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TIME FOR PEACE NOT YET ARRIVED SAYS SIR ED. GREY

In Reply to Ponsonby (Liberal) Who Advocated the Countenancing of Peace Possibilities Grey Said the Allies Were Bound by Common Obligations Not to Put Forward Any Terms of Peace Except by Mutual Agreement

RAMSEY McDONALD SUPPORTED PONSONBY

Grey said if any of the Allies had a right to talk peace it was France who has to stand the concentrated fury of the German attack—And President Poincaré says Grey has spoken

LONDON, May 25.—The recent interview with Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, in which he said there could be no end to the war until the Prussian idea of peace, an iron peace, imposed on other nations by German supremacy—was denounced and renounced and the peace talk that followed in the interval, was brought up in the Commons to-day by Arthur Ponsonby (Liberal). Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Britain's Allies. The speaker said if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until our unknown obligations to our Allies be fulfilled, the country ought to be told these obligations are, and if there was no essential difference between Germany and Great Britain, if there were no such obligations, the Government ought to take the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, pointed out his interview contained no such Prussian idea of peace as an iron peace, imposed on other nations by German supremacy—was denounced and renounced and the peace talk that followed in the interval, was brought up in the Commons to-day by Arthur Ponsonby (Liberal). Ponsonby argued in favor of countenancing peace possibilities against prolonging the war merely for the sake of obligations to Britain's Allies. The speaker said if the war had to be continued until Constantinople fell or until our unknown obligations to our Allies be fulfilled, the country ought to be told these obligations are, and if there was no essential difference between Germany and Great Britain, if there were no such obligations, the Government ought to take

the earliest opportunity to press for a termination of the war. "The war would never end," Ponsonby continued, "if Great Britain waited till Sir Edward Grey and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, German Imperial Chancellor, agreed as to who was responsible for the war. Had Germany refused to resort to Belgian evacuation, French or Serbian, or form an independent Poland? Had she refused to agree to form an international council to maintain European peace?" Ponsonby asked. "If she refused these things the country ought to be told. We ought not to allow diplomatic etiquette to stand in the way of taking the lead in definitely, openly and boldly bringing the nations back to sanity and peace," Ponsonby concluded.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member for Leicester, supported Ponsonby. He declared peace was a political, not a military problem, and that it was the duty of the Government to state the terms by which it was prepared to conclude peace.

Sir Edward Grey, in replying, pointed out his interview contained no new declarations. He had no prepared speech or statement to make, but he said, if he thought the German Government or German opinion had reached a point where the Allied Governments could bring peace, compatible with their desires nearer by making speeches about peace, he would make dozens of them, but the Foreign Minister added, the time had not yet arrived. The Allies were bound by common obligations not to put forward any terms of peace, except by mutual agreement.

Sir Edward Grey, in the course of his speech characterized Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's recent statement that Great Britain was prepared to go to war over Bosnia, as a first-class lie. It was impossible, the Foreign Minister continued, to reason with the German people while they were fed with lies and knew nothing of the truth. The real reason for the prolongation of the war was that the German Government was continually telling the people they were winning the war, and that the Allies were beaten. Sir Edward here made a declaration that the time for peace had not yet arrived, and that the Allies were under obligations not to act separately on peace terms. He added, "If any of the Allies had a right to speak with regard to peace at the present moment it was France, on whom the concentrated

HUNSTAKE FORT AFTER A SERIES FIERCE ATTACKS

Capture Was Effected by Two New Divisions of Bavarian Troops—Battle Round Verdun Rages With Unexampled Violence—Germans Strive to Capture Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill

PARIS, May 24.—German troops have occupied Fort Douaumont, while the French held the immediate approach to that position.

This announcement was made in an official communication issued by the French War Office this evening, which says that two new divisions of Bavarians effected the recapture after a series of furious attacks.

PARIS, May 24.—The battle around Verdun continues to rage with a violence unexampled even in this region. The Germans are striving with every source in their power to capture Hill 304 and Deadman's Hill on the left bank of the Meuse and to win back the famous Fort Douaumont on the right bank, which was wrested from them by General Nivelle's brilliantly planned and executed offensive.

PARIS, May 24.—A powerful offensive was undertaken by the Germans last night to the east of Deadman's Hill in the Verdun tract. The attempt in general was unsuccessful, the War Office reports to-day say, but after fierce hand to hand struggles the attacking forces made their way into a portion of the village of Cumieres. At this point the French are faced by more than three divisions. German attacks on Fort Douaumont, the cornerstone of Verdun, are said virtually to have failed. Notwithstanding the determination of their attacks and what is characterized as the most reckless expenditure of life, the Germans succeeded only in taking a small part of the French trenches west of the fort.

Russian Barque Sunk

BARCELONA, May 24.—The Russian barque Regina has been sunk by a submarine. The captain and crew, who arrived here to-day, state that near Barcelona he met two life boats containing crews of two Italian sailing vessels, both of which were sunk by the same Austrian submarine.

Sinn Fein President Guilty of Treason

DUBLIN, May 24.—John MacNeill, President of the Sinn Fein Volunteers, has been found guilty by court martial, for complicity in the Irish rebellion. Sentence will be pronounced in a day or two.

A Peace Move

LONDON, May 24.—The Exchange Telegram stated this afternoon that it has learned on good authority that Prince Von Buelow, formerly Chancellor of the German Empire is to become Ambassador to the United States.

fury of the German attack had been thrown." Rebuking Ponsonby for making no allusion to Verdun, Sir Edward said, "Through the long battle of Verdun France was saving, not only herself, but her Allies, as well. 'If anyone has a right to speak about peace it is France, and President Poincaré has spoken. I believe it is the duty of diplomacy to maintain the solidarity of the Allies and give the utmost support to naval and military measures which are being taken by the Allies in common to bring the war to a stage it has not yet reached when the prospect of maintaining an enduring peace will be with the Allies. Ponsonby hardly seems to realize that we are at war. I care not how often I say it, this war could have been avoided by accepting a conference. Why was this conference not accepted? Because there was not good-will.' Sir Edward then referred to the Balkan conference as proof of Great Britain's good faith in such a conference, and added, "I only wish the German and Austrian Governments had published the reports of their ambassadors as to the part Great Britain played in that conference."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, May 23 (official).—Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged on portions of our front yesterday, and one driven down inside the enemy lines in a damaged condition. Last night and to-day there have been heavy bombardments by both sides about Vimy ridge.

LONDON, May 25.—A British official issued at midnight says: "The situation on Vimy Ridge is unchanged. Small parties of our troops pushed forward and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the Germans. 'To-day (Wednesday), there has been heavy bombardment by both sides astride of Souchez River, artillery activity near Roelincourt, Hohenzollern Redoubt, Wytchaete and St. Eloi."

FRENCH

PARIS (official) May 24.—In Champagne, under cover of a strong gas emission, the Germans attempted to reach our lines west of Navarin Farm, but were thrown back to their trenches by our cross-fire. On the left bank of the Meuse the Germans during the night attempted a strong offensive action east of Mort Homme. After a hand to hand fight, the enemy, after heavy losses, succeeded in getting a footing in Cumieres village, and in some trenches. From new reports just received it is advised that the German effectives used in Mort Homme region since 21st May, exceed three divisions. On the right bank of the Meuse artillery preparations and attacks succeeded each day with equal violence in Haudromont-Douaumont region. In spite of its stubbornness the enemy, which spends freely without counting the cost, only got footing in a few parts east of the fort. All attempts made against our western positions and on the fort itself were shattered by our fire. In Woerze there was a bombardment of the Eix-Moulainville sectors.

ITALIAN

ROME, May 24.—The Austrian statement that the Italians surrendered trenches in East Selz, is denied in an official bulletin issued to-day. The bulletin says: "The Italians voluntarily abandoned fifty yards of line trenches in this vicinity, but continue to hold three hundred yards of trenches which they took from the enemy."

GREAT BATTLE RAGED AROUND FT. DOUAMONT

Heavy Masses German Troops Were Thrown Against Picked French Troops—French Held Newly Captured Positions—Italians Forced Back Upon Their Main Lines South East

LONDON, May 23.—The Germans have replied to the terrific French offensive in the Douaumont region with assault after assault, and the deadly combat to the northeast and northwest of Verdun is still in progress. Heavy masses of German troops have been thrown against the picked French troops, whose successful attacks won for them the greater portion of Fort Douaumont and considerable ground adjacent to the fort of high strategic value. These newly captured positions the French have tenaciously held. Particular mention is made by the French war office of the maintenance of the position of Fort Douaumont captured by the French on Monday. Fighting at this point is characterized by Paris as a "murderous struggle," each attack being succeeded by powerful artillery preparations. Although they were hard held to the northeast, the Germans achieved some temporary success at LeMort Homme, where, after having been mowed down by the French artillery and machine guns with sanguinary losses, during several attacks, they finally gained a footing in the trenches to the west of this much-fought-for position. Their tenure in the trenches was short-lived, however, for a French counter-attack immediately drove them out. Italy's first anniversary of her entry into the war found her troops on

FIGHT FOR VERDUN IS NOW RAGING

French Stubbornly Resist all Attempts by Germans—Enemy However After Suffering Heavy Losses Penetrated Cumieres Nood—West of Village Germans Launched Several Attacks Against Douaumont Front

PARIS, May 25.—Throughout last night the battle for the fortress of Verdun raged with increasing fury on both banks of the Meuse. The French stubbornly resisted every attempt by the Germans, and inflicted heavy losses on them. The Germans delivered one attack after another on the north-western front, rushing forward powerful thrusts against the French works and hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the French right, where the Germans, after suffering heavy losses, penetrated Cumieres Village, near the left bank of the Meuse. West of the village, on the east bank of the Meuse, the Germans, after most extensive artillery preparations, launched attack after attack against the Haudromont-Douaumont front, losing fearfully, their artillery fire blotting out the French trenches and fighting was again of a hand-to-hand character. East of Ferppite, in spite of the deadly work of machine guns, a few German detachments streamed through the French fire and reached a trench position west of the fort. All German charges were stopped. The Germans attacked west of Navrin Farm, in Champagne, using gas, but were unable to gain any ground.

Von Buelow Goes As Peace Delegate?

LONDON, May 25.—A rumor that Prince von Buelow is to visit the United States as a peace delegate is current in diplomatic circles, but up to the present hour it has not been possible to obtain confirmation from any authoritative source. The rumor, however, attracts much attention in consideration of the fact that Prince von Buelow was lately summoned to see the German Emperor and that as he has not been in office during the war he can disclaim any share in the conduct of the war.

An Unique Incident

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS, France, May 23.—An unique incident occurred to-day, when for the first time during the war an aeroplane mistook a hostile aerodrome for its own. The German aviator and his pilot, who landed within our lines, saw their mistake too late when a figure in khaki running up made them prisoners. The machine was new and of the latest type.

at least one sector in southern Tyrol forced back by a great Austrian offensive upon Italian soil, which compelled a general retirement upon their main lines of defence from the region south of Rovere to Val Sugana southeast of Trent. Rome admits that between Astico and Breuto River and in Sugana Valley the Italians have fallen back upon their main line of defence. White Rose asserts the operation was carried out in perfect order after the Italians repulsed the Austrian attacks against their advanced line, Vienna says that in their retreat from Borge the Italians were driven across the border by the Austrians. That the Austrians have advanced as far as the head of Lake Garda and Sarca region is indicated by the Rome official communication, which says Austrian troops assemblages have been observed in the Riva zone. While along the Russian front the usual bombardments have continued almost exclusively, in the Prepit River region a Russian infantry attack drove the Germans across the Voshlahu River and destroyed their trenches. In the coast region of Asiatic Turkey, southwest of Trebizond, the Russians repulsed attempts by the Turks who assumed the offensive, and have also dislodged the Ottoman forces from a position on one of the slopes of the Taurus Mountains. In their advance with Mosul, Mesopotamia, as their objective, the Russians have occupied Serbecht.

GERMANS RECAPTURE FORT DOUAMONT AFTER FURIOUS FIGHTING

General Gallieni's Condition Has Grown Worse

Paris, May 25.—The condition of General Gallieni, former French Minister of War, has suddenly grown worse, and grave anxiety is now felt as to his chances of recovery.

"One Aviator Is Worth an Army Corps"

Newport News, Va., May 25.—A telegram from Lord Kitchener declaring that "one aviator is worth an army corps" was received at an Empire Day celebration here last night by fifteen Canadian aviator students.

Italian Premier To Visit London

Rome, May 25.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino will leave shortly for London to return the visit of Premier Asquith to Rome.

True Bills Against Casement and Bailey

LONDON, May 25.—The Grand Jury to-day returned true bills against Sir Roger Casement and Daniel J. Bailey, the former British soldier, who is held as his accomplice.

An Italian Victory

Rome, May 25.—An Austrian aeroplane and an Austrian gun boat have been destroyed in a battle with an Italian gun boat in the upper Adriatic. The crew of the Austrian craft were taken prisoners.

Light Sentence For "White" Offender

LONDON, May 24.—Jas. R. White, formerly captain of the 1st Gordon Highlanders, and son of the late Field Marshal Sir Gen. White, the defender of Ladysmith, was sentenced to-day to three months' imprisonment in Aberdare, Wales. He was convicted under the Defence of the Realm Act for having attempted to induce coal miners to strike in order to compel the Government to show leniency towards the leaders of the rebellion in Ireland.

After leaving the Army, in which he won the Distinguished Service Order for services during the Boer War, White became a Socialist and went to Ireland to live. He took part in the riotous Larkin strike in Dublin in 1914 and joined the Sinn Fein Society.

PARIS, May 23.—The Entente Allies have occupied the station of Florina, south of Monastir, according to a message from the station at Tucker-Salonika despatch.

The Germans have bombarded the village of Potheles, south of Doiran,

Germans Succeed Under a Rain of Shot and Shell in Capturing Fort Douaumont—French in Spirited Counter Attacks Stop Germans From Debouching From Village—French Still Retain Immediate Approaches to the Fort

USUAL FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT

Austrians Still Keep up Their Offensive Against Italians and Claim to Have Captured 25,000 Officers and Men and Many Cannon—Rome Admits Italians Retreat Across Border—No Material Change in Asiatic War Theatres

LONDON, May 26.—Under a rain of shot and shell, which inflicted enormous losses, the Germans have again taken Fort Douaumont, north-east of Verdun, from the French, and as though to somewhat even the score, the French, in spirited counter-attacks to the north-west, of Verdun from the Germans trenches on the southern outskirts of the village of Cumieres, which the Germans occupied and in late fighting had stopped with their artillery several attempts of the Germans to debouch from the village. Fighting around Fort Douaumont was furious, the Germans launching attack after attack against the fort, and employing, among others, two fresh divisions of Bavarians. Several times the attacks were put down with heavy losses, but finally the Germans succeeded in recouping the point of vantage which they had held virtually since the commencement of the Verdun offensive until the French drove them out several days ago. The French still retain the immediate approaches to the fort.

On the Austro-Italian front the Austrians from the Lake Garda region to the Valley of Sugana district are keeping up their violent offensive against the Italians and have driven them across their border south-east of Trent. The Italians are endeavoring to hold fortified lines from the Asiago heights east of the Valley of Dassa, but the Austrians report they have captured over 25,000 officers and men, 251 cannon, 101 machine guns and 16 bomb throwers. Rome admits in effecting their retreat across the border the Italians destroyed artillery, which it was impossible to withdraw.

The usual fighting is in progress along the Russian front, between Teutonic Allies and the Russians, and in Asiatic Turkey between the Turks and Russians and British and Turks. No material change in the situation anywhere in these several war theatres has been reported.

Wireless Record

SYDNEY, N.S.W., May 24.—The American steamer Ventura has just arrived here from San Francisco, and reports that she picked up a wireless message from the station at Tucker-Salonika, N.J., when 9,000 miles distant from that point. This is said to be the world's record.

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THE CINEMA WORLD.

PRODUCER (to actor): "For goodness sake do put more ginger into your acting. You're supposed to be clutching the branch to save yourself from a watery grave; you're not straggling on the Tube!"—Passing Show.