March 3rd, 1878.

FRENCH CRUISER GOES TO BOTTOM

Austrian Submarine Attack Sends Her to Bottom With Number of Crew and All the Officers

Paris, April 28.—A communication from the Ministry of Marine, reciting the torpedoing of the French cruiser Leon Gambetta, was given out this afternoon as follows:—"The armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta, cruising at the entrance of the Otranto Canal, was torpedoed on the night of April 27th, and went to the bottom in ten minutes. All the officers perished at their posts; 136 members of the crew, including 11 under officers, were rescued by vessels sent out promptly to their help by the Italian authorities. The list of survivors is not yet received. The French cruiser was the victim of an Austrian submarine."

"Since the beginning of the Anglo-French operations against the Dardanelles, French warships in the Adriatic limited their operations to watching the Straits of Otranto, with the idea of preventing any Austrian submarines escaping from the Adriatic, at the head of which is Pola, the Austrian naval base, and reaching Turkey. This patrol duty was particularly necessary to protect the vessels of the Allies operating against the Dardanelles, and in view of that fact that Austria possesses several submarines, whose cruising range is sufficient to permit them to travel from Pola to the Dardanelles."

Paris, April 28.—The French armoured cruiser Leon Gambetta has been torpedoed and sunk in the Adriatic Sea. Part of her crew of 725 men were saved, but the loss of life is believed to be heavy.

[Leon Gambetta was an armoured cruiser built in 1904. She carried a crew of 725 men and had a speed 23 knots. Her tonnage was 12,351 and cost \$5,549,700. Her armament was ten 13.4 guns, twenty-two 5.5 and eight smaller guns, also 4 torpedo tubes.]

French Official Via St. Pierre

Quick Firers, Minenwerfers and War Stuffs Captured—Enemy's Losses Heavy

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 28.—North of Ypres our progress continues, especially to our left. We captured six quick-firers, two minenwerfers, much war stuffs, and several hundreds of prisoners, among whom were several officers. The enemy's losses are heavier. On a certain part of the front near the Canal, we counted over six hundred German corpses.

On the Meuse heights front, Eparces, St. Remy and Colonne we continued gaining ground, about a kilometre, and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, destroying a German battery.

A man's house is his castle—until he puts it in his wife's name.

Disposition of Land Forces at Dardanelles

London, April 29.—The following Athens despatch has been received by the Exchange Telegraph Company:—"The British force landed on the European coast of the Dardanelles has been entrusted solely with the mission of occupying the Gallipoli Peninsula, which is defended by 60,000 Turkish troops. The French force has been landed on the Asiatic coast with the object of advancing along the littoral, to keep pace with the progress made by the British on the opposite coast."

The bombardment of the Straits was resumed on Tuesday, and lasted 12 hours. It was directed particularly at Kildid Bahr forts.

SEE TO-MORROW'S MAIL AND ADVOCATE FOR MR. MORINE'S NOBLE SPEECH ON THE WILSON OR REID DEAL. EVERY MAN SHOULD READ IT.