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Russ. Continue Their Drive Against Turks In Region of Baiburt

Russians Now Aim For Capture of Baiburt Which Would Result in Linking up Russian Troops Which Recently Captured Erzerum—This Would Give Russians a Solid Line For Advance Eastward

SEEK TO ISOLATE TURKS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Germany Repulsed in Galicia—Russians Capture Large Quantities of War Materials—Both Austrians and Italians Have Gains to Their Credit—British Capture Some German Trenches—All German Attacks Shaken off

LONDON, April 19.—Pressing their attack by land and sea, the Russians have captured the important Turkish port of Trebizond, on the Black Sea. The Russians are also continuing their drive against the Turks in the region of Baiburt, to the south-east, the capture of which town would result in the joining of the forces which recently captured Erzerum and those now at Trebizond, and would give the Russians a line for a solid advance eastward. This is part of the plan for the isolation of the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia.

On the front in France inclement weather has impeded activity of the troops around Verdun. In all the other sectors there has been only intermittent bombardments. Only infantry attacks in France and Belgium have taken place along the British end of the line, where at several points the British have entered the German trenches or shaken off all German attempts at attack.

Artillery duels between the Germans and Russians around the Ikskull bridgehead are still in progress, but no material advantage in the fighting is claimed by either side. Petrograd reports a repulse of Teuton attacks in Galicia and at Popovomogila the Russians captured a large quantity of war materials.

The Italians in their mining operations on the western top of Col di Lana destroyed an Austrian position and occupied the mine crater, over which fighting is now in progress. In the Sagana Valley the Austrians have driven the Italians from their advanced positions. Elsewhere along the line there have been only artillery engagements.

Pres. Wilson Will Address Both Houses

President Will Lay Before Congress Government's Stand on Controversy With Germany—Situation is Considered Graver Than It Has Been at Any Time

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson, in person, at a joint session of Congress on Wednesday, will lay before that body the American Government's stand on its controversy with Germany over that country's submarine warfare. The summoning of a joint session was an unexpected act on the part of President Wilson and it is considered as portentous.

That an ultimatum will be sent to Germany or that a severance of diplomatic relations will follow shortly is considered the most likely eventuality. The situation between the United States and Germany was an outgrowth of the submarine controversy, and is considered graver than it has been at any time.

Turk Submarine Sunk; Entire Crew Lost

NEW YORK, April 19.—An International News Service despatch from London to-day says: "A Central News despatch from the Hague states that a Turkish submarine has been destroyed by a mine off Trebizond, in the Black Sea, and the entire crew lost.

Four new submarines are reported to have been sent to Turkey from Germany.

A Job For Penfield

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has been instructed to resign from Austrian Government regarding the recent attack without warning, by an Austrian submarine on the Russian barque Imperator, carrying two Americans. Secretary Lansing said to-day that the enquiry would be similar to that recently made of the German Government regarding the Sussex.

Bulgar Spy Shot

SALONIKA, April 19.—A despatch says a Bulgarian, convicted of espionage, was executed here to-day, and another is awaiting trial. They were caught spying on the Allies.

Prohibition For Halifax

HALIFAX, April 19.—A Bill bringing Halifax and all Nova Scotia under Prohibition passed the Council to-day and will become law on June 30th.

Optimism Prevails in Hun Circles

Hun Relations With America Will Not be Allowed to Drift to Breaking Point—German Press Almost Barren of Editorial Comment on Pending Crisis

NEW YORK, April 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the New York Times says alarmist reports about the submarine situation continue to come from America. The latest received is that President Wilson is about to send an ultimatum to Germany threatening a diplomatic break, unless the whole submarine war is abandoned. Another version has it that forthcoming Note, technically, will not be an ultimatum, because no time limit for an answer will be fixed, but that it will be America's last word.

Official optimism still prevails in Wilhelmstrasse. One gathers in this quarter that matters will never be allowed to drift to breaking point. The German Press is now almost barren of editorial comment on the crisis, and it looks as if political censorship had gone out of its way to go easy on American's summarizing of German public opinion to-day.

American observers here agree in the conviction that the submarine war on England will not be abandoned under any circumstances.

It is considered the most likely eventuality. The situation between the United States and Germany was an outgrowth of the submarine controversy, and is considered graver than it has been at any time.



UNIMPRESSED. ROMANIA: "My'e-ee! Very bloodthirsty and unpleasant, and all that—but I prefer my two-headed friend here!!"

The Russians Capture Trebizond, Great Turkish Port in the Black Sea

Garrison Said to Contain Three Divisions of About 54,000 Men—Russian Troops Accomplish Work After Many Hardships

Petrograd, April 19.—Trebizond, the most important Turkish city on the Black Sea, has been captured by the Russians. Trebizond is a city in Asia Minor, on the Black Sea, 575 miles east Constantinople, and 100 miles north of Erzerum, the town stormed by the Russians on February 16th. Trebizond has a population of about 40,000, including some 18,000 Christians.

The importance of this Black Sea port is to its command of the point where the chief trade route from Persia to Central Asia depends on sea. It is separated from the rest of Asia Minor by a barrier of rugged mountains, 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, which the Russian armies had to traverse and aided by the Russian fleet, the invaders pushed past the last series of natural obstacles along the coast when on Sunday they occupied the strongly fortified Turkish position on the left bank of the Kara Bere, 12 miles outside the fortress.

Since the fall of Erzerum and the capture three weeks later of Bitlis, the Turks are said to have increased the Trebizond garrison until it contained three complete divisions, or about 54,000 men, and have done everything possible to strengthen this Black Sea port.

LONDON, April 19.—Trebizond has been taken. The united and energetic efforts of our Caucasian Army on the Black Sea has been crowned by the conquest of this fortified town and most important position on the Anatolian coast. Our troops, after a sanguinary battle on the 14th, on the Kara Bere River, pressed the Turks without respite, and have surmounted incredible obstacles, everywhere breaking the resistance of the enemy and with the combined action of the fleet, permitted the execution of the most hazardous landing operations and lent the support of its artillery to the troops operating in the coastal region.

Credit for this fresh victory is partly due to the assistance given the Caucasian Army by the troops operating in other portions of Asia Minor. By their desperate fighting and heroic exploits, they did everything in their power to facilitate the detachments on the coast.

Non-Combatants Killed Turks Force British Back

LONDON, April 18.—Since the outbreak of the war, 3,117 non-combatants have lost their lives in maritime disasters due to mines or submarines of hostile nations. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, said in the Commons to-day. Of these, 1,754 were seamen, 188 fishermen, and 1,175 passengers.

Dead Man's Hill

PARIS, April 18.—French first line of trenches at Verdun, west of the Meuse from Dead Man's Hill to Cumieres were bombarded yesterday by the Germans. East of the River calm prevailed.

Russian Bark Sunk

LONDON, April 18.—A despatch to Lloyd's says that the Russian barque Schwanden which left Greenock, March 22 for Mobile, Alta, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

PARIS, April 18.—On the left bank of the Meuse there was bombardment of our first lines between Mort Homme and Cumieres. On the right bank the night was relatively calm. It is confirmed that the German attack, launched yesterday on our positions between the Meuse and Douaumont region, was of the most extreme violence. New reports show that this offensive action was made by troops belonging to five different divisions. East of Chantefleur salient the enemy had succeeded in penetrating our trench of the first line, but has been partially repulsed from it by our counter-attack. In Woevre, artillery duel. In Moulainville sector, south of Ban de Supt, a reconnoitering party which was trying to come to our trenches near Hermaupere, north-east of St. Die, has been repulsed by grenade. During the night enemy aeroplanes threw 7 bombs, of which one, an incendiary, fell on Belfort. Three persons were killed and 8 wounded. The material damage was of no importance.

PARIS, April 18.—Calm prevailed during the night. Yesterday's attack between Douaumont and the Meuse was very violent. German forces include troops from five different divisions. East of the Chantefleur salient the Germans penetrated a front line trench, but were partially ejected.

PARIS, April 19.—There was a spirited bombardment of our positions south of Haudremont Wood on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, last night. The War Office report this afternoon says that no other important event occurred on any part of the front.

Cabinet Crisis May Be Result

Cabinet Unable to Reach Any Agreement on Recruiting Matter—Special Committee Also Fails to Find Solution of Difficulty—Lloyd George to Resign?

LONDON, April 18.—The postponement of Asquith's statement is taken as indicating that Cabinet Ministers are unable to reach an agreement on recruiting, which has brought about the most serious crisis which the Prime Minister has had to meet in his eight years as head of the Government. The decision came as a complete surprise to those not within the inner circle, but it later transpired that negotiations had been in progress in course of the night and early this morning with that end in view. Besides the Cabinet meeting there was a conference of a special committee appointed to make a final effort to bring about a solution of the problem, but like that of the Cabinet, it was unable to reach an agreement, and a postponement of the Premier's statement became imperative unless an immediate break up of the coalition was to be faced.

LONDON, Apr. 18.—It was rumoured this afternoon that David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, had presented his resignation owing to a difference of opinion which has arisen regarding conscription.

The rumour apparently originated in the fact that Lloyd George was not present during the day's debate in the Commons. No confirmation of the rumour is obtainable.

LONDON, April 18.—The Lords to-night agreed to a motion by the Marquis of Crewe to adjourn on the ground that Cabinet Ministers were not in a position to make any statement as to the question of compulsory service from all eligible.

The Mexican Situation

WASHINGTON, April 19.—President Wilson and his Cabinet went over the Mexican situation again fully to-day. This afternoon it was announced there was no change in the situation or the American Government's policy.

Both Sides Marshall Forces for Struggle Over Conscription

Pirate Sentenced Life Imprisonment

Schiller Who Took Possession Of The British Steamer Motoppo Off Sandy Hook Pleads Guilty To Charge of Piracy—Gets Life Sentence

WILMINGTON, N.J., April 19.—Ernest Schiller, alias Clarence Hudson, who forcibly took possession of the British steamer Motoppo, off Sandy Hook, on March 29, and terrorized the crew, compelling the captain to change the ship's course was sentenced in the United States District Court here to-day to life imprisonment. He will be taken to the Federal Prison in Atlanta in a few days.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of piracy, and declared he had seized the ship, believing the vessel carried munitions of war for the Entente Allies.

Was Done At Request Of Greece

Grey Says Measures Adopted by Entente Allies as Regards Greek Territory Followed as a Natural Consequence to Request Made by Greek Government

LONDON, April 19.—The measures taken by the Entente Allied Governments in Greek territory or in Greek territorial waters, against which Greece has protested, followed as a natural consequence of the decision to send an expedition to help Serbia, a decision which was arrived at in the first instance at the request of Greece herself, said Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons to-day.

The Foreign Secretary's statement was made in reply to a series of questions whether a protest had been received from Greece or whether an invitation to send assistance had been received from the then Premier of Greece after, to change the Government's policy towards Greece, and added that the Allies could not resign from the undertaking they had given.

Corfu was the nearest place of refuge for the Serbians, he said, so they were sent there. Their presence on the Island and the Allied forces at Salonika, made it necessary to take certain precautions on the Greek island, and protect the land forces and shipping from German submarines operating in the Aegean Sea.

Big Legal Battle is Expected

Germany Demands Release of Wolf Von Igel and the Return of all Papers Seized in his Office by Federal Authorities An Unique Case

NEW YORK, April 19.—Government officials here faced a unique problem to-day resulting from the demand by the German Embassy in Washington for the release of Wolf von Igel, and the return of the documents seized in his office when he was arrested yesterday on an indictment charging him with complicity in a plot to destroy the Welland Canal.

Von Igel formerly was Secretary to Captain von Pappen, the recalled Military Attaché of the German Embassy, which claims diplomatic immunity for him. The Embassy demanded the return of papers seized in his office on the ground that the office is a branch of the Embassy. Although

Strong Party Whips Are on the War Path—Members of Commons Now Serving at Front are Granted Leave of Absence and Will Remain in London Until a Division is Taken

A COMPROMISE MAY ADJUST MATTERS

Political Atmosphere Grows Little Clearer as Cabinet Committee Agrees on Kind of Compromise Which Means Question of Universal Conscription is Postponed With Promise it May be Adopted in Future

LONDON, April 19.—That a grave Cabinet crisis exists is undeniable, but, according to an authoritative statement to-night, no resignations either ministerial or military, have, as yet, been tendered. It will probably be several days before the crisis is ended.

The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, in his statement in the Lords to-day, which was the first official admission of the gravity and complexity of the problems dividing the Ministers, intimated the possibility that Premier Asquith might not be prepared even on Thursday to make his promised statement regarding recruiting, in which case the House would sit the following Monday.

Both side in this momentous conflict are marshalling all their available forces for a parliamentary struggle over Sir Edward Carson's motion for universal military service. Strong party whips are out and all the members of the Commons serving at the front have been granted leave to remain in London until a division is taken.

Political gossip to-night centres mainly around the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George and Winston Spencer Churchill and the possibility of Lloyd George succeeding Asquith as head of the Government.

Later. Cabinet leaders reached what is believed to be an acceptable compromise late last night, according to a lobby correspondent of the "Daily News" which has been the best informed morning paper in political matters.

The political atmosphere grew easier last night, he says, and resignations from the Ministry are now unlikely. The Cabinet Committee, which was appointed to try and reach some agreement between the divergent groups sat all day and late in the evening, and arrived, at what is understood as an acceptable compromise. This compromise is to the effect that general conscription shall not now be adopted, but that the principle shall be formally adopted, that if in the future the national interests are shown to require a full measure of conscription, then it shall be adopted, in other words, the question of universal conscription is postponed with half a promise that it may be adopted in the future.

The position of Lloyd George, Earl Kitchener and Bonar Law is deemed to be adjusted by this rather curious arrangement.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The German Ambassador will confer with Secretary Lansing at 11.30 o'clock this morning. The engagement was made at the Ambassador's request.

Councillor Polk, of the State Department, upon receiving the request of the German Embassy, advised the Department of Justice to return the papers and to free von Igel, unless his alleged offense was committed before he became a member of the German Embassy staff, Federal Authorities said that they had, as yet, received no such instructions.

The case seems to hinge upon the question whether the offence charged against von Igel was committed before he was employed by the German Embassy. Counsel has been engaged for the accused man and a diplomatic and legal battle to obtain his release is expected.

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