

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. II. No. 115.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

A STATE OF WAR NOW EXISTS BETWEEN ITALY AND AUSTRIA

NO FORMAL DECLARATION HAS YET BEEN MADE--SERBIAN ARMY MOVES TOWARDS AUSTRIAN FRONTIER

POPE EXPRESSES DEEP REGRET
Rome, May 22nd.—Deep regret is felt by the Pope that Italy has decided for war...

London, May 21.—A state of war now actually exists between Italy and her former Allies, Austria and Germany...

Carpathians, now are offering a stubborn resistance to the further advance of the Germanic Allies behind the San River around Przemysl.

Allies Occupy Town Of Maidos

London, May 21.—A despatch from Athens says the town of Maidos on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been occupied by the Allies...

She has still another enemy, Roumania, in prospect, for it has been an open secret for a long time that Italy and Roumania have an agreement to act in concert.

Since the foggy weather stopped the battles in the West, the Allies have confined themselves to attempts to improve and organize the positions gained.

Weather Hinders Army Operations

Field Marshal French Issues Report of Progress—Our Infantry Displayed Great Gallantry

London, May 21.—"Since my last communication of the 17th," says Sir John French, "our operations have been hampered by weather, but in spite of this our troops have made appreciable progress..."

36 HOUR BOMBARDMENT TURK CAMPS

London, May 22nd.—A despatch from Athens, stating, in its report from Mytilene that the British squadron began on Thursday a 36 hour bombardment of Turkish troops, concentrated near Kara Barmu, near Smyrna.

Austro-German Forces Concentrate

Geneva, May 21.—Information gathered by correspondents in the eastern frontiers of Switzerland, shows that the Austro-German forces with heavy artillery, have been concentrated at Trent, Bozen and Meran.

Crew of Submarine Win Decorations

London, May 21.—The following statement has been issued by the Admiralty:—"The following decorations have been awarded to the officers and men of the submarine E-14, which, operating in the Dardanelles and Sea of Marmora, sank two Turkish gunboats and a transport."

Italian Interests In Swiss Hands

Davis, May 21.—Italy has asked Switzerland to take charge of Italian interests in Germany. The Federal Council has accepted the charge.

Italian Government Gets Free Hand

Rome, May 21.—The Italian Senate to-day ratified the action of the Deputies in conferring full war powers upon the Cabinet.

Austrians Fire On Italians At Zara

Venice, May 21.—Austrian troops to-day fired upon Italians who had started a demonstration at Seiera, the capital of Dalmatia and had de-austrian flags. Several persons were killed and many wounded.

Switzerland Makes Representation To Germany

Berne, May 21.—The Swiss Federal authorities have decided to make suitable representation to Germany on the sinking of the Lusitania, as a result of which three Swiss citizens lost their lives.

Austrian Airmen Patrol Frontier

Paris, May 21.—The Temps publishes a despatch from Rome to the effect that a flotilla of Austrian aeroplanes from Gorz, Austria, are patrolling the frontier above Isonzo.

Lively Bombardment Of Dardanelles

London, May 21.—There was a lively bombardment yesterday of the Dardanelles, directed against Turkish camps at Komu Barnu on the Asiatic side, says Reuter's Athens correspondent.

London Dreads Poisonous Gas

London, May 21.—An intimation that German Zeppelin airships probably will use bombs charged with poisonous gases, if they make raids on London, is contained in a notice issued by Scotland Yard to-night.

Austrians Make Preparation For War

Brescia, Italy, May 21.—The Austrians evidently consider that a state of war with Italy already exists. The Austrians have withdrawn troops and customs guard from the frontier at Ponte Caffaro and Lodrone.

Italian Fleet Engages Enemy Says Report

Paris, May 21.—Italy has struck her first blow at Austria through her fleet according to a new agency despatch from Rome. This asserts that Italian warships, which have been patrolling the Albanian coast, have entered the Austrian port of Cattaro.

OFFICIAL

British

London, May 21 (official)—The French Government report two German aeroplanes brought down by British and French artillery.

Trenches have been captured in Bois d'Ailly. Last night the German attacked the French trenches to the east of the Yser Canal, gaining a temporary foothold.

The Russian Government report successes in the region of the confluence of the Vistula and San. Over 4,000 were captured here on May 18th.

French

Paris, May 21.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report as follows:—

"To the north of Ypres and to the east of the Yser Canal the enemy at an early hour last night started an attack against our trenches. He was successful in beginning in gaining a footing, but an immediate counter-attack resulted in his complete repulsion."

Further, the south British troops made some progress at a point north of LaBasse, at Notre Dame Lorette and on a front between Souchez and Neuville St. Vaast.

KITCHENER UNDER NEWSPAPER FIRE --LONDON PAPERS' SEVERE CRITICISM

THE ONE-TIME NATIONAL IDOL, AS MILITARY GENIUS QUESTIONED--GREAT RECRUITER AND NOTHING MORE

London, May 21.—One of the most remarkable features in the ministerial crisis of Britain at the present moment is the sudden outbreak of more or less severe newspaper attacks upon Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, who at the outbreak of the war, was the nation's military idol, and was loudly proclaimed by the same newspapers as the only man in the country for the position of War Secretary.

The Daily Mail and other newspapers under the same ownership have been most violent in these attacks, even going so far as to call into operation the military genius of the Field Marshal.

The Daily News says it has never been pretended that Kitchener is a soldier in the sense that Field Marshal French is. Kitchener is a gatherer of men, and a very fine gatherer, too, but his record in the South African War as a fighting General, apart from his excellent organizing work as Chief of the Staff, was not brilliant.

Other newspapers, in a less outspoken manner, seek to reduce Kitchener's value to that of good recruiting officer, or they excuse him on the ground of being too much occupied in producing recruiting advertisements.

to attend to the supply of proper ammunition.

The Times, in an editorial, says:—"Our armies in the field require reinforcements and shells of the right kind. Neither have been provided in adequate quantities, for the reason that Kitchener's orders were given too late. Plain warnings have been disregarded, and the nation lulled into false security by misleading official reports, with the result that thousands of British lives have been sacrificed in an unequal contest."

The Morning Post says: "The new Government will not likely be so foolish as to throw over a man whose presence has held the confidence of the nation and our fighting forces since the beginning of the war, but will seek to support and co-operate with Kitchener, and take from his overburdened shoulders the secondary work of reorganizing the country's industrial resources, so as to supply the Army with adequate supplies and munitions."

Make up New Cabinet Not Announced

No Question of Party Where all Are For the State—Pall Mall Gazette Defends Kitchener—Would Shield Him From Insult

London, May 22.—The new Cabinet will not be announced until Monday or Tuesday. The only appointment thus far made known is that of President of the Local Government Board.

We have followed the Roman example, says the Spectator. We have named a Dictator, but have put Dictatorship in a commission until the war is over. There must and will be no thought of who is a Liberal, and who is a Unionist or what the Liberal or Unionist element in the Cabinet desires.

There are three immediate practical things to be considered, the Spectator adds. First, more rapid provision of munitions of war. Second, a supply of men which can be obtained only by compulsory service, and third, to see that the war policy is clear and well defined, and involves no wastage of efforts.

The newspaper proposes an inner Cabinet, composed of the Premier, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Foreign, War and Navy Ministers to manage the war.

The Pall Mall Gazette, defending Kitchener, says, "The name and personality of Kitchener are invaluable supports to the nation at home and abroad. He was invited to join the Cabinet and give up his splendid work in Egypt. He did not thrust himself upon the Cabinet and the country will not suffer indignity and insult to be heaped upon him."

Italy Greeted Prospect of War With Enthusiasm

Paris, May 22.—The Temps publishes a telegram from Rome despatched at three o'clock in which the correspondent says all the galleries in the Chamber of Deputies were crowded at one o'clock. Some time before Parliament reassembled there were 450 Deputies in their seats.

Signor Marcora, President of the Chamber took his place at three o'clock when all members of the House and everybody in the Galleries stood up to acclaim the old follower of Garibaldi. Then Premier Salandra followed by all the members of the Cabinet, entered.

It was a solemn moment, then a delirium of cries broke out. "Salandra! Salandra!" were the words. The cheering lasted five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration.

After the formalities of opening, Premier Salandra arose and said, "Gentlemen, I have the honor to present to you a bill to meet all eventual expenditures of a national war. Prolonged applause followed this announcement. The Premier began an exposition of the situation in Italy. Before opening hostilities in Europe, he declared, Italy has submitted to every humiliation from Austria-Hungary for the love of peace."

It was a solemn moment, then a delirium of cries broke out. "Salandra! Salandra!" were the words. The cheering lasted five minutes. Premier Salandra appeared to be much moved by the demonstration.

Russian Admiral Dies of Pneumonia

Petrograd, May 21.—Admiral van Essen, Commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, died of pneumonia in the Marine Hospital at Revel.

Seat In-Cabinet For Labor Leader

London, May 21.—The first authoritative announcement as to an appointment to the British National Cabinet outside of Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, is that of Arthur Henderson, labor leader, who succeeded Rt. Hon. Herbert Louis Samuel as President of the Local Government Board. Trade Unionists are pleased at the appointment.

Kaiser's Army Flanked by Russians

London, May 22.—The Kaiser's army in Galicia is to-day reported to have been flanked as a result of a strong Russian offensive in extreme Southern Poland. The Germans have been driven from Opawo back to Iwaniska and this operation, if successfully driven home, will put the Russians to the rear of the German advance, threatening their communications.

Germany's New Army

London, May 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail says he has learned from an authoritative Berlin source that Germany is about to call up two million more men. Berlin official circles, he states, believe that an army of half a million would be sufficient to cope with Italy.

General Bridges' Death Avenged

Melbourne, Australia, May 21.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the British land forces in the Dardanelles, in a cablegram to-day to the Governor expressing regret for the death of Brigadier-General Bridges, Commander of the Australian forces at the Dardanelles, who died as the result of wounds, says:—"The irreparable loss was brilliantly avenged yesterday by his own troops, who inflicted a loss of seven thousand on the enemy, our losses being under five hundred."

is preparing to lead the army for a glorious future. Let us gather round this well-beloved Sovereign." It was observed that Socialists took part in the applause.

Premier Salandra then proposed that a committee of 18 Deputies should examine the bill, which is composed of a single article, which he presented. The Bill read as follows. The Government is authorized in case of war and during the duration of the war to make decisions with due authority of law in every respect required for the defence of the State and guarantee of public order. Urgent economic national necessity provisions contained in articles 243 to 251 of military code continue in force. The Government is authorized to have recourse until December 31st, 1915 to monthly provisional appropriations for balancing budget. The bill shall come into force the day it is passed.

The mind is everything; what you think you become.