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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Germany Complains to United States

### That the U. S. Government is Not Insistent Enough in Her Rights to Ship Non-Contraband to German Civilian Population.

#### Cites Wilson's Address on The Mexican Situation.

Washington, April 10.—Germany has sent the United States Government a Note complaining that the latter has accomplished nothing in its diplomatic correspondence with the Allies to obtain for American exporters the right to ship foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerent countries.

The communication intimates also that the States has virtually acquired in the British order in Council prohibiting commerce with Germany.

In view of these considerations the German government calls attention to the fact that the Allies daily are obtaining large shipments of arms and

ammunition from dealers in the States and declares that the American government, while insisting on its legal rights to ship arms to belligerents does not with equal energy pursue its right to ship foodstuffs and non-contraband articles to the civilian population of Germany.

Germany's Note urges that irrespective of the formal aspect of the question of shipping arms to belligerents a spirit of neutrality should be observed in support of the contention a quotation is cited from President Wilson's address to Congress on Mexican affairs when an embargo was placed upon shipments of arms and ammunition to Mexico.

## Casualty List

### Issued by War Office.

#### Gives Number Killed at Neuve Chapelle One Thousand Three Thirty-one—Total Loss Four Thousand

London, April 9.—Another extended list of casualties, totalling 1,108 names was issued by the British War Office to-day, and emphasizes the fierceness of the battle at Neuve Chapelle, in France, last month. The killed in this list numbers 236.

The British casualty list issued to-day, when added to those issued on the previous two days, shows that a total of 4,058 men were either killed or wounded or are missing, and to a large extent these casualties are attributed to the battle of Neuve Chapelle, which resulted in the capture of that French town by the British in the second week of March.

Out of a casualty of 4,058 for three days given, 1,331 men were killed.

## Germans Stop Italian Freight Cars At Frontier Stations

Geneva, Switzerland, April 9.—The German Government to-day, besides prohibiting exports from Germany to Italy, is stopping at the frontier stations all empty Italian freight cars bound homewards.

Passenger cars travelling in Switzerland to-day from Italy are crowded German families.

## Germans Hold Many Prisoners

Amsterdam, April 9.—A despatch received here from Berlin says that up to April 1st 812,000 prisoners of war were being held by Germany, 10,175 officers and 802,825 men.

The despatch gives the prisoners by nationality as follows:—French, 3,868 officers, 238,496 men; Russian, 5,140 officers, 694,210 men; Belgians, 641 officers, 39,820 men; British, 520 officers, 20,307 men.

## French Official Via St. Pierre

### In Spite of Bad Weather, Brave Frenchmen Keep the Enemy Busy—Muddy Roads Makes Transport Difficult and Dangerous

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 8th.—In Belgium the day has been marked by artillery duels. In the valley of the Aisne and in the region east of Rheims our efforts, notwithstanding particularly bad weather, were kept up actively, and we have maintained all our gains between the Meuse and Moselle, and at the same time we have progressed anew.

In Burnt Woods, as we reported yesterday, we have captured a German trench and a great number of prisoners. The heavy rain of the last few days has deeply soaked the chalky ground of Woivre region, rendering all movements of artillery guns difficult and keeping shells from exploding. Our troops consolidated their gain of the previous day. Notwithstanding extraordinary counter-attacks, we have held on to all ground gained.

At Esparges, in particular, the last German counter-attack by a regiment and a half was completely repulsed, the enemy sustaining numerous losses, corpses of German soldiers literally covering the ground. Three hundred men who had for a while, succeeded in coming near our lines, were mown down by our machine guns; not one of them escaped.

Paris, 8th (midnight)—In spite of continuous bad weather, new successes were reported yesterday and to-day between the Meuse and the Moselle. At Esparges a night attack succeeded in our making a step forward and we have maintained our advance in spite of three fierce counter-attacks. We have already counted over a thousand German corpses strewn on the ground. Further south, near Morville, during a recent spirited infantry engagement, we annihilated a German company and captured new trenches and repulsed ten counter-attacks.

In Montmartre forest, north of Flirey, we have secured a footing in the enemy's defense works, and we held on in spite of the enemy's efforts to dislodge us.

North-east of this wood one of our shells cut asunder a cable holding a German observation balloon, which the wind drove over our lines in a south-easterly direction.

## 2300 Bags German Mail Taken From Italian Steamer

### Letters, Post Cards, Money Cheques, etc.—This is Response to Germany's Submarine War Against Non-Combatants

Basel, Switzerland, April.—British and French cruisers, according to advices received here, have taken from Italian mail steamers 2,300 bags of German mail, addressed abroad, containing letters, post cards, money cheques, and small packages. Bags coming from abroad intended for Germany, will be treated in the same way and confiscated.

This course on the part of the Allied countries, it is understood, is being made in response to Germany's submarine war against non-combatant merchant and passenger ships. British warships recently captured on a Norwegian vessel, confidential letters forwarded by Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, to Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States.

## Megantic Arrives Under Convoy

Liverpool, April 9.—The liner Megantic arrived safely to-day from New York, and was convoyed into port by a warship.

The Trustees of the Church of England Orphanage acknowledge with thanks the receipt of cheque for \$1000 donated by the late W. A. Marshall.

The weather along the railway to-day is bright and fine, with temperature ranging from zero to 28 above. At noon the temperature was higher.

## The Question of Total Abstinence

### Now Occupies Attention of British Public—Will the Govt. Enforce Prohibition, is Question?

London, April 2.—The attention of the British public is to-day concentrated upon the question of abstinence. That some drastic measures are contemplated is beyond question, but the public is divided as to whether the prohibition is to be total, or whether the consumption of alcoholic liquors will be permitted under sharp control.

Several of the London morning papers appeared to-day with full page advertisements presenting petitions with the request that supporters of the movement cut them out and send them to Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd George. These petitions read:

"I am entirely in favor of the suspension of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors during the war, which I consider imperative for a quick and successful termination of the war. I shall heartily support the Government in any such measure."

The petition idea is backed by merchants and business men and other employers of labor, who disclaim any save a war interest in the proposed measure. The sense of personal liberty is so strong in England that it may defeat total prohibition. But the sense of fair play fights on the side of the extreme measure, for the opinion is growing that if employees be deprived of their right to drink, employers must take their place in the same boat.

It is believed that the Cabinet is in favor of total prohibition, which, under the Defence of the Realm Act it has the power to enforce without any further legislation.

## Supreme Court

### (Before a Full Bench)

C. A. Jerrett versus Fred Jerrett. Simon Butler, administrator ad lib. to represent the estate of G. C. Jerrett, deceased. This is an action to recover \$2123.38 for debt. Furlong, K.C., for plaintiff. Kent, K.C., for F. Jerrett. Cliffe, K.C., for administrator. Furlong, K.C., for plaintiff, informs the Court that a settlement has been made between the parties, and moves that the case be taken off the docket.

Ordered according and Court adjourned till Monday at 11 a.m.

Mr. George Sawways, of Burgeo, is now in the city arranging business for the season.

## SEALING NEWS

The following messages were received by Bowring Bros. last night: From S.S. Florizel—Very stormy; hauled on board and stowed down 300; think we would have done well if good day; our position 10 miles east of Storehouse.

From S.S. Eagle—Twillingate S. W. by W. 16 miles; ice tight; ship jammed; total stowed, 2000; men have panned today 400.

Messages received by Job Bros this a.m.:

From Boethic—9 Thursday night—Strong breeze from N.E. and snowstorm last night, this morning veering N.W.; position 5 miles North of Storehouse; Nascopee 10 miles W. by N.; Neptune 5 miles South West.

From Nascopee—7 p.m. Friday—Position same as last reported; N.E. snowstorm this morning; wind N.W. now; ice tight; ship jammed. Messages received at Marine & Fisheries today:—

Seal Cove—Wind West; weather fine and warm; bay still jammed with ice; no seals.

Change Islands—Wind N.W., fair and cold; ice closely packed on land; four steamers in sight apparently jammed.

## Meuse And Moselle Operations

### French Summary of Principal Events

London, April 9 (officials).—The French Government summarizes the result of operations between the Meuse and the Moselle since April 4th as follows: "On the north-east and east fronts at Verdun the French have gained from one to three kilometres on a front of twenty kilometres, and occupied the heights which dominate the course of the Aisne. At Esparges we have carried almost all the strong positions held by the enemy on the plateau commanding Combrès near Saint Mihiel; have captured the entire south-western portion of Boisdailly where the Germans were strongly established, and in southern Woivre have won a distance of three kilometres on a front of seven to eight kilometres. At these points the Germans suffered heavy losses."

The Russian Government reports progress in Ondava Valley, in the Carpathians, and the crossing of the principal chain of the Carpathians in the region north of the railway from Utsak to Bereczna.

Sir John French issues no communique, having nothing to report.—HARCOURT.

## Russian Success In the Carpathians

### Austrians Forced to Retreat 18 Miles Along Their Whole Front in the Reskids

Petrograd, April 10.—General Soukominoff, Minister of War, to-day said our actions in the Carpathians in spite of counter-attacks of the enemy, are accompanied by success.

The Austrians have retreated about 18 miles to the rear of their first position along the whole front of the Reskids and in the Carpathians between Topolez River and the neighbourhood of Uzsok.

## Austro-Italian Tension Increases

### Prince Von Buelow Has Retired From the Diplomatic Stage—Tension Between Austria and Italy Increasing

Rome, April 10.—Signor Cirmini announces that Prince Von Buelow has retired from the scene, and direct negotiations now in progress in Vienna, between the Italian Ambassador, the Duke of Avarra and Baron de Burian seems to be in more tension than ever.

## The W. M. S. Missionary Service

The Easter meeting of the W. M. S. at Wesley Church last night was a very successful one. The President Mrs. A. W. Martin was assisted by Mrs. (Revd.) Matthews. The address delivered by Mrs. (Revd.) Fenwick on woman's work in perilous times, self sacrifice for the nation, and for the King of Kings, that His servants may be supported, that it may not be necessary to recall or reduce the mission in heathen lands, the far reaching influence of the family altar and prayer, was an earnest appeal for effort, and funds and heard with close attention.

Several items, a solo by Miss Evans, an exercise by Pansy Mission Band, and a reading by Mrs. (Revd.) Doyle, followed.

Miss Gertrude Parsons, daughter of Alex. A. Parsons, Esq., was then introduced, wearing a costly silk Chinese costume as worn by ladies in Pekin, and a large necklace of prayer beads worn by the priests of Confucius. For thirty minutes in eloquent language the story of Easter, its history down through nineteen hundred years, and its lessons were vividly told, and then the risen Saviour's parting words were lovingly pressed home, "Go ye into all the world and teach all nations."

A hurried report fails to convey the strength and beauty of the splendid address of this cultured young lady speaker. Mrs. A. Gobbie and Mrs. H. Chapin also, contributed solos, and the collection was the best for many years.

## SUNK BY BRITISH SHIPS

### 'Irresistible' and 'Ocean' Badly Damaged---Were Torpedoed to Prevent Them Reaching Hands of the Enemy.

London, April 9.—Private advices have been received here from the Dardanelles as to how the battleships Irresistible and Ocean were sunk during the bombardment of the Turkish fortifications on March 18.

It is said that they were torpedoed by the British warships after they had been badly damaged by fire from the Turkish forts.

Information from the eye-witnesses of the battle is that after the Irresistible was struck amidships by Turkish shells, "one of our craft finished her

with a torpedo." The fate of the Ocean is said to have been similar. Having struck a mine, which almost wrecked her, "she was despatched by a British torpedo."

It is said that this action was taken to prevent the helpless battleships from drifting ashore, where they might have fallen into the hands of the Turks.

The statement of the British Admiralty said that the Irresistible "sank having probably struck a mine," and that the Ocean, "also having struck a mine, sank."

## French Ship Latest Victim Deadly Torpedo

### The Chateaubriand Bound For New York With Cargo of Chalk Meets German Submarine off Isle of Wight

Lelport, France, April 10.—A French three-masted ship the Chateaubriand, from London for New York with a cargo of chalk was sunk by a German submarine off the Isle of Wight on Thursday.

The crew were saved. The captain and 24 men aboard the vessel were given ten minutes to launch their two boats. The Chateaubriand then was torpedoed. After drifting about all the rest of the day and all that night in bitter cold weather and without food, the crew sighted the French coast yesterday morning, landing safely.

## Accident To Sealer

This morning, while John Bennett, of Renewes, a sealer of the Bonaventure, was taking his bag and box from a chum, on Bowring's wharf, into a boat, a bar of iron fell from the wharf and striking him on the head, inflicted a dangerous wound. Messrs. Cashin and Moore, representatives for the district to which the man belongs, were informed of the occurrence and they immediately provided a cab and Mr. Bennett conveyed to the General Hospital. Mr. Moore accompanied him.

The new store of Mr. John Anderson in the old Gear premises on Water Street is being rapidly brought to completion, and when finished will be one of the lightest and most up-to-date stores on our main street.

## Brilliant Victory Won By the French Troops

### The Artillery Swept Everything Before it--Then the Infantry Captured the German Positions

Paris, April 4.—A vivid description of the capture by the French of the summit of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf, a peak of the Vosges Mountains, a few miles north of Thann, is given in an official communication to-day of the War Office. The occupation of the height was announced on March 27. The final phases of the struggle for this important strategic position, which had long been in dispute, are pictured by the French military observer as follows:

"A small number of soldiers succeeded in reaching the summit early in January and in establishing a position in a small fort, but although they resisted continual attacks they were forced to surrender, on account of starvation, notwithstanding many continued efforts of their comrades to succor them."

"All the troops were now aroused by a spirit of revenge, and were only too eager for the command to attack. During the remainder of January and February siege operations were carried out, and on March 5 an assault was made. The German trenches were subjected for two hours to a heavy artillery fire, and our men succeeded in capturing the strong German blockhouses and a portion of the first line of trenches. The enemy made four vigorous counter-attacks on March 5 and two on the morning of March 6 and 1, but were repulsed by our fire."

"On March 17, we attacked again, but on March 23 the greatest effort was made, under cover of the tremendous cross fire from our 'black mouths' cannon of all calibre, including many rapid-firers. Trees could be seen falling, and portions of German bodies falling high in the air. Our infantry, with a bound, made a

heroic charge, pouring like a livid stream into the two lines of trenches under a wall of fire.

"The work of fortifying the conquered trenches was begun, and the German counter-attacks, although violent, were not sufficient to drive forward our men, who continued to look forward to the other lines of German fortifications, confident of ultimate victory."

"The night of March 25 passed without counter-attacks, and the morning dawned without the usual fog, allowing a splendid opportunity for our artillery. The artillery and infantry surrounding the mountain were eager to begin the final assault, which had been planned and awaited for three months."

"Observers reported at least three lines of German fortifications and redoubts between our position and the summit. A general bombardment was begun by our artillery of all calibres at 10.30 o'clock, continuing until 2.30, and sweeping everything before it. Large pine trees were sawed off, disclosing concealed German batteries and fortifications. The ground was strewn with portions of the bodies of dismembered soldiers."

"At 2.30 o'clock, with a tremendous rush, our troops made a concerted effort, charging the enemy's positions and sweeping all before them. They reached the summit shortly after. On the highest point, despite the continuous rain of shot and shell, one of our infantrymen waved the flag triumphantly, signalling to the artillery that the position was ours, and now to direct the fire to the eastern slope. The Germans, utterly put to rout, dropped their guns in flight, we capturing what remained of one company—eighty men."

## Barbarous Warfare is Being Waged by Germans

### London Press Demand That Von Tirpitz and Other Responsible German Officers Be Hanged After the War

London, April 5.—"Hang Von Tirpitz and other responsible German officers at the close of the war," was the suggestion of the London Daily Chronicle to-day, in a fresh outburst of indignation at the torpedoing of three English fishing vessels, expressly exempted from attack by The Hague convention of 1907. The other London newspapers, though more conservative in their suggestion, were equally bitter in charging Germany with reverting to barbarous warfare.

"We cannot at present prevent any atrocity that seems good to them," said the Chronicle, "but we must insist upon a day of reckoning. The German government says the submarine crews now in our hands acted upon orders. It will be interesting to know who was responsible for those orders."

"Was the U-28, for instance, under orders to fire on boats that were being launched with women in them from the Aquila? Was it under orders to torpedo the Falaba under conditions insuring a

holocaust of noncombatant lives? Was it under orders to refrain from helping drowning people and to jeer at their struggles? Questions like these will need answering, but that high responsibility for the general policy rests somewhere at Berlin there can be no doubt.

"At the end of the war the allies will have two alternatives. They can allow the practice of submarine merchantmen to become a usage recognized by international law, or they can, after trial, hang the German officials responsible for initiating it, including Grand Admiral Von Tirpitz."

The crew of the Dutch steamer Schieland, blown up off the mouth of the Humber yesterday, said to-day they believed a mine caused the destruction of their vessel. A terrific explosion damaged the steamer amidships, killed a fireman and injured three others of the Schieland's crew. The crew then took to two boats, the one commanded by the captain standing by until the ship sank. One boat landed at Immingham and the other at Hull.