

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. 90.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## "MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF ORGANIZATION"

### Says Chancellor of the Exchequer

### Speaking in the House of Commons on Management of Expeditionary Force

### Great Increase in the Output of War Supplies

London, April 22.—Speaking in the Commons this afternoon of the manner in which the Government was dealing with the question of war equipment, Chancellor Lloyd George announced that while Britain had started the war with the assumption that the expeditionary force would consist of six divisions, the country now had more than six times that number of men in France. These divisions (about 750,000 men) were adequately supplied; every man who had dropped had been replaced. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of organization ever performed. Nothing like it, he said, had ever been done before in any country. Stating that as much ammunition had been expended in the battle of Neuve Chapelle as during the whole Boer War, Mr. Lloyd George said that the character of ammunition had to be changed in the middle of the war, and to secure supplies, sub-contracts were given to between 2,500 and 3,000 firms. When it was found that they could not keep up the supplies, the Government took steps to take over all works

suitable for the manufacture of munitions. As a result there had been a great increase in the output. If they took the figure 20 as the amount of artillery ammunition manufactured in September, in October it was 90; in November, 90; in December, 156; in January, 188; in February, 256; and in March, 388. Britain was also supplying her Allies with munitions, not in spite of this there was a large reserve. The Chancellor adhered to his statement that a small minority of workmen could, through drink, throw the whole work out of gear. He promised that when the Government measure was introduced, dealing with this matter, it would be found it had not been approached from the point of view of persons who wanted to advance any particular idea or notion, but from the point of view of persons who had one object in mind, the increase in production. It was no one saying there was more drinking than normally. These were abnormal times and they had to take abnormal measures with an evil which had become abnormal.

## German Troops Evacuate Hamlets

### But Swept by Artillery Fire British Troops Cannot Enter—German Prepare Partial Retreat

London, April 21.—German troops have been compelled to evacuate several hamlets near La Bassée railway, says a News Agency despatcher from Amsterdam. These have not yet been occupied by the British because the enemy's artillery maintains a destructive fire upon the houses. The Germans are preparing for a partial retreat. Officers refused to confirm the report that the Germans were preparing for retreat, but the censor permitted publication. General French's detailed report on the battle that resulted in the capture of Hill No. 60 is being anxiously awaited here, as the result of the admission in the semi-weekly summary that British losses were heavy.

## Black Jester Wins Handicap

Epsom, April 21.—Black Jester won the City and Suburban Handicap, Dindamos, second; Dan Russell, third.

## HALIFAX DEFEATS LIQUOR BILL

Halifax, April 21.—A vote was taken on prohibition of the liquor traffic in Halifax city, in the local Legislature to-night, so as to bring Halifax City into line with the rest of the Province, which is now under prohibitory law. The vote on the amendment to the present Act stood 12 to 12, but prohibition for Halifax City was defeated by the casting vote of Speaker Ellis.

## BRITISH SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES

### Taking of Hill 60, Near Ypres Cost British Forces Nearly

London, April 21.—General French reports our losses in the capture of Hill 60, as very heavy. The position is of great importance. The Germans suffered still more severely, being caught in the open by our machine guns. We captured 4 officers and 45 men. In the Dardanelles, British picket boats, under heavy fire, successfully torpedoed our submarine E-15, which grounded at Kephez Point, thus preventing her falling into the enemy's hands. In German South West Africa British troops have captured Keetmanshoop. The French Government reports enemy attacks stopped in Bois Le Pretre and Hartmannswerlerkopf. There are only minor actions in the Carpathians.—HARCOURT.

## Germans Continue Counter Attacks on Hill 60

### Heavy Infantry Attacks Made in Effort to Regain Hill Repulsed With Great Loss—Hill Heavily Shelled

London, April 21.—The British War Office to-night gave out an official statement dealing with military operations in the vicinity of Ypres, where the British troops recently captured Hill No. 60 from the Germans. A continual counter-attacks were still being made on the hill. Yesterday afternoon the enemy's activity was renewed, and between 6 and 9 o'clock two heavy attacks, made by infantry, were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled all night, and several further attacks

## FRENCH OFFICIAL

### Via St. Pierre

### Violent Artillery Duels in Soissons, Reims and Argonne—German Attacks Repulsed—French Government to Encourage Merchant Marine, Proposes to Purchase Interned Enemy Ships

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 20.—There have been violent artillery duels in Soissons, Reims and Argonne regions. Midnight—La Chauxgasse and Argonne there has been artillery action without any infantry intervention. Between the Meuse and the Moselle on Mortier's Wood, near road, attacks had as wide success, and we have slightly progressed. In La Pretre Wood the enemy, after having bombarded our position of Croix de Carnes, attempted an attack, which our artillery checked immediately. There has been cannonading and some fighting between advanced lines on the border of Parroy Forest. During last night two German counter-attacks were repulsed at Hartmannswerlerkopf. The French Government has promulgated a decree which has for its object to encourage the development of Merchant Marine Companies by the purchase of vessels seized by Great Britain and sold by prize court. To attain this object the French Government guarantees to the Detainee Government 75 per cent. on the price of the vessels so bought by French owners. Fifty incendiary shells were thrown on Rheims.

## Young Egyptian Assassin To Hang

Cairo, April 21.—The young Egyptian merchant, named Khalil, who on April 8th made an unsuccessful attempt in Cairo to assassinate Hussein Kamel, Sultan of Egypt, was to-day sentenced by the military court to death by hanging.

## Stephano Sails

The S.S. Stephano sailed for Halifax and New York at 1 p.m., taking the following passengers: For Halifax—Mrs. W. Long, Miss A. Long, Miss Long, H. Barbour, A. Moulton, K. R. Prowse, Mrs. K. R. Prowse, Mrs. R. C. Ayre, Miss M. Rennie, Mrs. Montgomerie and child, Mrs. W. Hopkins, Miss Gosse, T. Curran, Mrs. J. H. Butler, Mrs. S. Peet and Master Peet, L. Meyers and 20 in second class. For New York—Mrs. T. O'Neil, Miss Barter, J. A. Young, Capt. Frederickson, Dr. Knowlton, Mrs. Templeton, Miss Templeton and 40 in second cabin.

## SHIPPING

Argyle left Placentia at 12.40 a.m. for the westward. Bruce arrived at Port au Basque at 5.35 p.m. yesterday. Kyle arrived at Louisburg at 1 p.m. yesterday. S.S. Prospero left Burin at 11 a.m.; due here Saturday.

"A small circle of usefulness is not to be despised. A light that doesn't shine beautifully around the family table at home is not fit to take a long way off to do a great service somewhere else."—J. Hudson Taylor.

were repulsed. A bold and successful attack was made on the enemy's ship harbour and shed at Ghent. The extent of the damage must have been considerable.

## The Dardanelles Expeditionary Force

London, April 22.—A Cairo letter to the "Times" describing the big camp of the Allies Expeditionary force for the Dardanelles, now at Alexandria, reveals incidentally the fact that General Sir Ian Hamilton is Commander-in-Chief of that expedition.

## Hungarian Chamber Refuses War Vote

London, April 22.—A Paris despatch says the opening session of the Hungarian Chamber was a gloomy sitting. The Chamber refused to vote the new military credits demanded by the General Staff.

## Spring Floods Suspend Operations

London, April 22.—The Russians everywhere have suspended operations until the spring floods have subsided and conditions are favourable for manoeuvres, says the "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograd correspondent.

## Outlook Gloomy in Italy and Austria

Rome, April 22.—"The Messaggero" publishes an interview with Senator Carafio which gives a pessimistic forecast of the outcome of the negotiations between Italy and Austria.

## 515 Turks Taken Prisoners in Mesopotamia

Turkish Troops Everywhere in Disorder

London, April 22.—Turkish prisoners to the number of 515, including six officers, were taken by British troops in the fighting in Mesopotamia last week, according to an official report issued by the Indian Office to-night. The report adds that the British pursuing party found the Turks everywhere in disorganized retreat, both by river, in Archerat and road. Twelve of their boats were overtaken and captured or sunk.

## Sailing Cancellation

Washington, April 21.—Cancellation of sailings from Italy to the United States may cause the States to take steps to aid home-coming Americans in the absence of appeals. So far, State Department officials expect that they will arrange transportation via France for Britain.

## Cruiser Powerful Off New York

New York, April 21.—The British squadron off New York was strengthened to-day by the arrival of the cruiser Powerful. Within three hours of its arrival it held up a big steamer off the New Jersey coast, opposite Asbury Park.

## Germany's Second War Loan

Germany has attached great importance to the success attending the raising of its second war loan. It greatly surpasses the subscriptions to the first. With two war loans totaling \$2,000,000,000 we exceeded England \$1,000,000,000" said Dr. Von Helfferich in the Reichstag. "This proves the unbreakable financial and economic strength of Germany and the determined resolution to hold out to the end. Enormous loans have been made by business houses, corporations, labor unions and organizations of every kind. Thus the Reichsvereine Societies of the Rhineland, an institution founded for the training population, contributed eight and a half million marks to the second loan, while they had given no more than 170 and a half million to the first. By March 26 the total of subscriptions had already reached 9,000,000,000 marks without counting the contributions made by the officers to the Sold The Emperor, writing from his army headquarters, declared himself proud to be "the first servant of such a nation." The following is in part his message: "In the fact that the second war loan exceeded all expectations and was unparalleled in financial history, I perceive a manifestation of a will to conquer, which is prepared for all sacrifices, all exertions, and a confidence of victory among the German people who are relying upon God. I extend my imperial thanks to all who contributed to this great success. The successful raising of the first great war loan was described as equivalent to a victory. The second is spoken of by the Emperor as "the victory of those at home."

## BRITAIN'S NEW DREADNOUGHT

### Remarkable Story of Latest Type of Battleship

New York, April 12.—According to a report from London received by the Tribune, England has laid down a new battleship of amazing proportions which will be by far the most powerful craft afloat. It will mark a change in battleship construction, exceeding that which came when the first dreadnought was built. It will necessitate the adoption of new methods in battleship construction by all nations, and will halt the construction program of the United States. It is impossible, in view of the absolute secrecy surrounding all British naval construction, to verify absolutely the facts about this new sea monster, but the Tribune's information comes from a trustworthy source. It is stated that this great new ship will be 800 feet in length, will carry six 15-inch guns, and have the wonderful speed of forty knots. At present the Queen Elizabeth, now at the Dardanelles, stands as the most powerful engine of war afloat. She is however, only 650 feet in length, but carries eight 15-inch guns. She is oil driven, as the new ship will be. In the craft now planned, armament is sacrificed for increased speed. The increased length gives the great boiler and engine room capacity needed to produce such speed. "I honestly believe," remarked Aunt Sara Jane, "them Oldhams is gettin' to be reg'lar Agnostics. They don't keep the family Bible on the centre table in the best room now." "Well," replied Aunt Eliza, "tisen't their religion they're hiding. It's their age. Them Oldham girls is getting on."

## Tried To Land Expeditionary Force On Old England's Shores

### England Was Near to Invasion But Did Not Know It

Liverpool, April 22.—F. T. Bancroft, a naval writer, during a lecture here last night, said it is not generally known the Germans tried to land an Expeditionary Force in England, and that the British Navy forced them to go back to their harbour again. We were once very near to an invasion, although there was never a word of it in the newspapers.

## Victory For the Allied Troops Over Germans in the Kamerun

### GERMAN TROOPS FORCED TO RETREAT

### French Native Troops, in Command of Col. Mayer, Force a Passage of the Keli River

Paris, April 22.—The French War Department to-day announced that the Allied forces had gained a victory in the operations against the Germans of the Kamerun German colony in Western Equatorial Africa. The text of the statement is as follows: "After heavy fighting the last few months the German troops of the Kamerun have been forced to retreat from the high plateaus situated in the centre of the colony. The seat of Government has been transferred to Jaunde. A movement of the Allied forces in this direction continues. French native troops from Central Africa have attained in the east a line from Louisa Dume, towards the west, troops commanded by Colonel Mayer following the railway line have succeeded in forcing a passage across the Keli River. British troops marching in a northerly direction, following the Edouard Jaunde road, have taken possession of centre of the colony. The seat of Government has been transferred to Jaunde. A movement of the Allied

## AMER. GOVERNMENT'S RESENTMENT To Imputations of Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington

### Washington, April 22.—The United States Government replied to-day to a recent memorandum in which Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, declared that if the American people desire to observe true neutrality they must mean to stop exclusively importation of arms to one side or at least to use this export trade as means to uphold legitimate trade with Germany, especially trade in foodstuffs.

The attitude of the United States on the question of the exportation of arms is restated, namely, that to place any embargo on arms during the progress of the war would be a direct violation of the neutrality of the United States. The Note refers to the spirit of friendship which the United States desires always to manifest towards Germany and its people, and concludes with the declaration that the neutrality of the United States is founded upon a firm basis of conscience and goodwill. The communication was delivered by messenger to Count von Bernstorff late to-day and by mutual arrangement with the German Embassy the State Department made it public to-night.

## Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

### supply of alcohol. Fearing a possible shortage of potatoes, from which products of the spirits are distilled in Germany, the Government proposes to make the new order "work both ways." No opposition is looked for against the order when it comes up for the sanction of the Reichstag at its next session.

## Germany Stops Sale of Distilled Liquors

Berlin, April 18.—It is learned from a reliable source to-day that the Imperial Government will shortly issue a decree prohibiting the sale of distilled liquors in saloons.

"Schmapps," the traditional drink of the German workingman, is to be obtainable until the war is ended. The decree which is to enforce this proposed sweeping measure is being worked out now. The order is not to be a temperance measure, however, but it made necessary to conserve the

"Anxiety is the poison of human life."—Blair.

G. English

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.