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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Brilliant Success of British Troops

### A Great Victory Attained at Ypres

#### GERMANS DRIVEN BACK THREE MILES KAISER'S SOLDIERS DEMORALIZED

Russians Report Minor Successes—Spring Put an End to all Activity Along Eastern Frontier—Operations in Dardanelles Again Underway—Holland Get a Pacifying Assurance From Germany

London, April 20.—British troops have begun a strong advance in Belgium, south of Ypres. The War Office last night briefly chronicles the taking of Hill No. 62, a point of strategic importance, and a despatch to the "Morning Post" from north of France, under date of yesterday, states the British lines have been pushed forward three miles after fighting fully as fierce as that at Neuve Chapelle.

Fighting, it is said, was as fierce as at Neuve Chapelle. The British advance swept on to a point where there were no trenches, and men were exposed to heavy fire while digging themselves in. It is a case of breaking through the German lines of trenches to a point considerably behind them.

The attack commenced on Sunday morning when miners, whose admirable sapping has been a feature of the campaign sprang a series of mines of exceptional strength. British artillery following up the work of the sappers played havoc with the German trenches, and as at Neuve Chapelle, the infantry fell upon a foe utterly demoralized.

The action is still in progress and British advances have been unchecked. Eight hundred German prisoners already come in and everything

#### British and French Official Report

London, April 19.—The Admiralty report that the British submarine E-15 ran ashore while attempting a difficult reconnaissance in the Dardanelles. The officers and most of the crew were captured.

A Turkish torpedo boat attacked a transport carrying British troops in the Aegean, and was pursued and destroyed on the coast of Chios, the crew being made prisoners. The transport was uninjured, but owing to a boat accident some fifty on board were drowned.

Indian Government report recent actions against the Turks in the Persian Gulf crowned with complete success. Over two hundred prisoners and several machine guns were captured. The Turks abandoned large quantities of equipment, stores, and ammunition.

The French Government reports appreciable progress in Vosges. The summit of Schœnenberg was carried by a brilliant attack.

Three German aeroplanes have been brought down by the Allied aviators. The Russian Government report over 70,000 captured in the Carpathians between March 20th and April 12th, with thirty guns and two hundred machine guns. Latest news indicates further progress.—HAR-COURT.

Paris, via St. Pierre, April 18, 3 p.m.—In the Vosges the German attacks were opened by a violent bombardment and engaged by a battalion against our positions N.W. of Ordey, Alsace, situated 22 kilometres N.W. of Colmar, and were repulsed. The Germans abandoned a great number of corpses in front of our trenches, and we captured about 40 prisoners. A Belgian aeroplane brought down a German aircar near Reuders. In the same region one of our aircars was bombed, with success, an aviation camp.

Last night's communique says in Woivre there has been an artillery duel, particularly sharp in Montmaré Wood. Yesterday and to-day there were no infantry engagements, on either bank of the Fecht. On the left bank we have advanced from the west point of Sillarkewasen to west

of Metzereid. We debouched in a ravine which slopes towards the southern banks of the river. Following a brilliant attack our Chasseurs Alpins captured the summit of Schœnenberg, having an altitude of 1,253 metres, the highest peak dividing both valleys leading to Metzereid.

A British aeroplane attacked and brought down a German aeroplane in Belgium near Boissinghe. The machine fell in our lines. The pilot was killed and the observer made prisoner. One of our dirigibles bombed the railway station and air sheds of Feibourgen Brigades.

Midnight.—The day was relatively quiet, with only partial artillery duels and local infantry fighting. In the Aisne valley, north of Bois St. Maré, the enemy near the end of the afternoon attacked our trenches, but we brought our artillery in play and checked them, while a bayonet charge delivered by us inflicted great losses on the enemy.

In Champagne N.W. of Perthes the Germans were compelled to evacuate an excavation that they had occupied near our lines. This was after the explosion of one of our mines, followed by an attack. We captured 60 metres of the enemy's trenches.

In Lorraine, near Parroy Forest, the Germans made several secondary attacks with a small number of men, particularly near Dures Mourcourt, Emberruail and St. Martin. All these attacks were repulsed without any difficulty.

In Alsace the Germans attacked at three different times our positions at Petit Rechackerkopf, but without success. On our side we recorded further progress in Schœnenberg district.

One of our aeroplanes, after a brilliant chase, killed a German aircar in the enemy's lines in Belgium, between Longemarck and Passchenvaele.

## Boston Marathon

Boston, April 19.—Fabre, of Montreal, won the Boston Marathon today; time 2 hours 41 1-5 seconds, against a record of 2 hours 21 minutes 18 1-5 seconds made by M. J. Ryan in 1912.

The Bank of England reports the amount of currency notes outstanding as £98,801,866, against £88,087,608 in the previous week. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at £27,500,000.

Mr. Walter Long says he once asked General Botha his pre-eminent recollection of the South African War. The left bank we have advanced from the west point of Sillarkewasen to west

which it is almost impossible to foresee in its full value.

### The Next Aerial War.

Of course, the 5,000-pounder will use up more fuel per hour, and it will carry at least two, and probably as many as four persons. Let us assume the latter, making 500 lbs. or 600 lbs. and a fuel and oil consumption of 300 lbs. per hour. In this rough and ready way we arrive at the prospect of machines capable of, say, 12 hours' flying at 100 miles per hour, and carry some 1,000 lbs. of ammunition or guns. Obviously, the water between Britain and the Continent will no longer be an appreciable barrier to direct military offensive. It is an amazing and somewhat disturbing prospect, and for the safety of these islands we must see that we have the striking power as well as the other fellow.

Many variations can be given. On a short flight of, say, 400 miles, ammunition weighing about 3,000 lbs. could be taken; this, of course, where heavy bombardment was the programme. Or long reconnaissance could be undertaken by machines carrying no bombs, but merely a defensive machine gun.

To machines of that size having, of course, dual, and possibly triple power plant, night navigation will present no serious difficulty. And we must remember that every year sees an advance in piloting power, in knowledge of atmospheric conditions, and in the precision and practical value of instruments of all kinds.

## ADMIRALTY STATEMENT

London, April 20th.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement: Yesterday a German submarine for periods and sank the trawler Vanilla. The trawler endeavoured to rescue the crew but was fired at and driven off. All the crew of the Vanilla were lost. This killing of fisherfolk for no military purpose should not escape attention. It is the second murder of this character committed within a week. A careful record is kept of these events.

## LATEST

London, April 20.—Another appeal to the Government to take the country further into its confidence is contained in an editorial in the Times, which points out that except for local sources the war situation has undergone little apparent change in the past five months. The paper declares that changes in the battle line during that period on both the Eastern and Western fronts, hardly would be noticed by a map maker, while the official statements regarding the Dardanelles operations leave much to be desired.

We urge the Government, says the Times, to use every effort to make the nation understand how small is the progress yet attained on land, and how great and manifold are the sacrifices which still must be faced.

Paris, April 20.—Two torpedo boat destroyers blown up, says a Saloniki despatch while passing through mine belt which Russian ships had succeeded in laying across the entrance to the Bosphorus, while the Turkish fleet was cruising in the Black Sea.

Paris, April 20.—Italy some time ago fixed April 20 (to-day) as the latest date for consideration of any proposals that Austria might wish to make.

According to a report current in Rome, says a Figaros correspondent, Baron de Miccheli, Austrian Ambassador, already has given notice to the Embassy servants who now are paid daily, it is said, and the same is true of payment of tradesmen's bills for goods supplied the Embassy.

Paris, April 20.—French military authorities have decided to drop the charge of setting fire to the steamer Latouraine, which was preferred against Raymond Swoboda, says the Petit Parisien, a charge of espionage is still against him.

For a time Edinburgh is to be the home of one of the overseas contingents. A regiment of bronzed and hardy men in Newfoundland is billeted in the Castle there.

Few sermons are as broad as they are long.

Money may help the man who helps himself.

London, April 6.—Six-months Treasury bills to the amount of £15,000,000 were offered today, and were oversubscribed. The bills were issued to replace a similar amount due soon.

On account of the large total of subscriptions applicants at £98 7s. 9d. receive only one per cent of the amount of their bids. Applicants at higher quotations receive the full amount. The interest is at the rate of about 3 1-4 per cent.

A packed house as usual. The Scotch Turn by the little Squires is a credit to Mrs. Rossier, for they are very smart little girls, both in Scotch costumes and a dandy Scotch song. The pictures were splendid. Mr. Rossier certainly do get the grand picture lately he has shown so many from the Vitagraph studios. His last shipment being all the latest and best there is to be had in the land of films.

## Coal Miners Organize Big Strike

### CRITICAL SITUATION CREATED

#### Welsh and English Colliers Demand Big Increase of Wages

London, April 20th.—Critical situation has arisen among the coal miners. Representatives of Welsh Miners have unanimously decided in favor of tendering a fortnight's notice of a proposed strike to mine owners in order to enforce their demands for twenty per cent increase of wages. The Miners Federation of Great Britain will meet on Wednesday to decide what action they will take to compel mine owners to accede to their demand for similar increase.

## SUCCESSFUL BRITISH OPERATIONS

London, April 19.—Official statement issued to-night by the War Department:—

"A successful action, commenced on the 17th, culminated last night in the capture and complete occupation of an important point known as Hill No. 66, which is about two miles south of Zillebeck to the east of Ypres. This hill dominates the country to the north and north-west.

The successful explosion of a mine under the hill commenced operations. Many Germans were killed by this. Fifteen prisoners were taken, the captured including an officer. At day-

break on the 18th the enemy delivered heavy counter-attacks against the hill, but were repulsed with heavy loss. They advanced in close formation and our machine gun battery got well into them. Desperate efforts were made all day yesterday by the Germans to recover the hill, but were everywhere repulsed with great loss.

In front of the captured position, on which we are now consolidated to strength, hundreds of dead are lying. Yesterday two more German aeroplanes were brought down in this area. Since the 15th inst. there has been a total loss to the enemy of five aeroplanes.

## WARSHIPS ORDERED HOME TO JAPAN

Washington, April 20th.—Japan has ordered all her warships in Pacific waters and near American coasts, except those salvaging the wrecked cruiser Asama in Turtle Bay to return to their home stations.

## China Rejects Japan's Demands

Peking, April 19.—China has rejected the three chief demands made by Japan. This rejection is tantamount to a defiance of the Nippon Government.

It was admitted to-day that the situation is serious. Japan is prepared to make war to enforce these demands but China looks to the United States and Britain to take a firm stand in her defense.

This and other developments indicate that Italy is on the brink of war. The Spanish torpedo flotilla is patrolling the Riff coast. Looking after the Riff raft, clearly.

A San Francisco man of 85 is cutting teeth. Wonder if they have to walk the floor with him, nights.

## Fraulier Sunk, Crew Drowned

London, April 19.—The British trawler Vanilla was sunk by a torpedo from a German submarine in the North Sea yesterday, according to a report made to-day by Capt. Hill, skipper of the trawler Fenno. Capt. Hill said he was within 300 yards of the Vanilla when she struck. He made an attempt to pick up the crew, but he declared the submarine attacked him in his efforts at rescue. It fired a torpedo at the Fenno, which forced her to seek safety in flight.

Some of the Yorkshire farmers are employing female labour in pulling and topping turnips, and also forking sheaves to the thresher.

## ARTILLERY DUELS FEATURE OF THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT

### Conflicting Reports from English, French and German Sources. British Capture a Dominating Point

London, April 20th.—Activity prevailed along the Western battle line but seems to partake of the nature of isolated engagements instead of general offensive. Artillery duels have taken the place of the fierce hand to hand fighting which has been a feature of the recent struggle along the Mouse near the Lorraine border. Agreement however ends with this fact, the French claiming to have occupied dominating positions here, and the Germans declaring the attacks of the French have failed.

From the British end of the line comes the report officially issued by the War Office in London, that Hill No. 66, an important point two miles south of Zillebecke, Belgium, was captured from the Germans on the night of April 12th. A German communique, however, says that the British had taken this point on the night of April 12th. A German communique, however, says that the British had taken this point on the night of April 12th. A German communique, however, says that the British had taken this point on the night of April 12th.

## Aeroplanes and Aerial Warfare

### Calculating a Raid.

When the German "Albatros" biplane broke the world's record by flying for 24 hours 12 minutes, she must have begun her flight carrying a load of about 1,250 lbs. She carried 600 litres of petrol and 50 litres of oil, the weight of which would be about 1,090 lbs. Presumably her pilot weighed about 150 lbs. It must be remembered that in a flight of this kind everything is subordinated to duration; a low and even altitude is maintained, and nothing is carried that is not absolutely essential. The average consumption of fuel and oil by the 75 h.p. Mercedes engine of the record-breaker was 45 lbs. per hour, and it is to be noted that we have no engine of the same power giving a better result than that. But in war flying, as a rule more powerful engines, requiring more fuel, are used.

In war flying machines cannot go out stripped of all save fuel; instruments must be carried and bombs and weapons are sometimes required. Now, even if we are dealing with bombs of quite ordinary size—20 pounders—it is clear that a very few of them greatly increase the load. Ten weigh 200 lbs., and the bomb-releasing gear adds to the burden. Taking a good average machine carrying bombs, a specimen flight calculation might work out something like this:—

Pilot and passenger ..... 300  
Instruments and accessories 100  
Bombs ..... 200  
Fuel and oil ..... 400  
Usually, in actual practice, on expeditions of this kind no passenger is carried, but the useful load of most of the machines is nearer 800 lbs. than 1,000 lbs.

Big or Little Bombs.

The figures are worth considering closely in the light of such a raid as the first big one on Zebruges and Ostend, that of the 34 machines which

So much for 1,000-pounders. But the 5,000-pounders of the near future, on which we can reckon with absolute certainty, will be vastly more capable and will have an influence on war

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