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Germans Pressing French Hard North West of Verdun

Germans Have Captured According to Berlin the Entire System of Trenches on Northern Slope of Hill 304—French Are Said to Have Lost Heavily Here

PARIS CLAIMS HUNS REPULSED EAST OF HILL

On Russian Front the Germans Launch an Unsuccessful Offensive South of Iliukst—In Asia Minor Turks Are Compelled to Withdraw From Trenches Region of Erzingan

LONDON, May 9.—The entire system of trenches on the northern slope of Hill 304, north-west of Verdun, has been captured by the Germans, according to Berlin. The French in this fighting suffered extraordinary losses, and in addition 40 officers and 1,280 soldiers were made prisoners. Paris reports that east of the hill the Germans were driven out from the communicating trenches, which they had previously penetrated and that west of the Hill the German assault against the French positions on Hill 287 was put down by French fire. Heavy bombardment is in progress against Avocourt Wood and the entire region of Hill 304, while east of Verdun, in the Woerpe, artillery activity continues vigorously. Around Thiamont Farm, north of Verdun, the French attack broke down and 300 men were made prisoners.

The Germans on the Russian front launched an offensive south of Iliukst against the Russians, but met with no success. In Galicia, north-west of Tarnopol, the Russians captured a mine crater from the Germans.

In the fighting in Asia Minor the Russians have compelled the Turks to withdraw from their entire first line of trenches in the region of Erzingan.

Attacks by the Austrians against the Italians at Marmolada, Falzarogo and other sectors have been repulsed. Bombardment in the Adamello region continues. Heretofore the Italians have destroyed an Austrian defence work on Coltopet.

The Turkish cruiser Breslau is reported by Petrograd to have been captured by the British. The town is described as an unfortified health station.

The Entente Allied line in France has been strengthened by the arrival of Australian and New Zealand troops, who have taken over a portion of the front.

Whose Your Favorite?

PARIS, May 8.—A Havas despatch from Athens says that several pretenders to the throne of Albania are conducting an active propaganda. They are said to include Prince Cyrille of Bulgaria; Prince William of Wied, former ruler of the country who has the support of the Austrians; Assif Pasha who is supported by part of the Albanians; and the young Turk Basri Bey, who contends that a Turk should be selected as the Albanian sovereign.

It was reported several weeks ago that Prince William of Wied, who fled from Albania in 1914, after a short reign was again proclaimed ruler of the country.

President Resigns

SANTO DOMINGO, May 8.—General Jimenes, President of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has been restored and congress will appoint a Provisional President.

In view of the serious situation here American marines, fully equipped, were landed to-day, in the outskirts of the city. The French armoured cruiser Marsellaise arrived in port this morning.

General Townshend And Forces Now At Bagdad

NEW YORK, May 8.—A News Agency despatch from Amsterdam to-day, says that Gen. Townshend, Commander of the British force which surrendered to the Turks at Kut el Amara, and four Generals of his staff, have arrived at Bagdad, and according to Constantinople despatches to-day, they are being shown every consideration by the Turks.

Collided With Fire Island Lightship

NEW YORK, May 8.—The steamship Philadelphia reported to-day that she had collided with the Fire Island Lightship outside this port, and is bringing the lightship to New York.

Four more leaders of the Irish revolt have been executed.

GOT IN HIMSELF



If They Are Their Career Will Be Short

Steamship Venezia Reports Being Chased by German Raiders in Atlantic—British Embassy at Washington Making Investigation in Matter—British Cruisers Will Quickly Round Them Up

NEW YORK, May 8.—The steamship Venezia here from Bordeaux with forty American citizens aboard, was fired upon and chased for several hours by two commerce raiders, while off the coast, according to a story related when the vessel docked.

The Captain and members of the crew were reticent when questioned, concerning the attack upon the vessel, but Americans on board, who were employed in caring for horses transported on the Venezia's last voyage eastward, vouched for the accuracy of the story. According to these men the Venezia encountered the commerce raiders on April 28, three days out from Bordeaux.

Captain Gaunt, Naval attaché of the British Embassy at Washington to-day investigated the report that German commerce raiders are operating in the transatlantic steamship lanes. Gaunt obtained from Captain Boniface a statement showing the exact latitude and longitude in which the raiders were sighted. The Naval attaché said that he intended to wire to Halifax, so that British cruisers now in American waters would be warned. They will know in Halifax if any of our cruisers or auxiliaries are in the region reported by Captain Boniface said Gaunt.

"If these are really German raiders that have escaped from Kiel, they will have a short lease of life. We will do everything possible to clear the ocean lanes quickly."

Sullivan Released

LONDON, May 8.—Jas. M. Sullivan, former U. S. Minister at Santo Domingo, who was arrested, following the recent uprising in Ireland, notified the American Embassy here from Dublin to-day that he had been released.

Anzacs in France

LONDON, May 8.—Australian and New Zealand troops have arrived in France and have taken over a portion of the front.

This was announced in an official statement to-night.

The Voice of the People

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A standing army of 250,000 men, provided by the Senate Amendment to the Army Bill, was rejected in the House to-day by 221 to 122.

The House Bill provided for 140,000.

Redmond Appeals for Clemency

Irish Leader Asks Asquith to Stop Putting to Death Irish Rebels—Points to What Was Done in South Africa—Says Death Sentences Are Bitterly Denounced

LONDON, May 8.—The Irish question was again raised in the Commons to-day by Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist, who attacked the Government last week on account of putting to death the leaders of the Dublin uprising.

In response to a question from Ginnell, Premier Asquith said that he could not give any undertaking that no more men would be put to death before an opportunity would be given for discussion of the matter in the Commons.

On receiving this reply, Ginnell shouted "murder, murder." John Redmond, the Irish leader, put a question to Asquith which suggested that continuance of military executions in Ireland was causing rapidly increasing bitterness and exasperation among a section of the population which had no sympathy with the insurrection. He asked whether, following the precedent set by General Botha in South Africa, the Premier would cause a stop to be put to executions.

Asquith replied that from the very first Redmond had been urging upon the Government questions which had not fallen on unwilling ears, in favor of clemency for rank and file. Asquith had to say that General Maxwell had been in direct personal communication with the Cabinet on the subject.

LONDON, May 8.—Four more leaders of the Irish revolt have been sentenced to death by a Dublin court-martial and executed, according to an official statement issued to-day. They were Michael Mallon and J. J. Hueston. Nineteen others concerned in the insurrection were sentenced to death, but the sentences were commuted to various terms of penal servitude. On three others, prison terms were imposed. Two were acquitted.

DUBLIN, May 8.—Father Walters, President of the Catholic University School here, died to-day from gunshot wounds. He was shot while standing in the doorway of the school during the disturbances.

DUBLIN, May 9.—The court-martial sitting on the Sinn Feiners completed their work. All Government employees in Ireland are being ordered to report their recent movements in view of the fact that a number of minor officials are known to have been members of the Sinn Fein Party.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

States Will Accept New Assurances

Text of Reply to Germany is That States Will Rely Upon the Scrupulous Execution Henceforth of the Now Altered Policy of the German Government

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The following is a text of the Note cabled to-day by Secy. Lansing to Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, with instructions to deliver it to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Note of the Imperial German Government, under date May 4, 1916, received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is noted as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operation of the fighting forces of the belligerents, and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea, limitations to recognize the rules of international law, upon which the Government of the United States has insisted throughout the months which have elapsed since the Imperial Government announced on Feb'y 4th, 1915, its submarine policy, which is now happily abandoned. The Government of the United States has been contently guided and restrained by motives of friendship, its patient efforts being to have an amicable settlement of the critical questions arising from the policy. In accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of that policy, which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon the scrupulous execution of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany."

LONDON, May 8.—The German Government has already issued new orders to the commanders of the German submarines, in accordance with concessions set forth in reply to the American Note, according to the Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The United States Note to Germany is practically completed and probably will go forward to Berlin to-day. It is understood that it will be a brief information to Germany that as long as the new instructions to submarine commanders are observed, diplomatic relations will be continued, but that the United States cannot allow Germany to dictate its negotiations with Great Britain.

Peace Talk Not Taken Seriously

The Allies Are Out to Win This War and Overthrow Prussian Militarism—The Very Suggestion of a Draw is Abhorrent Says the Daily Telegraph

LONDON, May 9.—London newspapers refuse to accept seriously the peace talk which has followed the publication of the German Note to Washington outlining the position of the Allies in regard to the peace proposals.

The Daily Telegraph says: "The Entente Powers are out to win this war and overthrow Prussian militarism. No, inconclusive peace will suit their demands and the very suggestion of a draw is abhorrent. They will continue to use their superiority in sea power to promote their common purpose."

The Daily News says: "We should nourish extravagant hopes if we thought that the end, which all desire, is in sight. There have been peace feelers before and the present movement will doubtless be found to be equally fallacious, but the time will come sooner than many expect when Germany's approaches will be more definite and frankly on the basis of a tutor for peace, not of a belligerent offering terms. Until that time comes, the Allies will not entangle themselves in futile negotiations."

White Star Liner Cymric Torpedoed Off Coast of Ireland

The 13,000 Ton White Star Liner Cymric Laden With Munitions From New York is Torpedoed off Ireland—Carried no Passengers—Had a Crew of One Hundred

STEAMER SANK AT 3 A.M. CREW ARE SAVED

LONDON, May 8.—Around Verdun, early last week, a brilliant French assault took enemy positions north-west of Mort Homme. Desperate fighting is now resumed on both banks of the Meuse. The enemy made some progress, but last night lost ground was partly recovered. The enemy's losses were extremely high.

On the British front there is mining and bombing warfare.

A zeppelin returning from the last raid was wrecked on the Norwegian coast. Our naval forces destroyed another in the North Sea. A third was destroyed by the Allied fleet at Salonika.

In Ireland all is quiet. Trial of the rebels is proceeding.

Russians are advancing on the Persian front in the direction of Bagdad, BONAR LAW.

LONDON, May 8.—The British official statement of the campaign in France says that there was some activity last Sunday night at various points east of Thiepval wood, where the enemy, after heavy bombardment, entered our trenches, causing some casualties before he was driven out. The enemy left some dead in our trenches and one prisoner. North of Thiepval wood we raided the enemy's trenches successfully, driving the occupants into the dugouts, which were effectively bombed. Near Fromelles we were successful, and our troops entered the well-occupied enemy trenches, and inflicted considerable casualties, while our casualties were slight. These raids were carried out by troops of our Royal Welsh Fusiliers and Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Last night and to-day there was artillery activity near Ypres salient, about Stelvi, and near the Ypres-Boulers railway. Near Bolainje we carried out successful bombardments.

PARIS, May 8th. (official) 3 p.m.—On the left bank of the Meuse stubborn fighting continues. During the night on Hill 304 district our resistance not only shattered the fierce enemy attempt, but proved very costly to the boches. A sharp counter-attack delivered by our troops drove the Germans out of the eastern bayou of Hill 304, where they had penetrated yesterday. We secured fifty prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse in the southern district of Haudromont wood, during a series of night engagements, we also dislodged the Germans from the greatest part of the first line trenches where they had gained a footing yesterday. We made here about thirty prisoners. It is confirmed that during the German offensive of yesterday on a front extending over two kilometres between Haudromont wood and Douaumont Fort, suffered heavily. Quiet night on the remainder of the front, except in Remieres and Jury woods district, west of Pontamousson, where our artillery was very active. Two German planes were brought down during an aerial engagement in Verdun district. One fell in the vicinity of Ornes, and the other was seriously damaged and had to ground south of Azannes.

LONDON, May 8.—The 13,000 ton White Star liner Cymric, which for some time has been engaged in the freight service, has been torpedoed by a German submarine, according to advices received here. One report says that the Cymric was attacked in the Atlantic, while information to the White Star Co. at Liverpool is to the effect that the ship was torpedoed about noon to-day.

LONDON, May 9.—The Cymric left New York on April 29 with an enormous cargo of war munitions. As she usually makes the voyage from New York to Liverpool in 10 days, she was, therefore, within a day or two of her destination. The disaster to the Cymric occurred off the West Coast of Ireland, but whether on the northerly or southerly route cannot be stated. The fate of the steamer is not yet known, although an early message received from London reported the Cymric was sinking. The crew aboard numbered about 100 men, but the steamer carried no passengers.

QUEENSTOWN—"Cymric was torpedoed." The above despatch was filed by an Associated Press correspondent at Queenstown and is the first direct announcement regarding torpedoing of the White Star liner. It would seem to indicate the Cymric was attacked off the Southwest or South coast of Ireland, possibly not far from where the Lusitania went down.

LATER—The Cymric was torpedoed at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. It is reported she is still afloat and proceeding to an Irish port.

LONDON, May 9.—The Cymric sank at 3 o'clock this morning. All on board saved.

Relief Expedition For Shackleton

LONDON, May 8.—The Government has decided to organize immediately an expedition for the relief of Shackleton.

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