

A. English

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II. No 121.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, MAY 31, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

UNITED STATES GREATLY PERTURBED

Over Dissatisfying German Note -- Grave Situation Been Created -- Lusitania was Unarmed, Says U. S. -- Prompt Answer to Germany Will be Sent by Pres. Wilson

Washington, May 31.—Germany's reply to the American Note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than 100 American lives, produced a feeling of profound disappointment and dissatisfaction.

Gerard arrived just before midnight and will be placed before the President early to-morrow. There will be a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday.

GERMANY DISAVOWS ANY INTENTION

Of Warring on Peaceful Shipping -- Where Damage is Done to Such Ample Indemnity Will be Paid

Germany Maintains Lusitania Armed -- Recalls Proposals to End Submarine War To Which Germany Agreed

Berlin, May 30.—Germany withholds its final decision on the demands advanced by the United States Government in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania, until receipt of an answer from the United States to the Note which Herr von Jagow, Foreign Minister, has delivered to Ambassador Gerard, in reply to the American Note received by the German Government on May 15th.

war zone, which are not guilty of hostile acts, to attacks by submarine or aeroplane; that they are investigating the circumstances in connection with the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulfight; that in all cases where neutral vessels, through no fault of their own, have been damaged, Germany will pay indemnification.

in self-defence in seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposition, to protect the lives of its soldiers by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

Paris, May 29.—The French War Office gave out a report on the progress of hostilities as follows: "In the region north of Arras there occurred last night a very violent artillery engagement. The enemy bombarded particularly our positions on the heights of Lorette. The night attack made it possible for us to make further progress to the east of the roadway between Ala, Noulette and Souchez. At about midnight the German counter-attack on our trenches at Ablain St. Nazaire was easily repulsed.

TO TAKE THE FIELD SERBS AGAIN

Geneva, May 31.—News from Belgrade says that the Serbian army has been re-organized and intends taking the offensive.

White Star Liner "Megantic" Sends Out Frantic S.O.S. Call

Was Chased by Submarine On Irish Coast—But Escaped

Queenstown, May 30.—The White Star liner Megantic, with a large number of passengers from Liverpool to Montreal, was chased by a submarine off the south coast of Ireland this morning, but escaped.

Victor and George Exchange Greetings

London, May 30.—King Victor Emmanuel and King George have exchanged telegrams over Italy's entry into the war. The message of the Italian King says: "Ancient traditional friendship between the Italian and British people has now been strengthened by the bonds of blood. We, war against a common enemy with ardent hope for victory. I send your Majesty my cordial and friendly salutation."

Latest Report From Field Marshal Sir John French

London, May 30.—A communication from Sir John French says: "Since my last communication on May 26th we have made a further small gain east of Festubert. Otherwise, all has been quiet on our front."

ITALIANS

Rome, May 30 (official).—On the frontier in Tyrol and Trentino the combat continues between our artillery, placed on our works at Tana, and the plateau of Asiago and Laverne and that of the enemy, who still responds vigorously. However, the Austrian forts of Luserna, Busa, and Spitzverle are seriously damaged.

Italians Capture Town of Storo and Bombard Piva

Geneva, May 29.—The Italians, after a severe fight along the frontier north of Lake Idro, have captured the town of Storo and are now bombarding Piva.

GERMANY SUBMITS HER REPLY TO AMERICA ON THE LUSITANIA INCIDENT

Cunard Company Held Directly Responsible for The Great Loss of Life -- Ammunition Carried Contrary to American Law -- Lusitania Also Was Armed and Listed as Auxiliary Cruiser

Berlin, May 31.—The following is the text of the German Note: "The undersigned has the honor to submit to Ambassador Gerard the following answer to the communication of May 15 regarding injury to American interests through the German submarine warfare. The Imperial Government has subjected the communication of the American Government to a thorough investigation. It entertains also a keen wish to cooperate in a frank and friendly way to clearing up possible misunderstanding which may have arisen in the relations between the two Governments through events mentioned by the American Government."

Germany's Reply Greatly Disappointing To Uncle Sam

Washington, May 31.—Germany's reply to the U. S. Note has produced a feeling of profound disappointment and dissatisfaction. The situation between both countries is considered grave, and the result is anxiously awaited.

Naval Losses At Gallipoli And Sheerness

London, May 30.—Forty-nine men of the crew of the battleship Majestic were lost when that vessel was torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula on May 27th.

Naval Battle In the Adriatic Italians Victors

Rome, May 29.—In a naval fight which took place on the 24th Austrians were defeated; torpedo boat S-70 and the destroyers Scharfmetel, Vanora, and Ozepele, were seriously damaged.

Austrian Airmen Bombard Venice

Vienna, May 30.—In an air raid on Venice on Friday night, a large number of bombs were dropped, causing several extensive fires in and near an arsenal. Another bomb caused an explosion in Fort Nicholas.

Canadians Safely Arrive at Plymouth

London, May 29.—The Saxonia, with the 25th Battalion from Halifax, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

Turks Claim Big Successes

Constantinople, May 30.—The following official statement was issued to-day: "We took the centre of the enemy's fortified trenches at Avi Burnu this morning. After a bayonet attack at about 1000 metres previously occupied by the enemy, while 400 metres beyond, one of our aviators dropped bombs successfully on the enemy's trenches."

Theophilis Braga Elected President Portuguese Republic

Lisbon, May 30.—Theophilis Braga, who was Provisional President of Portugal, following the revolution which resulted in the abdication of King Manuel, was yesterday elected President of the Republic.

Steamer Tullochmoor Sunk by Submarine

Barry, Wales, May 30.—The British steamer Tullochmoor was shelled and sunk by a German submarine to-day. The crew escaped, and landed here. She was in ballast from Genoa for South Shields.

GERMANY RUSHES TROOPS SOUTHWARD

Berne, May 31.—Travelers from Austria report that a large number of trains loaded with German troops, chief of infantry and artillery are moving to Southern Tyrol. Tansbruck is crowded with German soldiers.

from its agents and neutral passengers that for a considerable time practically all the more valuable merchantmen had been equipped with cannon, ammunition and other weapons and manned with persons who have been specially trained to serving guns.

The Lusitania, too, according to information received, here had cannon aboard which were mounted and cancelled below decks. The Imperial Government further directs particular attention of the American Government to the fact that in the British Admiralty's confidential instruction, issued February, 1915, recommended its mercantile shipping, not only to seek protection under neutral flags and distinguishing marks, but also, while thus disguised to attack German submarines by ramming. As a special incitation to merchantmen to destroy German submarines the British Government also offered high prizes and rewards have already been paid.

The Imperial Government in view of these facts, undoubtedly known to it is unable to regard British merchantmen in the zone of naval operations, specified by the Admiralty staff of the German navy as undefended. German commanders, consequently are no longer able to observe the customary regulations of the prize law which they before always followed. Finally, the Imperial Government must point out particularly that the Lusitania on her last trip, as on earlier occasions, carried Canadian troops and war material, including no less than 50,000 cases of ammunition, intended for the destruction of brave German soldiers, who are fulfilling their duty with self-sacrifice and devotion to the Fatherland's service.

The German Government believes it was acting in justified self defence by seeking with all the means of warfare at its disposal to protect the lives of its soldiers, by destroying ammunition intended for the enemy. The British shipping company must have been aware of the danger to which passengers aboard the Lusitania were exposed, under these conditions. The company embarking them notwithstanding this, attempted to use the lives of American citizens as a protection for the ammunition aboard acted against the clear provisions of American law, which expressly prohibits the forwarding of passengers on ships carrying ammunition and provides a penalty therefore. The company, therefore, is wantonly guilty of the death of so many passengers.

There can be no doubt, according to the definite report of the submarine commander, which further is confirmed by all other information, that the quick sinking of the Lusitania is primarily attributable to an explosion of the ammunition shipment, caused by the torpedo. The Lusitania's passengers would, otherwise, in all human probability have been saved. The Imperial Government considers the above mentioned facts important enough to recommend them to the attentive examination of the American Government. The Imperial Government, while withholding its final decision on the demands advanced in connection with the sinking of the Lusitania until receipt of an answer from the American Government, feels impelled in conclusion to recall here and now that it took cognizance with satisfaction of the mediatory proposals submitted by the United States to Berlin and London as a basis for a "modus vivendi" for conducting of a maritime warfare between Germany and Great Britain.

The Imperial Government by its readiness to enter upon the discussion of these proposals then demonstrated its good intentions in an ample fashion. The realization of these proposals was defeated, as is well-known, by the declinatory attitude of the British Government.

One of the most important things about the Golden Horn at the present moment is that in it lies the Turkish naval arsenal.

RUSSIA MAKES ANOTHER BIG HAUL

Takes 32,000 Prisoners

Petrograd, May 30 (official).—The great battle between Sienawa and Przemysl is still undecided. On May 28th strong enemy attacks between Przemysl and the great marshes of the Dniester and beyond the Dniester to Dwina were repulsed.

Crew Rescued And Taken to Port

London, May 31.—Chief officer and sixteen men of the steamer Ethiope, torpedoed in the English Channel, have been rescued by the Steamer Wiltshire and taken to Havre. The steamer Saxonia took the Captain and sixteen members of the crew of the Ethiope into Falmouth, Saturday, and they reported that the other sixteen men of the crew were supposed to be afloat in the ship's boats.

Towed Crew Forty Miles

London, May 31.—Crew of eight men of the Russian ship Mars arrived at Aberdeen after a perilous voyage. The ship was shelled and set on fire by a German submarine off Fair Island, Shetlands. The submarine towed the crew in a small boat for forty miles and then cut them adrift without warning.

French's Hopeful But Ambiguous Words

London, May 30.—Field Marshal French, in an address to the troops which took place in the second battle of Ypres, which he described as one of the most desperate fighting of the war, declared that they had done much to shorten the war.

Constantinople Official Reports

Constantinople, May 31.—The following official statement has been issued at the War Office: "On front and rear of Arburnu the enemy made unsuccessful efforts to prevent us from reinforcing the trenches we had captured in the centre of his position. At Seddul Bahr the enemy seems engaged in filling gaps made on May 25. Our Anatolian batteries on the Narrows violently bombarded the enemy's positions at Seddul Bahr. To-day (Sunday) nothing of importance occurred at other points. Swiss Government decided to mobilize first and third divisions of reserves numbering about 70,000 men."

Albanians Attack Serbian Frontier Blockhouses and Posts

Paris, May 31.—A Havas despatch from Nish says, strong Albanian bands attacked Serbian blockhouses in the region of Mahoum, on May 26, at same time several hundred Albanians attacked frontier posts between Rastelitz and Ektirovitz with machine guns. In both cases the Albanians were repulsed.

Italian Troops Occupy Val Dagna

Geneva, May 31.—Italian troops have occupied Italians number it is estimated 650,000, with seventy batteries. Austro-German losses on the Italian front to date said to have been about 1800 killed, 3,000 wounded and 1,000 prisoners.