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VIOLENT FIGHTING IN FLANDERS HAS NOW SIMMERED DOWN

ALL EYES TURNED ON DARDANELLES WHERE LAND AND SEA FORCES ARE OPERATING TO SUBDUCE THE FORTS

Turks Report all Landing Parties Repulsed—British Report Says Progress Being Made—French are Active on Western Front, but no Big Battles in Progress — Belgian-Dutch Frontiers Opened by Germans—Heavy Fighting in the Carpathians—Austrians Claim Successes—Austrians Gathering Along the Italian Frontier

London, April 30.—With the battle in Flanders seemingly at an end, except for the attack which the Allies are making to recover the rest of the ground which they lost last week, the interest of the public has turned to the Dardanelles, where French and British forces have been landed, and with the co-operation of the fleet, are making attempts to force the Straits and open the way to Constantinople. How far these operations have progressed only those on the spot and the highest authorities at home know. The British have landed at three points on the Gallipoli Peninsula and have thrown a line across the outer point of the Peninsula. Other British troops are threatening the Bulair line of forts and the French are looking after the Turks on the Asiatic side of the Straits. The Turkish report that all landing parties have been repulsed, but the British reports, which are very brief, content themselves with the statement that progress is being made and ignore entirely the Turkish claims to victories. Along the Western front in France there is much activity, but no big

RUSSIANS DISLODGE TURKS

Petrograd, April 29 (official).—The Army of the Caucasus reports that in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, our advance parties have dislodged the Turks from Kati, 110 miles north-west of Tabriz, and bombarding between Persia and Turkey.

Finds Life Buoy Marked "Kolberg"

Lerwick, Scotland, April 29.—Finding today near the south end of this island of life buoy marked, "Kolberg" is believed here to confirm the report made by the British Government in London that the German light cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the North Sea on Jan. 24th.

In his report of the battle in the North Sea, last January, Admiral Beatty after mentioning the destruction of the armored cruiser Blucher said the German light cruiser Kolberg also was sunk.

The German Government, later declared Beatty's report concerning the Kolberg to be false.

British and French Official Report

London, April 29 (official).—Our troops, despite continual opposition, are now established across the end of the Gallipoli Peninsula, from south-east of Aski Hissarlik to the mouth of the stream on the opposite side. They have also beaten off all attacks at Sari Bair, and are advancing steadily. Turkish preparations to hamper landings, included wire entanglements under the sea, and on land, and were also deep pits with spikes at the bottom.

General French reports fighting north-east of Ypres continued throughout Tuesday; and the German attack definitely stopped. There are no Germans west of the Canal except at a small bridge at the head of Steenstraat. In resisting counter-attacks the Germans again used asphyxiating gases and shell contravening the Hague Convention.

The French Government reports the armored cruiser Leon Gambetta torpedoed at the entrance of Otranto Straits (mouth of the Adriatic Sea); all officers perished at their posts.

Four enemy aeroplanes have been captured or destroyed. The dirigible shed at Friedrichshafen has been bombed by French airmen.

The Russian Government report increased activity on the Niemen front (East Prussia); enemy attacks in the Uszok Pass have been repulsed with very heavy losses. Desperate engagements are in progress near Strij.—HARCOURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 29.—In Belgium we have continued progression in co-operation with Belgian troops. Towards the north, on the right bank of the Yser Canal, we have made 150 prisoners and captured two machine guns.

Zeppelin Works Badly Damaged

French Aviators Drop Bombs on Airship Works at Friedrichshafen—Main Buildings are in Flames

Geneva, April 29.—Twice attacked within thirty-six hours by French aeroplanes, the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen were badly damaged. Two of the main buildings are in flames.

Big Battle In South Africa

Capetown, April 29.—Two German officers and five privates were killed, two officers and twelve men were wounded, and one unwounded officer and twelve men were captured by the British in a battle at Trek Kopjes on Monday. The British forces lost three officers and six privates killed, two officers and thirty men wounded.

LLOYD GEORGE'S NEW TAX PROPOSALS MEET MUCH OPPOSITION

GERMAN ATTACKS EASILY REPULSED

Paris, April 29 (official).—The day has been calm. During the night of April 28-29 two German attacks, one against the Belgian troops north of Ypres, and the other at Les Eparges, were easily repulsed.

Dispatches From The Dardanelles

Turkish Battalion Captured on Gallipoli Peninsula—Second Great Attempt on Dardanelles Now on—Smyrna Under Bombardment—Allies Gain Solid Footing on Gallipoli

London, April 29.—The capture of an entire battalion of Turkish troops on the Peninsula of Gallipoli, after a violent battle, is reported in despatches received here today from Athens. Poor British and French troops participated in the engagement, which took place on Wednesday. All despatches indicate that the second great attempt to force the Dardanelles is now in full swing, with Anglo-French forces attacking by land and sea.

At the same time extensive operations are reported from the coast of Asia Minor, where three warships have penetrated the Gulf of Smyrna, and on Tuesday bombarded the Turkish forts defending the city.

Well Done, Canada! Says South Africa

Ottawa, April 29.—From South Africa comes the latest tribute to the gallantry of Canada's soldier sons in the recent fighting near Ypres.

Zeppelin Raid Over England

Incendiary Bombs Dropped on the Towns of St. Edmunds and Ipswich

London, April 29.—A Central News despatch says that a Zeppelin seen during the night at St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, had dropped bombs and set several buildings on fire there.

Loopholed Shovels Shield Canadians

Ottawa, April 16.—That 800 shovels of the type patented by Miss Eva McAdam, of the Militia Department, and purchased for the Canadian overseas forces, have been in use at the front in France, and have given every satisfaction, is stated in reports received at Ottawa.

O'BRIENITES BRING ABOUT FIRST DIVISION OF THE HOUSE SINCE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES

O'Brien Said Chancellor Killing Trade of Ireland by Inches and Asks that Ireland be Excluded From Operation of the Measure

London, April 30.—The proposals introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer to double the duty on spirits, to quadruple duties on wines and to institute an increase by a graduated tax on beer, to encourage the use of lighter beers, were strongly opposed, and it is generally believed that the new taxes will have to be moderated before Parliament will accept them.

O'Brienites, as a protest against an additional taxation on Irish whiskies and beers, brought about the first division of the House since the outbreak of war by taking the unusual course of voting against the Provisional resolutions bringing taxes into force at once to prevent withdrawals from bond, while Parliament is dealing with the matter.

The resolution relating to spirits was passed by a vote of 89 to 5, the minority being composed of O'Brienites. Nationalists also protested against the measure, but did not vote.

Russians Occupy Important Point

Guarding Railway Line Between Town of Uszok and Berezna

Petrograd, April 30.—The Russian occupation of Loutnal, a small village to the north-west of Uszok Pass, was a decided achievement in the Carpathian campaign for the reason that it seriously endangered an important railroad line between the town of Uszok and the Berezna line, which made possible the extended Austrian operations in this region.

Reinforcements Landed in France

Large Draft for the Canadians at Yser Safely Arrive

London, April 30.—A large draft of reinforcements for the Canadians which embarked at Folkestone last evening has been safely landed in France.

Another Victim German Submarine

British Steamer Torpedoed off the Isle of Lewis—Crew Landed

London, April 30.—A despatch to Lloyds from Stornaway, Scotland, says it is reported there that a British steamer has been sunk by a submarine off the Isle of Lewis.

St. John's Boy Among the Dead

Ottawa, April 30.—In the casualty list given out this morning the name of Gunner Michael A. Keating, of St. John's, Nfld. appears.

Italy's National Aspirations and Obstacles to Their Realization

Nowhere have we seen the poise of hope and fear in which Italy stands today explained so clearly as in the article by Guglielmo Ferrero in the "Atlantic." His ample knowledge is evident. His sympathies he makes no effort to dissimulate. But it is with something of the detached air of a historian that he places before the reader, first the historic basis of Italian present-day national aspirations, and then the great obstacles to their realization with which the Italian Government finds itself just now confronted. With its decision respecting entrance into the war visibly trembling in the balance, Ferrero's article is one upon which the event may soon be making the most striking comment.

He starts off with Mazzini's statement in 1866 of the grounds of Italy's claim to Istria and the Trentino. They were historic, racial, military. To consent to the acquisition of the Veneto alone, as Italy did in 1866, without the rest, was, in Mazzini's opinion, "put a sea of shame upon the brow of the nation." It meant the betrayal of "your brothers": "perennial agitation; and war 'at some time, more or less remote, but inevitable.' And the point is that, according to Ferrero, Mazzini's burning words in the "Italia Italiana" were then regarded by the great majority of Italians as expressing the unquestionable truth. Italy must one day get back her ancient possessions. Geography, race, military security made it necessary. It was only a question of how and when. This was the great Italian passion that came to be known as "Irredentismo." Forty years ago it burned in most Italian hearts. But today, Ferrero assures us, the flame has grown dim and pale. It is his belief

that, at present, the weightiest opinion in Italy is against going to war with Trieste and the Trentino. He is confident that this reluctance will be overcome, and that Italy will soon draw the sword. But his account of the way in which the old national zeal for "Italia irredenta" was cooled in the course of the years, with the consequent piling up of difficulties in front of the Italian Government today, lights up the whole actual situation.

It was the Triple Alliance, with the obligations which it imposed upon the Italian authorities, that dulled the spirit exemplified in Mazzini. The Government, once in treaty with Austria and Germany, was bound to set its face against the agitation. Secretly, it might do what it could to keep alive the fire of nationalism in the Italian residents in the coveted provinces, but openly and officially it could do nothing but oppose the propaganda. From the press and from the schools it was excluded, so far as Government influence could exclude it. The result is that a generation has grown up almost insensitive to the former glowing appeals. Particularly is this true of the working classes, infected, for the rest, by Socialism.

"Who has spoken to them of Trent and Trieste in the past thirty years? No one. The literature in which the irredentist tradition is kept alive has never reached the 'lower' classes." Around the two provinces "there has reigned for thirty-two years, in Italy, a cautious silence, interrupted only now and then by cries of anguish which came across the frontier."

The net effect, as Signor Ferrero sets it forth, is that the Italian Government has had to attempt to regain in a few months the ground lost during a generation. A small party in Italy would have her remain faithful to the Triple Alliance. Larger numbers are in favor of plunging into war, convinced that the hour has come to enlarge and fortify Italian nationality. But "the majority hope and desire that Italy may watch the terrible conflict with folded arms, to the end. It is in order to win over this unconvinced opinion that the Government has been deferring its decision. That it was in a cruel position, both politically and morally, Ferrero admits. It was not hard to maintain that the nature of the war, formally initiated by Germany, did not make a "casus foederis" for Italy under the Triple Alliance. But that could go no further than an insistence upon neutrality. It could not furnish a decent pretext for casting the weight of Italy actively against her allies. For such a step, some other motive, some plausible justification, must be found; and for it the Italian Government has been plainly feeling about. If the old passionate Irredentism were in full force, that alone might suffice to push the country into war. But it has been so much weakened by the lapse of time. Some other propelling impulse has to be sought or awaited. It may be said that Italy is freed from all obligation to the Triple Alliance, because she went into it, and has made great sacrifices for it, on the assurance that it meant an inflexible security against war. Now it has shown itself powerless to preserve peace. Therefore, let Italy shift for herself, and fish in the troubled waters. It is contended that, if Austria should be conquered and dismembered without Italy's having stirred to set free the Italian provinces, such vast discontent would be engendered that the Government could not live a day, and perhaps even the dynasty would be endangered. But these fears do not constitute a legitimate "casus belli." That must be looked for elsewhere, and apparently the Italian Government is anxiously seeking it.

The final decision cannot long be delayed. Accidents may precipitate it. At present, the Italian Government is not able to allege any question of life or death. It still has at least to pretend to have a decent respect for the opinion of mankind. And with the just cause of war so hard to find, under the suspicion, as Italy would so surely be, of waiting in the spirit almost of a blackmailer until the hour came to strike a crippled Austria, we can well believe Ferrero when he says that "Italians who love their country do not enjoy quiet slumbers in these times." Many, for other reasons than those he gives, will echo his final wish: "would that to-morrow I might awake in 1915, beyond all the horrors and danger which now weigh on our heads!"—The Nation.

Laugh and the world laughs with you—unless you are telling the joke. ***
The less some men know about anything the louder they talk about it. ***
But, alas! The things we want to do are usually the things we shouldn't. ***
Figures may not lie, but some of them get tangled up in statistics. ***