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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Heavy Counter Attacks Delivered By The Enemy Were all Repulsed---Train at Don Station Blown Up---Germans Lose 10,000 Men in Three Days

Operations Probably Occurred in Vicinity of Neuve Chapelle---Severe Fighting in Progress for Several Days

London, Mar. 14.—The War Office tonight made the following announcement:—  
"A heavy counter attack, delivered by the enemy on Saturday afternoon, and several minor counter-attacks earlier in the day, were all repulsed. Judging by the observations on the various positions of the field of battle, and by statements of prisoners, which now number 1,720, the enemy's losses must have been very heavy, and cannot have been far short of 10,000 men within three days.  
"A train at Don Station was blown up by our air craft on Sunday morning."  
While the War Office makes no mention of the region where the above operations took place, it is probable they occurred in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle, where severe fighting has been in progress for several days. The town of Don, where the railway station is reported to have been blown up lies about ten miles south-west of Lille.

## Official From French War Office

Paris, Mar. 14.—The following statement was issued by the French War Office last night:—  
"After the lively engagement of the preceding days, almost complete calm on both sides characterized this day along the entire front, although there were occasional artillery actions. We have consolidated our positions everywhere."  
When the ground, gained by us at Eparges, came to be cleared up, we discovered further machine guns, which brings the number lost by the Germans at this point to 4.  
At Bois Lezette we checked an attack which the Germans attempted.

## The Dardanelles

In the latter part of last week the allied fleet sailed and did not lose the hour late at an hour the south, and the Dardanelles, one of the most powerful ever made. Since this fleet is reported to have penetrated the waterway and captured the forts, and to have silenced some of the inner forts on the European side. When last heard from it was reported as far up the straits as the Kilit Bahr.

This point is at the entrance to the most difficult and dangerous part of the passage. It is guarded on the European side by three forts, of which Kilit Bahr is the southernmost, and on the Asiatic side by no less than five forts, of which the southernmost is Kilit Sultanic. Here, the channel is only 4,430 feet wide, or considerably less than a mile. On the European side the shore rises to a commanding height, and the forts are equipped with great guns manned by German gunners. The northernmost of the five forts on the Asiatic side is Nagara new fort built by the Germans since they acquired a preponderant influence at Constantinople, and likely to offer a more sturdy resistance to the guns of the fleet than the comparatively old and crumbling forts nearer the entrance. Once Nagara is passed, nothing remains but the fort of Gallipoli, on the European side at the entrance from the Sea of Marmora, and a new German fortification on an island in that sea. The first of these may not occasion much trouble; the second may.

Once the allied fleet is able to pass what may be termed the narrows, including Fort Nagara, the worst of its task will have been accomplished, and the remainder will be much easier. There will then be abundant reason for a hasty flight of the Sultan and his officials from Constantinople to Asia Minor.

If there should be much difficulty in getting at Constantinople from the south, it will be quite possible for Russia to approach from the north. She could not send troops around the west end of the Black Sea without violating the neutrality of Roumania and Bulgaria, though if Roumania should enter the war, half this difficulty will be surmounted. For early results, the most feasible course is for Russia to send transports from Odessa across the Black Sea. She now commands that sea with her fleet. Perhaps the fleet is not strong enough to bombard Constantinople, but it can guard the transports. Troops might

## U-29 Gets Another Victim

The S.S. Adenwen Attacked Twenty-Five Miles Off the Casquets

Plymouth, Mar. 14.—It was the German submarine U-29 that torpedoed the British steamer Adenwen. The attack occurred 25 miles off the Casquets in the British Channel, on Thursday morning.  
The Adenwen was a new vessel of 2,386 tons net.

## IS UNCLE SAM TO LOSE A GOOD CUSTOMER?

Chicago, March 8.—Four British army officers from Montana, Minnesota, Wyoming and California met here to-day on cable orders to return home at once. They interpreted their recall to mean that Britain believes the allied fleet by forcing the Dardanelles will enable the allies to utilize Russian supplies instead of buying from the United States.  
The officers are Captain Thomas Ralston Webb, of the Royal Artillery; Captain Edward Force Stridmore, of the Royal Lancers; Captain Herbert Claxton, 2nd Northumberland Infantry, and First Lieutenant Ernest Howe St. Leonard, of the Subsistence Department.  
They have been stationed in the West and North-west since the outbreak of the war buying horses, mules and food supplies.

## Collier Invermyle Sunk Off Cresswell

London, Mar. 14.—The Admiralty announced to-day that the British collier Invermyle was torpedoed yesterday off Cresswell, England, and sunk. The crew was saved.

## Landsmen View Submarine at Work

Battle Keenly Followed by the People of St. Mary's Island

London, Mar. 14.—An eye-witness to the torpedoing of the British steamer Indian City and Headlands, off Scilly Islands, tells the following story of the event:—  
"About ten o'clock on Friday morning a German submarine torpedoed the steamer Indian City off Bideford, within sight of Hughtown, on Saint Mary's Island. The submarine remained in the vicinity about an hour and was the object of keen interest to the islanders, who watched developments as the crew of the steamer rowed their boats toward the shore.  
Immediately the attack became known, two patrol boats, which were in the roadstead, put to sea and hastened to the direction of the submarine, on which they opened fire. The submarine was then about ten miles from shore, and the battle was keenly followed by sightseers crowded on the shore. When the patrol boats approached the submarine, the latter suddenly submerged herself, but reappeared several minutes later about two miles further west. The patrol boats stopped to pick up the crew of the Indian City, and then gave chase to the submarine, but the pursuers were easily left behind by the hostile craft, whose speed was too great for them."

## MILITARY MASS AT R.C. CATHEDRAL

The Military Mass at the R. C. Cathedral, yesterday, was celebrated by Rev. T. Nangle, who is chaplain of the Cathedral corps. Fr. Sheehan preached after the first gospel and gave much excellent advice to the volunteers present. There's was an honored position, let them ever hold that peace by their good examples abroad. One thing he would warn them against and that was the evil of intemperance. After Mass the organ played the National Anthem, whilst the vast congregation stood, and the volunteers presented arms. At prayers last night Fr Cox preached his usual Sunday evening sermon.

## DRIVEN BACK BEYOND FORESTS

Paris, March 14.—The advance of the British troops in the vicinity of Neuve Chapelle is estimated at four miles, in a despatch reaching here, day from Bethune. The Germans are declared to have been driven back beyond the forests.

## British Seamen Landed at Newport News

Prinz Eitel Frederick Releases Survivors—They Will Sail For Home via New York

New York, Mar. 14.—Members of the crew of the British ships which were sunk by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Frederick, and released from that vessel after she put into Newport News, reached New York last night.  
The White Star liner Arabic will take them back to England next Wednesday.

## Three British Ships Meet Their Doom

Sunk off the Scilly Islands by Submarine U-29

Penzance, Mar. 14.—The British steamers Indian City, Headlands, and Andalusian were torpedoed off the Scilly Islands on Friday morning by the German submarine U-29.  
The Indian City was sunk, but no lives were lost.

## Str. Hartdale Evades Attack

Chased For One Hour Through the Irish Sea—She Gets Away Safely

London, Mar. 14.—A despatch from Belfast says the British steamer Hartdale, reported in the Admiralty statement as having been torpedoed on March 13th, in the Irish Channel, was chased for over an hour by a submarine, but that the latter was unable to get into position to torpedo the Hartdale, owing to skilful manoeuvring of the ship.

## EXPECTS WAR TERMINATE IN SIX MONTHS

London, March 7.—The military expert of the "Daily Express," Lieut.-Col. Roustan Bek, writing in that paper says:  
"Col. Shumsky has openly declared in the Russian press that the present war will be over in six months."  
"A man of great experience and strategic knowledge, who has never been guilty of putting forth exaggerated statements in connection with the situation in the war areas, calmly and firmly announces this conclusion. Studying the ideas of my Russian colleague, I come to the opinion that Coy Shumsky has taken the most remote date at which the end of this terrible world-drama may be expected."

## WORLD'S PAPERS ON THE WAR

Providence Journal.—A striking idea of the extent of the present war may be gained from the statement that more than half the inhabitants of the world are engaged in it. This applies to both land area and population. And the chances are that more nations rather than fewer will shortly be involved. What a commentary on 20th-century civilization!

Westminster Gazette.—We cannot hope for any speedy issue from this great conflict, and we shall do wisely to discount all exaggerated claims on either side. Patience, tenacity and determination will bring victory, not shouting, boasting or idle clamour.

Boston Transcript.—Germany's loss of Tsing-tow brings to a close her nearly 20 year's colonial experiment in the Far East. Millions have been expended by the Berlin government upon that as a military and commercial base of operations, only to be lost among the first big prizes of the present conflict.

Homiletic Review.—The next great battle will be the battle for human rights. It will be the call of the people throughout the world to rise in their majesty and power to end the system of militarism and armaments which make for war and poverty and not for peace and prosperity. Wise and concerted action should commence now.

Birmingham Ledger.—Turkey in Europe has been a blight on civilization for four hundred years. No less has she been a blight on the fair valley of the Euphrates and Tigris. Turkey is planning her own funeral in getting into this war.

Florida Times-Union.—Turkey has rushed in where Italy feared to tread.

Columbia State.—Nowadays it's a wise stock that knows its own par.

Columbia State.—Another of life's little ironies. Pennsylvania's great gun works are located at Bethlehem!

Salt Lake Tribune.—Russia may win pronounced successes; but we can't pronounce 'em.

Toronto Mail and Empire.—Since the opening of the war, one business has become almost exclusively American, namely, the foreign legation business.

## British Air Squadron Bombard Westende

British Arms Secure Complete Success at Neuve Chapelle---Enemy Suffered Great Losses

Numbers of Prisoners Left in Hands of Allies—Greater Than at First Reported

Paris, Mar. 14 (official).—The British air squadron has effectively bombed Westende. The success gained by the British arms at Neuve Chapelle, proves to have been very complete. They advanced on a front of about 2 miles with a depth of from twelve hundred to fifteen hundred metres, capturing successively three metres, capturing red ord olddoldol lines of trenches and a fortified work to the south of Neuve Chapelle. Counter attacks delivered with great violence by the Germans were repulsed.  
The enemy suffered great losses, and left in the hands of the Allies prisoners which number considerably greater than at first reported. The British heavy field artillery very effectively prepared the way for the vigorous action of the infantry.

## Ironclad Blockade of German Ports Has Been Agreed Upon

French Capture Village and Plateau of Vauquois—An Important Strategic Position Used By Germans as Post of Observation

Paris, March 15.—An ironclad blockade of German ports has been agreed upon by England and France according to information secured from reliable sources this afternoon.  
It is understood that a proclamation of blockade will be issued here and in London Monday evening.  
Paris, March 15.—Official advices from the front describing the occupation of Vauquois, Argonne region, by Germans as a post of observation. The French, say that after several days of desperate fighting, French troops took possession of the Plateau and half the village of Vauquois on the Eastern outskirts of Argonne have been able to prevent the Germans from making use of this important strategic position to their own advantage.  
Vauquois lies in a high country, not far from Trecheppy, and Mont Faucon, on the height overlooking the Aire River, between Hesse and Argonne forests. This place has carried the French, by Germans as a post of observation.

## German Submarine U-29 Runs Amuck Among Shipping

Bags 4 British, 1 French Steamer

London, Mar. 15.—The German submarine U-29, one of the largest and fastest German underwater craft, had a successful three days off the Scilly Isles and English Channel, when on Thursday, Friday and Saturday she succeeded in sinking four British steamers, one French steamer and damaging three others. The German commander gave the crews of most of the steamers time to leave their vessels.  
The submarine U-29 was chased by a patrol boat, but proved too elusive for them, while steamers which tried to ram or escape her, found that the submarine was much faster than similar craft which had previously been sent on the mission to destroy Britain's overseas trade.  
With German submarines in the waters around Scilly Isles which big liners pass on their way across the Atlantic there is much uneasiness in shipping circles.  
During the course of the day a report which also reached the American liner New York by wireless, was circulated to the effect that one had been torpedoed. This report, it is believed, arose from the sinking of the Andalusian, which belongs to the Ellerman line.

## German Troops Demoralized

London, March 15.—A "Daily Express" correspondent on the Belgian frontier telegraphs: "The sudden offensive of the Allies from Champagne to the sea, resulting in gains at many points, seems to have taken the Germans wholly by surprise. There is convincing indication of partial or temporary demoralisation of the troops which bore the brunt of these five days of successive onslaughts. There have arrived at Brussels and Ghent, for trial by court martial, parties of soldiers sent under escort from the trenches, for having failed to respond to orders to make counter attacks with sufficient enthusiasm. In some cases, it is said they even failed to advance at all. Great havoc was caused by the accurate fire of the British artillery, which apparently was the prime factor in the paralysation of the Germans.  
All accounts of the week's fighting filtered through the frontier from German sources, chiefly from the wounded lay stress on the terrible accuracy of British shells, which made some of the positions wholly untenable.  
A correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs from Rotterdam. "The British success at Neuve Chapelle and Epinette was due largely to the wonderful work of the allied aeroplanes. Not a German gun was laid, not a body of troops moved without being detected by the eyes of the British army. German officers in Bruges admit their air service is hopelessly outclassed in numbers, daring and intelligence by the Allies.  
much to do in building up as England, Redmond continued.  
She has already taken her proper place with profit and absolute good faith and loyalty. Ten years ago the Kaiser might have found a divided Empire, he said, but he had forgotten the march of events. The rule of people has been substituted for rule of classes and Empire is united on sure foundation of liberty. In fighting for Empire Irishmen are fighting for Ireland."

## Redmond Addresses Large Gathering

Manchester, March 15.—John Redmond in a speech to 5000 persons here to-day pointed out that he had often addressed meetings of Irishmen in Manchester but never before an assemblage of Irishmen and Englishmen united in common purpose.  
Ireland has been admitted to her proper place in the British Empire with which she had as

PEAD THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE