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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 90.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Hun Squadron Beat A Hasty Retreat as British Gave Chase

The Dublin Riot and Raid on East Coast Towns by German Squadron Are Outstanding Features Today's News—British Light Cruisers Make Visitors Beat a Hasty Retreat

FOUR ARE KILLED AS RESULT OF RAID

Violent Bombardment Reported From Verdun—French Artillery Inflict Great Damage on German Trenches in Argonne Region—French Airmen Are Active and Bring Down Four German Machines

LONDON, April 26.—The riotous outbreak in Dublin which was put down by troops and Volunteers, not without, however, some casualties, and the raid by a German battle cruiser squadron on the East Coast of England, which raiders quickly retreated after having bombarded Lowestoft, are the outstanding features of today's war news. So far as made public, the trouble in Ireland has not extended beyond Dublin, where members of the Sinn Fein Society on Monday captured the Post Office and other points in Dublin, and in the fighting which ensued with troops and Loyalists at least 11 of the city's defenders were killed and nearly a score of others wounded. What the losses of the revolutionists were has not been stated. The British Government asserts the situation in Dublin is now well in hand.

The German battle cruiser squadron made its attack on Lowestoft, opening fire on the coast and killing two men, one woman and a child. British light cruisers, torpedo boat destroyers and air craft chased the Germans, who put back hastily toward Germany. Two British cruisers and a destroyer were hit by German shells but none were sunk. Whether the Germans suffered any damage is not known.

Except in Lorraine, there has been an entire absence of infantry fighting on the Western Front. The big gains, however, have continued their rain of shells on positions at various points. At La Chapelle, in Lorraine, the Germans launched a heavy infantry attack against the French, which was repulsed. Some Germans obtained a footing in a portion of a French salient, but were driven out with heavy losses. Around Hill 304 and in the region of Esnes and Cumieres, north-west of Verdun, the bombardment continues to be intense. To the east of Verdun and around Moulinville, there also has been violent bombardment. In the Argonne the French have destroyed with their guns a German post and shattered German trenches over a small front. Considerable aerial activity by French airmen, in which four German machines were brought down, is reported by Paris.

On the Eastern Front, near Garbunovka, the Russians have made a heavy attack against the Germans, but according to Berlin, were repulsed with

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, April 25.—Seventy bombs were dropped during last night's Zeppelin raid. One man was injured. Four or five Zeppelins, the Official Press Bureau says, took part in the raid. The German airships opened fire on the coast before departing. Two men, one woman and a child were killed. The material damage was small.

LONDON, April 26.—An official announcement concerning operations in Mesopotamia was made public today. Lieut-General Lake, in a despatch dated Monday, says:

"To-day there were no important developments on the right bank of the Tigris. We still hold the line running south-east from Bestaieesa, which we pronounced this morning to the southward, driving out the enemy's advance pickets. On the left we still hold the same line as before facing the Samuyat position."

Bowring Bros. had information from the Gulf yesterday that old harp seals are plentiful but that the ice is loose and it is hard to round up the seals with the ice close for a few days good work will be done.

French Folk Honor Their Brave Ally

Stirring Scenes Are Witnessed at Marseilles as Russian Troops Disembark—Great Crowds Gather on Quays and Welcome Them—Regiment French Hussars Act as Guard of Honor

MARSEILLES, April 26.—Marseilles was again the centre of tremendous enthusiasm to-day. Another contingent of Russian troops arrived unexpectedly and word that more Russians were coming soon spread and great crowds gathered on the quay to witness their disembarkation. It was a stirring scene as the Russians lined the decks of the transports, returning cheers from the crowds along the shore, while a flotilla of warships, and merchantmen in the harbor saluted with flags and salvos of booming cannon. A regiment of the French Hussars was drawn up along the quay as a guard of honor. French bands played the Russian National Hymn, while Russian bands responded with the Marseillaise.

sanguinary losses. Heavy artillery engagements are still in progress on the Upper Cordevole and Monte San Michale regions of the Italian front.

BRITISH BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

Damage Done Enormous—Harbor Docks Badly Wrecked and Some Ships Sunk—Two British Light Cruisers Hit—Bombardment One of the Fiercest Since the War

LONDON, April 25.—The 'Despatch' says that the following message has been received in Amsterdam from Flushing:

"Several British warships, accompanied by destroyers and other vessels, yesterday bombarded Zeebrugge and the German batteries off Heyst, Blankenburghe and Knoeke. The bombardment was one of the heaviest since the beginning of the war, and also of the longest duration.

The damage done at Zeebrugge is said to have been enormous. The harbour docks were hit several times and some ships sunk. British aircraft also threw bombs on the German batteries. In the engagement two British light cruisers and a destroyer were hit, but none were sunk.

Big Crowds Attend Both Houses

Secret Session Was Carried Out in Accordance With Promise Given by Premier—Large Crowds Gather Outside Parliament to Watch Arrival of Ministers and Members

LONDON, April 25.—The most crowded House since the war began was drawn into Westminster Palace to-day by the excitement attending the secret session, coupled with the news of various stirring incidents. At the close of the session, members of Parliament received confidential information regarding the number of men who have enlisted, in accordance with the compromise reached at the Ministerial crisis over recruiting last week. That the interest was not confined to members of Parliament, was shown by the large crowd which assembled to watch the arrival of ministers and members.

After Birrell had made his statement regarding the disturbances in Dublin, Mr. Asquith made a motion for the secret session, which was carried. To-day's session was the first secret session of Parliament during the war.

In the Lords the only procedure was to give notice that no one except members would be permitted in the Chamber. The traditional customs were followed in the Commons, which was to open as usual. Attaches, representatives of the Press and spectators remained until the end of the question period. At that time Asquith observed the ancient practice of taking notice that strangers were present. The question was put that strangers must be ordered to withdraw, and nothing be published concerning the proceedings of the secret session, except what may be issued officially. This was provided for in a recent Order-in-Council. Under arrangement, the Commons sacrificed this privilege, jealously guarded for centuries, deciding independently of the King and his Ministers, whether their proceedings should, or should not, be published.

The session of the Lords, like that of the Commons, was the most largely attended of any in months. Earl Curzon made his first appearance since his illness; Earl Rosebery, who has not been seen in Parliament since the commencement of the war, was in his seat.

The desire of the members of the Commons to obtain seats at the earliest possible moment on account of inadequate seating facilities, was more marked to-day than has been the case for several sessions. The first member to arrive, reached the House about 7.30 o'clock this morning. He was followed closely by a number of others.

"I'M NO UNCLE SAM!"



THE BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE

CASEMENT WAS AGENT OF BERLIN

Pall Mall Gazette Says the Sending of Arms Into Ireland Shows Berlin Had Confederates There—No Time Should be Lost in Dealing With the Matter

LONDON, April 25.—The arrest of Sir Roger Casement is dealt with by the Pall Mall Gazette in an editorial which is extremely significant at this moment, but which, for obvious reasons, cannot be dilated upon. Before Germany took the trouble to send arms to Ireland, says the newspaper, she must have been satisfied of the existence of agents in that country, who were prepared to receive and use them in her interests; that is to say, she must have communication between Irish traitors and their confederates in Berlin, despite all existing precautions of censorship supervision. When we find a force, devoid of arms, undergoing military training in Ireland, and a cargo of arms from our enemies seeking a landing place in that country, it becomes highly desirable that the connection, if any, between these two striking phenomena, should be more fully explained.

Why Secret Session Was Called For

Marquis Crewe Speaks For Government in Lords—Cabinet He Said Could Not Agree on Enlistment Methods Hence the Government Had Decided to Hold Secret Session

LONDON, April 26.—The Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of Council, in moving the sitting of the Lords to be secret, made a statement on behalf of the Government why this course should be adopted. Although members of the Cabinet were all set on the achievement of victory, the Marquis said, they did not agree concerning the number or kind of men who were available for service in the army and navy, nor did they agree as to the proper means for securing those who were available. The course which the Government proposed to commend to Parliament, the Marquis added, might not meet with the full desires of persons of either extreme views, therefore, it was the Government's duty to recommend it as far as possible the opinion of Parliament as a whole, which necessitated the making of statements containing confidential information, hence the Government had decided on the secret of publishing at an early date of a description of the proposal which the Government in due course would make to Parliament and the country.

LONDON HONOURS ANZACS

King and Queen Attend Services at Westminster Abbey—Londoners Cheer Troops as They Parade to the Abbey—Some Four Thousand Soldiers Took Part in Celebrations

LONDON, April 25.—The anniversary of the landing of the Australian and New Zealand army corps at Gallipoli was celebrated in London to-day by a parade of Australasian soldiers and a memorial service at Westminster Abbey. Between 3,000 and 4,000 attended in the Abbey, where the service was conducted by the Dean of Westminster.

The services at Westminster Abbey were attended by the King and Queen, and General Birdwood, who commanded the Australians and New Zealanders through the campaign, being described in official despatches as the soul of Anzac.

Official representatives of Australia and New Zealand also were in the audience, which filled the great Cathedral. The parade to the Abbey gave Londoners their first opportunity since the beginning of the war to cheer troops safely returned from the front.

"An Act of Political Lunatics"

LONDON, April 26.—"An act of folly by political lunatics, old disgruntled cranks and young Sinn Feiners," is the orthodox view of the Irish Nationalists on the uprising in Ireland, as expressed by Matthew Keating, member of Parliament from South Kilkenny. Mr. Keating has been active in the Nationalist group for six years.

"The utter lack of real political significance in what has just taken place in Dublin can be understood when I explain that these concerned would not possibly represent more than 1% of the population of the country," said Mr. Keating. "To illustrate this, not more than 25 of this brand of cranks can be found in my constituency of a hundred thousand, many of them originally joined the Irish Volunteer movement when Sir Edward Carson organized Ulster. Some time after we started the Irish Volunteer movement to offset the Ulster organization, a division arose between the Irish Nationalist Volunteers, some following Redmond and others following the old revolutionary movement. The latter composed, as stated, adopted the name of 'Irish Volunteers' and continued to talk nonsense and drill after the beginning of the war."

Twelve Killed and Many Wounded in the Dublin Outbreak

Turk Camp Destroyed By British Airmen

LONDON, April 25.—Eight British aeroplanes bombarded the hostile camp at Quatia in Egypt, near the Suez Canal. The camp was destroyed, and the hostile troops, the aviators reported, have apparently begun to withdraw from that district.

All Their Destroyers Were Hit

LONDON, April 25.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News telegraphs that during the bombardment of Zeebrugge, fire from the British warships was answered by three German destroyers. It is said that these destroyers were driven into Zeebrugge harbour, and that all of them appeared to have been hit.

Rebellion Breaks Out in Dublin

Post Office is Seized and all Telegraphic Communication Cut—Five Different Parts of Dublin Are in Hands of the Rebels—Situation Said to be Under Control

LONDON, April 25.—Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary of Ireland, announced in the House of Commons to-day that a grave disturbance broke out in Dublin yesterday. He added that troops had been sent to the Irish capital, and that the situation was now well in hand. He said that twelve persons were killed before the disturbance was quelled. Birrell made this announcement in reply to a question immediately after the assembling of the Commons. He said that the Post Office had been forcibly taken possession of and telegraphic communications cut.

In the course of the day, Birrell said, soldiers arriving from Curragh, and the situation was now well in hand, although, as communication still was exceedingly difficult, he would not be able to give any further particulars, but the House, he continued, might take it from him that the situation was well in hand. There had been arrests, but he could not give any names.

At seven last night, Birrell said, four or five different parts of Dublin were in possession of the rebels, but he said they did not control the place.

LONDON, April 25.—An official this evening concerning the situation in Dublin, says:—

"At noon yesterday serious disturbances broke out in Dublin. A large party of men identified with the Sinn Fein Party, mostly armed, occupied Stephen's Green and took possession forcibly of the Post Office, where they cut the telegraph and telephone wire and occupied Stephen's Green, Sackville and Abbey Streets, and along the quays. In the course of the day soldiers arrived from Curragh.

Fight Took Place Between Members of the Sinn Feiners and Regular Troops—Over a Dozen Are Killed and Some Nineteen Are Wounded—Losses of Rioters Not Known

THE RIOTERS SEIZE THE POST OFFICE

Details Are Magre Owing to Communication Being Cut—Birrell Made Announcement in House That the Situation Was Well in Hand—Casement and Aids Now in Prison

LONDON, April 26.—Dublin has been the scene of serious fighting between members of the Sinn Fein Society and regular troops, reinforced by loyal volunteers. The Loyalists lost about a dozen men killed and some 19 wounded. The casualties of the rioters has not been ascertained. Many disturbers have been arrested. The riots started on Monday in the centre of Dublin, when a mob seized Stephen's Green, a large park near the Royal University, and the Post Office, where telegraph and telephone wires were cut. Troops from Curragh and Loyal Volunteers were hastily summoned. Fighting between them and the mob began almost immediately.

The first announcement of trouble was made in the Commons by Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who said the situation was well in hand, but communication with Dublin was still difficult. Details surrounding the situation are meagre, but Government officials expressed the opinion to-night that with Sir Roger Casement and two of his aides in prison in London, Loyal troops were in control of the situation.

THOUSANDS OF SEALS. What A Pity The Gulf Fleet Were Not There.

The Fisheries Department had the following message to-day from Gull Island via LaSce:—

"On the 22nd, ice to north of Island, as far as we could see with spy glass, covered with seals; nearest to Island about one mile; some scattered ones passed in, South of Island; lot of sea Sunday and greater part of seals gone off the ice; patch just North of Island, about 4 miles long and 1 1/2 miles wide, lying East and West."

GEO. RIDEOUT, Lightkeeper.

The situation is now well in hand. So far as is known here three military officers, four or five soldiers, two volunteers and two policemen were killed; four or five military officers, seven or eight soldiers and six volunteers are wounded. No exact information has been received of the casualties on the side of the Sinn Feiners.

Reports received from Cork, Limerick and both ridings of Tipperary, show that no disturbances of any kind occurred in these localities.

LONDON, April 25.—According to an official announcement this evening eleven persons have so far been killed and twenty injured in the Dublin disturbances.

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