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ENGLAND'S PRIME MINISTER MAKES APPEAL TO WORKMEN TO SPEED UP AMMUNITION OUTPUT

Fortunes of Empire in the Hands of Such Men as He Now Ad- dressed--Makes Strong Appeal to Patriotism --- Demand For Men and Material on Vast Scale

Newcastle, April 21.—The British Prime Minister, Herbert H. Asquith, who so often during his Premiership has had to gloss over statements of his Cabinet colleagues, in an appeal to-night to the workmen of the Northeast coast to speed up the output of munitions of war, refrained from all reference to the drink question, declared there had been no slackness on the part of either employers or employees. Necessity for greater effort, he said, arose from the fact that an enormous quantity of ammunition was being expended and to the success of the recruiting among the workers, and as a consequence, shortage of skilled labor. This was being remedied, and the Premier foreshadowed an enlargement of the present plant and the utilization of factories otherwise engaged to do Government work with proper compensation.

The appeal was addressed almost as much to employers as to the men, although the meeting was entirely for the workers, and manufacturers were told in plain terms that they must not expect to make undue profits from Government contracts.

The Prime Minister was accorded a great ovation. He will visit some of armament works on Tyne side to-morrow.

Premier Asquith said he was here to speak not only to the men of Newcastle and of Tyne-side, but through them to the men of the Northern coast, for in no other area of the Empire, not even in Flanders or France were the natural fortunes of Britain or her success more intimately bound up, than with the efforts and energy and with the patriotism and self-devotion of those like his hearers. Such men the Premier continued were specially called by the supreme exigencies of the time and by their own capacities and opportunities to render their best services to the State. We tried said Asquith without success to minimize the conflict, but our honor, our security, our glorious traditions, our best hopes and cherished ideals were put in issue.

The Premier declared the demand for men and material was on so vast a scale, that it might be said without exaggeration that the whole nation was taking part in the war. Armies fighting at front like armies which were being brought into being were drawn to degree never before known from all classes and sections of the people. There were very few houses which had not voluntarily and spontaneously contributed their best manhood to the forces of the Crown. Men who were producing material were in its true sense, as sailors and soldiers fighters and combatants in this national war. No man was worthy the name of British citizen who was not taking his part in it. In the early days of the war said the Premier the Government had appealed for recruits and had obtained the largest and finest body of men who had ever followed the colors. They came not for adventure or for glory said the Premier but in a spirit which enabled us to make good. Our casualties can be described only as the spirit of self-sacrifice. The same spirit is needed in the departments of war with which we are dealing to-night. I am not here to allege remissness

BRITISH OFFICIAL FRENCH OFFICIAL Semi-Weekly

British Capture German Position —Both Sides Lost Heavily— Great Activity Among Air Craft —Stiff Hand-to-hand Fighting

London, April 20.—The semi-weekly narrative written by an officer at headquarters of the British Army in France, under date April 19, was given out to-day by the Official Press Bureau.

The writer reports the capture by the British of a German position on the hill to the west of Zwarteleue. Both belligerents lost many men. He also reports increased activity in the Army heavier-than-air service, and says four German aeroplanes were brought down within three days.

The officer's account says that improvement in the weather since last report has resulted in increased activity of both our own and the enemy's air service. Advantages in exchanges have been with us.

Early on the 15th the enemy shelled our trenches near St. Eloi, heavily exploding a mine, which injured some of our parapets. No attack followed and the damage was repaired.

On the evening of the 17th we exploded a mine under Hill Number 60 on Ypres, connecting with the railway to West Zwarteleue. This was followed up by an attack which gained possession of the whole of the enemy's trenches on the Hill. The enemy suffered heavily from the explosion, and we took two officers and fifteen men prisoners in spite of heavy bombardment, toward the morning, and followed this at 6.30 a.m. with a determined counter-attack. This attack was pressed home, and stiff, hand-to-hand fighting followed. Our infantry with great gallantry and determination, and well supported by artillery, drove off the enemy with complete success. Our losses were very heavy, but the Germans suffered still more severely from our machine gun fire which caught them in close order in the open.

On April 17th the enemy renewed their attacks, making desperate efforts to regain their positions, which they succeeded in gaining a foothold on the southern slopes of the Hill, but were driven back again. At night the whole Hill was in our hands, and the ground gained had been consolidated.

This morning the enemy's attacks ceased, but they continued to bombard the Hill. In the latter fighting two more officers and 30 men were captured, making a total of four officers and forty-five men.

BRITISH DESTROY SUBMARINE E-15

London, April 20.—The British Admiralty announced to-day that the British submarine E-15 was destroyed in the Dardanelles by British boats. The submarine grounded on Kyzikos Island last Saturday, and was in danger of falling into the enemy's hands in a serviceable condition. Great efforts were made by the Turks to capture her. Attempts to destroy her by long range fire from the battleships failed.

During the night of the 18th two picked boats, that of the Triton and Majestic, manned volunteer crews and attacked the submarine, under heavy fire, rendering her useless. One picked boat was holed and sunk, but the crew was saved. Vice-Admiral Sir Roebuck speaks in the highest terms of all concerned in the gallant enterprise.

In the present war six V.C.'s out of twenty-one give to line regiments and foot guards have gone to Scottish regiments.

According to official estimates there are no fewer than nine hundred thousand married men in the King's new Army.

KITCHENER IS VERY GRATEFUL

London, April 20.—Earl Kitchener is very grateful because of the responses of the nation to his recruiting appeals, Lloyd George told the Commons this afternoon. The speaker added that the Government did not believe the war could be more successfully prosecuted by means of conscription.

He declined to answer a question concerning the purchase of breweries and distilleries by the Government, saying that the House must wait a general statement of the policy of the Government.

GERMANS CLAIM BIG SUCCESS IN AFRICA

British Lost 700 men, and Large Stores Ammunition and Many Rifles

Berlin, April 20.—Among the items given out for publication to-day by the Overseas News Agency were the following:—Special mail reports from East Africa state that in a two days' battle German troops near Pangani routed a strong force landed from a British cruiser and transports.

The British lost 700 men, among them four companies captured, besides many rifles and large stores of ammunition.

The German casualties were seven officers, thirteen men killed, fourteen officers and twenty-two men wounded.

The German aviator, Lieut. Garros, was forced to the ground yesterday at Nigelmunster, 12 kilometres north of Courral, and has been made prisoner.

The Dardanelles Can Be Forced

Rome, April 10.—Admiral Bettiolo, who several times has been Italian Minister of Marine, is quoted in an interview as declaring he always has believed and still believes the Dardanelles can be forced, although the difficulties to-day naturally are greater than they were a few years ago, and that of improvements made in the defenses under the direction of German officers.

After describing the land and sea resources of the Turco-German forces, Admiral Bettiolo added that in spite of this formidable array, ships could triumph in the end over land forces, because the long range of their artillery would enable them to destroy coast batteries while they were in such a position that shells from the enemy's guns could not reach them.

One of the essentials to success in such an operation, he said, was the complete destruction of each fortification attacked and the annihilation of its garrison by the landing of troops.

In explaining the necessity for sending troops ashore to aid the fleet, the Italian admiral said they would be expected to complete the destruction of fortifications, pursue retreating forces and discover the points from which mines and torpedoes were launched. Such a campaign, he said, should be attempted only after thorough preparation. It should be executed with daring, tempered with guidance, both of which qualities he believed were possessed by the British and French.

Occupation of the European shore would be indispensable to the mastery of the Dardanelles, in the opinion of Admiral Bettiolo, since the capture of Constantinople must be the ultimate aim of the operation.

"Once Constantinople is occupied," he said, "the last Russia could be expected to ask would be a free passage through the straits, her appearance in the Mediterranean would be preparatory to becoming a great naval power. She is well equipped to assume this position by reason of her powerful fleet, which would be able to face the greatest navies in the Mediterranean. From the Mediterranean she might be expected to expand her operations to the oceans."

Your friend will smile if you let your money talk.

WHAT ABOUT THIS CASE?

An Ex-Senator Charged With Culpably Neglect Because of a Leak in a Gasolene Tank which Caused Death of Six Men--A Vast Difference Between the Treatment Accorded this Ex- Senator and That Accorded Abram Kean by Premier Morris

Coroner Senior, sitting as a magistrate, formally held ex-Senator David Floyd Davis for the action of the Grand Jury on a charge that he was culpably negligent in connection with the deaths of six persons by the explosion of gasoline at the Crew-Levick Company's plant at Atlantic and Montauk avenues on Saturday, March 13.

The Coroner's jury laid the blame for the accident on the resident manager, Mr. Davis, on the theory that a gasoline tank was leaking. Davis to-day appeared with his counsel and furnished a bond of \$3,000 for his appearance when wanted. The bond was given by a surety company.—The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, March 26.

War benefited the Cunard Line, the year's profits permitting a ten per cent. bonus besides a ten per cent. dividend. Berlin papers please copy.—The Moncton Daily Times.

THE OPEN DOOR IN CHINA IS BRITISH GOV'T POLICY

Anglo-Japan Agreement Stands

London, April 21.—Preservation of common interest of all Powers in China by insurance of the independence and integrity of the Chinese Republic, and the principle of equal opportunities for commerce and industry of all nations in China was declared by Sir Edward Grey to be the policy of the British Government in China. Sir Edward spoke in the Commons and was asked ques-

tions concerning negotiations now going on between China and Japan, he replied that under present conditions while negotiations were still proceeding he was not able to make a decided statement. Speaking generally however he declared the policy of the British Government in China continued to be governed by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese agreement, as defined above.

Conscription in England Not Needed Kitchener Well Pleased With Recruiting

Little Information Given in Re- gard to Operations in Africa

London, April 21.—In the Commons Lloyd George gave definite answers as to whether the Government would introduce conscription. He said the Government was not of opinion there was any ground for believing the war would be more successfully prosecuted thereby and added that Kitchener was very gratified with response to his appeal for Volunteers.

Lord Curzon tried to get further information respecting operations in Mesopotamia and throughout Africa but he was little more successful than his colleagues in the Lower House. Earl

Crowe on behalf of the Government said the military authorities were opposed to giving information until reports were received from the Generals on the ground. Everything however has been told of battles in Mesopotamia. Lord Lucas who answered for the Colonies said no fighting had occurred in Nyassaland since the Germans were defeated in September, while in Northern Kamerun, British and French forces were dealing with the German stronghold. Along remainder of the frontier there were many minor engagements. Very considerable losses had been inflicted on the Germans.

RHINE POSITIONS BOMBARDED BY FRENCH AERIAL SQUADRONS

MANNHEIM AND HABSHEIM STATIONS SHELLED AND FORAGE STORES AT MANNHEIM DESTROYED

London, April 21.—Two French aerial squadrons attacked railway positions along the Rhine on Monday, says a Zurich correspondent, bombarding successfully Mannheim and Habsheim stations. Immense forage stores at Mannheim were set on fire and buildings and contents completely destroyed.

A short time ago a travelling menagerie was stationed in a town where a good number of boys were loafing. One of them, a thin and raggedurchin thought he would like a peep at the show, so got down on his hands and knees, pushed his head under the canvas, and was evidently enjoying himself, when the mahager came along and pulled him out, saying, "Did you know what we do with boys like you? We make meat of them for the lions. Here, Peter, throw him into the lion's cage!"

The boy, looking up at him, said: "Look here, guv-nor, I tell yer what. Let me see the show for nothing and I'll have all the fattest boys in the place a-crawling under the canvas to-morrow night!"

There'll come a thrashing time for those who sow wild oats.

ITALY NEARING THE VORTEX

Copenhagen, April 20.—Special messages from Vienna state that great excitement prevails there owing to information received from Trentino. It is believed that war with Italy is imminent. The Italian Embassy is said to be prepared for departure.

Six Torpedo Boats Essay the Dardanelles

Says a Constantinople Despatch, But it Fails to Say, What the Result of Attempt Was

Constantinople, April 21.—An official statement issued to-day by the War Office says: It is now known definitely that six torpedo boats attempted to penetrate the Dardanelles on Monday night. There has been no previous announcement of a concerted effort on Monday night by vessels of the Allied fleet to run the Straits, and the above dispatch fails to disclose what the result of the attempt was.

British Success Great Importance

Mazebrouck, France, April 21.—Emphasis is given to the importance of the success gained by the British troops near Ypres, by details received here regarding the operations. The captured position possesses considerable strategic importance and had been defended by the Germans with desperate gallantry for weeks.

He who gets rich quick is apt to go broke in a hurry.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) — Fresh West to North West winds fair to-day and on Thursday.
Cape Race (noon) — Wind S.W., light, dense fog, heard nothing pass.
Roper's (noon) — Bar 29.40, Ther 64.