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EMPEROR WILLIAM AND HIS ADVISERS CHARGED WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR "LUSITANIA" AND OTHER CRIMES BY PUBLIC MEN OF ENGLAND---"He Must be Punished"

Says Lord Cecil---Germany Stands at the Bar: A Prehistoric Monster

Italian Question Complicated By Resignation of Salandra

Hope Expressed in England that United States Not Be Drawn Into War With Germany---Better For the Allies She Remain Neutral

Resume of War News From Divergent Sources Along the Battle Front and the Dardanelles

London, May 15.—The riots which occurred earlier in the week have given place to condemnation by public men of the German Emperor and his advisers, who are charged with the responsibility for the actions which have aroused public anger.

A resolution in this sense was moved at a public meeting in Chelsea to-night by Lord Charles Beresford and was seconded by Lord Robert Cecil, and was unanimously passed.

Lewis Harcourt, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at a meeting to-night said, Germany stood at the bar of the world, a naked and unashamed monster, simulating humanity, but in fact reverting to prehistoric barbarism.

Paints, Wall Colors, &c. Just received per Graciana: 25 Tons English PAINT and COLORS comprising FLAG BRAND READY MIXED PAINT in 1 pound, gallon, 1/2 gallon, 1/4 gallon tins.

considered serious in military quarters here. Along toward the coast the Belgian army repulsed an attempt by the Germans to regain the bridge head, which forces King Albert established on the right bank of the Yser Canal.

Petrograd, however, continues to take the situation calmly, although admitting the Russian army has been forced back by overwhelming numbers and has lost heavily during the retirement, says the Russians are now concentrating a new line preparing for another big battle.

Down in South-Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, according to Russian accounts, the Austrian army, which has not been of any assistance to the Germans, is in full retreat, being harried by Russian cavalry.

Washington, May 15.—"I have not received any instructions; I have not received anything; I have not heard anything; I don't know anything," said Count Bernstorff after conference with Counsellor Lansing of the State Department.

Paris, May 14.—The French War Office this afternoon issued the following: "It has been raining without stopping since yesterday morning. Last night, in spite of the handicap of difficult and slippery ground, we occupied several German trenches to the southwest of Souchez, and have maintained on the rest of the front, from Loos to Arras, all the gains recently made by us.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 14 (official).—General French reports our lines violently bombarded north of the Menin. The temporary readjustment made in the line has since been completely re-established.

The French Government reports that the Belgian Army has repulsed the enemy on the right bank of the Yser. At Garenzy many guns, machine guns, rifles and munitions have been captured with several hundred prisoners.

Paris, May 14.—An official communication from the War Office, made public to-night:—"To the north of Arras the condition of the ground rendered operations difficult. Our offensive has been continued at south-east Angres. We have attacked from both sides of the road of Aix-Boulette, and taken to the north of this road a strong German trench extending over a front of about two-thirds of a mile.

There are no official reports from the Dardanelles, but unofficial news is to the effect that the Allies are slowly advancing, despite the obstinate resistance of the Turks, against the heights commanding Krithia on the one hand, and Kiliti Bahr and Maidos on the other.

German Ambassador At Washington Nothing To Say

Washington, May 15.—"I have not received any instructions; I have not received anything; I have not heard anything; I don't know anything," said Count Bernstorff after conference with Counsellor Lansing of the State Department.

American Passengers Will Not Book

New York, May 14.—Without an American aboard, the White Star liner Cymric sailed to-day for Liverpool, under the British flag. She had aboard 958 persons, including the crew of 400.

STRIKE IN MILAN

Rome, May 15th.—A strike has been proclaimed at Milan as a protest against the course of political events in Italy. The troops are occupying strategic points in the city.

Terrible Slaughter On Field of Ypres

London, May 15.—A despatch to the Times from Pas de Calais says the German offensive against Ypres has assumed a phase which may very properly be described as desperate.

On Tuesday the slaughter of Monday was repeated in almost every particular. Several distinct attacks were made, each carried out by infantry advancing in close formation. Powerful artillery fire, as before, had been expended to prepare the ground in each case.

The German infantry displayed great courage (of despair perhaps) they fought bitterly as men ordered to strike without sparing. There were signs in these efforts of very considerable exhaustion among the Germans, but it is scarcely doubted that new attacks may now be expected.

Anti-Japanese Riot in China

Hankow, China, May 15.—An incipient anti-Japanese riot resulted last night from the circulation yesterday of circulars of unknown origin stating that the Japanese colony would hold a lantern parade in celebration of the victory over China.

Aristocratic Names In Casualty List

London, May 15.—Official and unofficial casualty lists published to-day which included the names of over two hundred officers, bristle with aristocratic names. Among the killed are Lieut. W. F. Rodney, Flying Corps, brother of Lord Rodney, Lord Spencer, Douglas Compton, Lieutenant in Horse Guards, brother and heir of Marquis of Northampton.

Submarine Escorts Steamer to Halmstad

London, May 15.—A Stockholm despatch says a German submarine stopped the Swedish steamer Bell of Newcastle, for Stockholm, off Skagen, Denmark, then escorted her to Halmstad, Sweden.

The Russians Fiercely Attack the Germans

Fresh Arrival of Troops Engage Flanks of Invading Army---Austrian Army in Disorderly Retreat

Petrograd, May 14.—The Russians have fallen back on strong strategic positions along the River San. They now regard the German drive through West Galicia as having been checked permanently.

The retreat of the Russian centre from Lupkow is explained here as due, not to pressure from the Germans, but to the exposed situation of the Russians at that point. In view of the rolling back of the Russian right flank, without checking the German eastward movement between the Vistula and the Carpathians, there are indications of a new Austro-German offensive against the Russian left flank in the direction of Strij and Uszok.

To the north the Russians have been able to hold the Germans on a line between Mlau and Kelma, and have driven them out of Regola, midway between Kovno and Rossiena. The following official communication was issued to-night:—"In the region of Shavel fighting is developing under conditions favorable to us. Yesterday we took more than 1,000 German prisoners, and captured nine machine guns.

In Western Galicia fighting lessened on May 10. Our troops are concentrating on the line of the River Sap, with the object of occupying a shorter front. The Austrian Army evacuated on May 11th a strongly fortified position extending from Bistrizze River to the Roumanian frontier, about 90 miles in length, and fell back on the 12th beyond the River Pruth. The enemy's cavalry, which was sacrificed in repeated charges to protect the general retreat, was dispersed by our fire. Our cavalry divisions broke through the enemy's front at various points, and by successful charges threw the enemy's columns, which were on the march, into disorder.

THREE THOUSAND SHELLS BURST OVER DEFENDERS DARDANELLES

While Air Craft Direct Fire---Submarine in Sea of Marmora, 90 Miles of Constantinople

Athens, May 14.—The warships of the Anglo-French fleet have increased the intensity of their bombardment against the Turkish forts in the Dardanelles, since the sinking of the British battleship Goliath. Three thousand shells were fired on Thursday.

Reinforcements for the Allies have arrived from France and Egypt. The British submarines have penetrated the Dardanelles and part of the Sea of Marmora, reaching a point within 90 miles of Constantinople.

THE AMERICAN NOTE TO GERMANY

In Substance, Recalls Best Traditions American Diplomacy, Says London "Times"---Is Something More Than National Policy

London, May 15.—The Times in an editorial to-day regarding the American Note to Germany says, the American Note to Germany, both in substance and expression, recalls the best traditions of American diplomacy. Courteous and even considerate in form, it can leave Wilhelmstrasse under no illusions as to the state of American feeling or determination of the United States Government.

Nothing less than the conscience of humanity makes it self audible in his measured and incisive sentences. Germany to-day finds herself clearly confronted with a demand to abandon her submarine warfare on shipping. What that demand we do not for the moment believe she will comply. We do not venture to predict the outcome of her dispute with the United States, but two things may safely be affirmed. One is that the dispute itself and the possibilities latent in it are matters of supreme moment to the United States, whose decision may safely be entrusted. The other is that whatever may be the issue, the moral interests of the United States and the Allies are henceforth indissolubly linked.

How German Paper Views the Situation

America Will Not War—Ante-German Wave the Product of Agitation Will Soon Subside

any great impressions upon those whom they denounce. They feel relieved when they have given frank expression to their irritation. "In America, however, war is most unpopular, because it requires so many sacrifices and destroys business. There is no need, therefore, to apprehend that America will join in the war against us, but it may be taken for granted that the wave of anti-German hatred will continue and mount still higher.

Amsterdam, May 14.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung, commenting upon the expressions of the American opinion concerning the sinking of the Lusitania, says:—"Americans are very prone to criticize, without any expectation that such fighting with words will make