

THE EVENING ADVOCATE.

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To-Day's Cables

PEACE MEETING ENDS IN RIOT

BALTIMORE, M.D.—A mass meeting held here to-night, under the auspices of the American League against Militarism, ended in a riot, a counter demonstration being organized on the pavement. At the Academy Music in which Dr. David Starr Jordan, an ardent Pacifist, was speaking, the crowd took matters into its own hands, and let by some militia men, broke into the theatre, marched down the aisles waving an American flag. Twenty men were clubbed, four of them were taken to hospital and fourteen others arrested.

TURKS NOW IN FULL RETREAT

LONDON, April 2.—The War Office reports the frustration by the British of the Turkish attempts to envelope the British near Deltawash, 35 miles north of Baghdad and says the Turks are now in full retreat. Turkish attacks on the Caucasus front near Alma, which lies northeast of Erzingan have been put down by Russians. Heavy Austrian attacks which are reported to have met failure are reported by Rome to have taken place on the Gorizia sector of the Austro-Italian theatre. Violent artillery activity continues east of Gorizia and on the Carso front. There is no change in the situation in Macedonia.

WIRELESS PLANT IN SALVADOR

GUATEMALA CITY, April 2.—It is reported that German Jesuits are concentrating on Mexico and Salvador's frontier. It is also reported a wireless telegraph plant has been received in Salvador from Mexico, by which it is possible to communicate with Germany.

THE EMPIRE FIRST

LONDON, April 2.—A despatch from Adelaide, Australia says: "Addressing a big gathering at Port Adelaide, consisting largely of water-side workers, Premier Hughes strongly urged the Australians to do their duty to the Empire. He said that after the war there might be a cleavage in the party now united behind the Government. In that event he would stand for the people's cause but while the war lasted he was for the Empire alone. The meeting which was at first hostile, subsequently cheered Hughes.

TAFT SAYS THE STATES IS READY

NEW YORK, April 2.—Wm. Howard Taft, returning to New York to-day after what he said was the longest and most strenuous journey he has taken since he left the White House, asserted that the people of the South and Southwest are ready for war, and that the United States must enter the conflict wholeheartedly. Mr. Taft spoke publicly in eleven cities in nine States from Virginia to Missouri in behalf of the programme of the League to Enforce Peace and urged upon the people the necessity of preparation for war. Unless the war continues a year longer an American army cannot be placed in the trenches of Europe, the former President said, but the Government can bid with food supplies, money, and credit, and with the navy in suppressing submarines.

DISCOVERER OF ANTI-TOXIN DEAD

LONDON, April 2.—The Exchange Telegraph Hague correspondent says that German papers report the death of Professor Emil von Behring, of the University of Marburg, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin.

ARRIVED SAFELY

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Cunard line steamship Carpathia, from a British port, arrived at quarantine last night.

Germany, In Adversity, Misleads and Terrorises

Her Losses In Submarines Are Imposing a Heavy Drain On Her Finances and Material Resources.

LONDON, April 2.—In discussing German submarine warfare with the Associated Press to-day, Archibald S. Hurd, a well known writer on naval subjects said: Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of the Navy, struggling against adversity, and aware of the contempt the new methods of warfare, have brought the service to have his fellow countrymen mislead, and terrorize neutrals. What would the world have thought had he mentioned the number of submarines, which have been lost in a matter of only two months and the stated casualties they represented as given in casualties. There is still a tendency to speak of German submarines as boats. Some times they are referred to as little boats. In fact some of them are as big as men-of-war which Germans themselves have been in the habit of describing as cruisers. Their displacement ranges from over 800 to

1200 tons and the outlay for construction runs from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The crew of each vessel numbers thirty men or upwards. Submarines in proportion to their size are the most expensive ships ever built, consequently these losses impose a heavy drain on Germany's finances, material resources, labor, and man-power. If salvation is to come to Germany in time to rescue her from her doom it must come soon, as it is confessed that her submarine piracy is the only means. The German Naval Secretary has been forced to make a further effort to represent a piracy campaign on the forty million tons of the ships of the Allies and neutrals as the success which was to realize all the expectations. In contrast with the total tonnage quoted above, he gives inflated figures for February depredations, and conceals the number of submarines which have found their "bourne from which no pirate's vessel ever returns."

A JEWIST REPUBLIC FOR HOLY LAND

NEW YORK, April 2.—Editorials in Jewish newspapers here demanding a Jewish Republic in the Holy Land were approved by speakers at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Congress last night. Dr. Nahum Syrkin declaring that the events of the last few days have created such a possibility for the Jews in Palestine. "British troops," said Dr. Syrkin, "are now at the gates of the Holy Land." English public opinion is for giving Palestine to the Jews. It is therefore necessary to call a Congress of American Jews to express their opinions and demands concerning Palestine. At this historical moment it is a crime to postpone the Congress.

AT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Congress meets in extraordinary session to-day to decide the question of war with Germany. First comes a struggle between the Democrats and Republicans over the organization of the House. With that completed, Congress will be ready to hear President Wilson's message on the most serious international crisis that has confronted the nation since the Civil War. Sentiment at the Capitol apparently predominated for a declaration of war, or a declaration that a state of war exists. Pacifists in both House and Senate were to be heard from, but few believed that opposition would be effective. All signs early to-day pointed to a rather speedy democratic victory in the House by the reelection of Champ Clark as Speaker over the Republican candidate, and the resultant dictation of committees by democrats. President Wilson's message was written, and his appearance before Congress only awaited the official notice that the House had effected an organization and that both Houses were ready to hear him.

RUSSIAN WORKERS DENOUNCE KAISER

LONDON, April 2.—Emperor and Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg were bitterly denounced by Deputy Skabeloff, Vice-President of the Council of Workmen, Soldiers and Delegates, during a demonstration in front of the Duma building, according to a Petrograd despatch to Reuter. Deputy Skabeloff, addressing the thousands of soldiers, and civilians who took part in the demonstration said: "To the hypocritical greeting sent Russian revolutionists by Wilhelm and Bethmann we can only reply with the bayonet. We cannot shake hands with the German people until they have rid themselves of the cursed Hohenzollern and Bethmann."

READ THE ADVOCATE

THE CAPTURE OF HENDICOURT

LONDON, April 1.—(Official)—Hendicourt was captured by our troops yesterday evening and considerable progress has since been made eastward of the village. A few additional prisoners and machine guns fell into our hands. We gained possession of the village of Marteville Vermand Soyecourt with little opposition from the enemy, and forced his troops to retire from St. Emille under fire of our artillery. We then occupied the village. Today our advance was resumed along the valley of the Colene River and the villages of Jean-court, Hervilly and Hendicourt were captured by our troops. Further north we carried two hostile posts in the neighborhood of Ecourt and St. Mein in spite of considerable resistance, other posts held by enemy west of Heinin-Sur-Ceget were rushed by a small party of our troops, who after killing or capturing the whole garrison withdrew with prisoners and hostile guns. We carried out successful raids this morning and during the night. Northeast of Neuville St. Vaast, east of Loos and north of Ypres, several dugouts and machine guns were destroyed and prisoners taken. Early this morning a small hostile raiding party in the neighborhood of Neuville St. Vaast failed to reach our trenches. Successful work was carried out by our airplanes, yesterday in spite of unfavorable weather. One hostile machine was driven down out of control. Two of ours are missing. The only village along the British front in France by the name of Hendicourt is Hendicourt, east of Lagnicourt, and lying northeast of Croiselles, around which there has been much fighting lately. Hendicourt is a few miles north of Roisel, about 15 miles N. W. of St. Quentin.

RECONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS IN AFRICA

LONDON, April 1.—The War Office announces that since the advent of the rainy season all extensive operations in East Africa is stopped. Advantage has been taken of this to reconstruct railway communications damaged by the retreating Germans. The whole German territory north of the Central Railway has been transferred from the military to the provisional civil administration.

Traveller: "Ah, Miss Blithely, if you want to see Nature at its best you should take a trip through the pine-woods of Norway!" Miss Blithely: "Wouldn't it be grand? And I do so dote on pineapple."

Last Night's Cables

The British Troops Are Now Three Miles From St. Quentin

The Total German Prisoners Captured the First Three Months of This Year Number 79 Officers and 4,600 Men.

LONDON, April 1.—Heavy fighting took place west of St. Quentin resulting in the capture by the British of the village of Savy, later the British troops attacked Savy Wood, about a mile from the village, and only three miles from St. Quentin, and occupied the position. An official report from the British Headquarters in France which records these successes announced the capture by the British of Vendelles, lying further north of Epehy and Peizeire to the southeast of Hendicourt. The report reads: During the month of March we have taken in raids, local operations and in the course of the enemy's withdrawal, 1239 German prisoners, including 16 officers, and have captured 3 field guns, 25 trench mortars, a quantity of war material. The total German prisoners captured the first three months of this year number 79 officers and 4600 men. We captured the village of Savy this

morning, four miles west St. Quentin, after considerable fighting, taking 61 prisoners and 2 machine guns. The enemy's casualties were heavy in killed and wounded. 70 German dead were counted on the front of a single battalion. This afternoon Savy Wood a mile northeast of the village was successfully attacked and is now in our possession. We captured Vendelles last night and this morning Epehy and Peizeire, together with a few prisoners. We also made further progress to the northwest of Croiselles. Parties of our troops entered the enemy's trenches in the night and morning north of Roelincourt and northeast of Neuville and St. Vaast, southwest of Givency. On the Arras sector a few more prisoners were taken and many casualties inflicted on the enemy. There was considerable air activity yesterday and many fights. Two German airplanes were destroyed and three driven down. One of ours is missing.

HUNS CLAIM MORE PIRACIES

BERLIN, April 1.—In addition to the submarine success already published, the month of March, says an official statement published today by the German Admiralty, 34 steamers, two sailing ships and 14 fishing craft aggregating 90,000 tons gross were sunk by German submarines, of this total 24 were British vessels, one of which was an auxiliary cruiser displacing at least 8,000 tons.

RUSSIANS REGAIN LOST POSITIONS

PETROGRAD, April 1.—After making repeated attacks the Austrian forces yesterday were successful in penetrating the Russian trenches in the region of Kirilbaba in the South-eastern Carpathians, says a Russian official issued today, but they were ejected by a Russian counter-attack and the position restored. Near Odobochti in Southern Moldavia, a Teutonic airship was destroyed by Russian airplanes and anti-aircraft guns.

CONTINUE TO MAKE PROGRESS

LONDON, April 1.—British troops on the Somme front yesterday continued to make progress notwithstanding the stubborn resistance offered by the Germans, says a telegraph from Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France. Due east of Peronne Genl. Haig's forces advanced to a point four miles west of the Cambrai-St. Quentin road. Further south they have forced the Germans back to within four miles of the centre of St. Quentin. The despatch says our progress for the past 24 hours was continued with enemy opposition weaker along the southern part of the front. Every advance in the northern part is to be won by a hand fight. In East Peronne the British seized a hill which brings them within four miles of Cambria on the St. Quentin road. Further south the advance reached a point four miles from the centre of St. Quentin in the triangle.

HUNS ADMIT BRITISH GAINS

BERLIN, April 1.—British troops after tenacious fighting in which they suffered heavy losses yesterday, pushed their lines into the German positions on the Somme to a depth of nearly two miles, says an official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff. The British advance was in the region between the Peronne-Duzencourt road and the lowlands of Omignon stream on which towns of Jeancourt and Vermand are situated.

RUSSIANS TAKE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

PARIS, April 1.—A delegation of officers and soldiers of Russian regiments serving on the French front, headed by Col. Count Ignatoff, military attaché to the Russian Embassy, took the oath of allegiance to the new Russian Government at the Russian Church in Paris today. The oath was administered by High Priest Smirnof in the presence of A. P. Isvolsky, the Russian Ambassador.

SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

WASHINGTON, Mar. 31.—Two British steamers, Snowdon Range and Booth Liner Crispin, both with Americans aboard of whom a number are unaccounted for, were reported to the State Department today to have been sunk without warning by a submarine. On the Crispin the torpedoed which struck the engine room killed five men, two of whom were believed to have been Americans.

THE CONGRESS MEETS TO-DAY

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Congress is called to an extraordinary session by President Wilson and will meet tomorrow to determine the most important issue before the Legislative representatives of the people of the United States since the Civil War. It is considered a foregone conclusion that it either will declare war against Germany or declare that a state of war exists because of Germany's aggressions on the seas. Pres. Wilson completed the message he will deliver to Congress, and is ready to address the joint session as soon as he gets word that both Houses are organized and ready to hear him. Either before or directly after he addresses Congress the President is expected to confer with the leaders of both Houses regarding specific legislation desired by the administration of war and navy departments continued today their preliminary preparations of measures and are ready with the recommendation to further strengthen the army and navy to be submitted soon as Congress decides whether the nation will go to war with Germany. There is little doubt that the war resolution will be passed by a large majority of both houses. There are little groups of pacifists opposed to the war except to resist invasion who will vote and probable talk against any warlike move, there are other groups who have their ideas about what the U. S. should do in the present situation, but none is strong enough to prevent action nor seriously impede progress. In the House, there probably will be no persistent action unless it comes from the members who favor more for reaction than acting. That the President recommends the Senate is now called to rule the limit of debate if the small groups undertake to delay action. Efforts are certain to be made to put thro a universal military training bill even if the Pres. does not endorse it, there will be much opposition to it particularly if the belief gains currency that such legislation will pave the way to sending an expeditionary force to European battlefields. Hundreds of telegrams are pouring into the capital today bearing upon the question of war legislation. Many speak against war and many favor quick decisive action. Some attributed the flood of messages to an organized anti-war propaganda.

PRO-GERMANISM ON THE DECLINE

LONDON, Mar. 31.—The belief was expressed in well informed quarters that at no other time of the war has there been greater possibility of any Anglo-Swedish agreement than at present. This is the result, it is declared of defeat of great active pro-German elements in Sweden.

FRENCH ATTACK SUCCESSFUL

PARIS, Mar. 31.—French troops last night successfully attacked the German positions south of Ailette Piver and made important progress eastward, the War Office announces today. The French advance was secured to the east of the line running from Neuville Sur Margival to Vrechy north east of Soissons.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS

PARIS, April 1.—A French official report says the French have made progress along both banks of the Ailette River and also pushed forward in the region north and east of Margival.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED

PARIS, April 1.—An official communication states that northeast of Soissons the artillery has been active the State Department today to have been sunk without warning by a submarine. On the Crispin the torpedoed which struck the engine room killed five men, two of whom were believed to have been Americans.

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