

A. English

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LINER ARRIVES SAFELY IN PORT
New York, May 17th.—The Anchor line steamer Transylvania passed safely through Greenock, at three this morning.

Sir E. Cassel Expresses Regret

London, May 16.—In an interview to-day, Sir Ernest Cassel, a Privy Councillor of German birth, said:—"Words fail me to express my deep sorrow at the manner in which this war is being conducted by Germany. I had looked upon her as one of the most civilized and humane nations, so that it was difficult to believe the first accounts of atrocities in Belgium and France. They are only too true. Since then, their disregard of non-belligerent life has increased, culminating in the sinking of the Lusitania. Methods of warfare have been adopted, such as the poisoning of wells and the use of poisonous gas, which are a blot on civilization."
"Have you any word for the people of German blood in the United States," he was asked.
"I do not see how they could change the situation. The German nation appears to have gone mad," he replied.
"Why should not you, and those who agree with you, attempt to express your conviction effectively?"
"No words can change Germany's purpose. She intends to subjugate all opposition, if ruthless war can do it. Terrorism is the fundamental principle of her policy."

Prominent Swedes Express Sentiments

Stockholm, May 17.—A group of prominent Swedes have requested the Press to distribute in Canada and the United States the following expression of their sentiments, concerning what they call inhuman methods of warfare:—"The Swedish people are unanimous in supporting the Government in its policy of strict neutrality. A large section of them, whether the majority or not we cannot say, are anything but neutral, in their feelings over the methods of warfare adopted in this terrible war, which culminated in the sinking of the Lusitania. This misconception of war suspends all the laws of humanity, and must prove fatal to future civilization, and disastrous to that human solidarity which is of such vital importance, particularly to the smaller nations of the world."

British Airships Destroy Zeppelin

London, May 17.—A story of a duel between a Zeppelin and a squadron of 27 British aeroplanes has reached the Daily Mail by way of Rotterdam.
This Zeppelin, says the account, had been frequently seen cruising in the neighborhood of Brussels. About eight o'clock last evening it was suddenly surrounded and attacked by 27 aeroplanes. The Zeppelin put up a spirited fight with machine guns and tried to escape by rising to a high altitude, but the aeroplanes manoeuvred skilfully and gave the bulky airship no chance. Within a few minutes the Zeppelin had received several mortal wounds and fell. All their crew (sixty) were killed. Two aeroplanes were destroyed by the Zeppelin's guns.

The Plague Reaches Spain

London, May 16.—A wireless despatch from Lisbon, received at Madrid last night, says that the insurrection has been crushed. Capt. Martin Lima has assumed command of the Republican troops.
There are rumours in Madrid that leave of Spanish naval officers has been suspended, and that battleships have been ordered to Lisbon. It is also stated that two regiments of infantry have been sent to Badajoz, in Spain, on the frontier.

Reported Heavy German Losses

Paris, May 16.—The military expert of the Echo de Paris estimates that the German casualties in the battle at Ypres were 150,000 men.

German Attacks on Steenstraete Repulsed By the French

With Heavy Losses—Desperate Night Fighting North of Arras

Paris, May 16.—The following official statement was given out this afternoon:—"In Belgium the enemy delivered three counter-attacks against Steenstraete. The third, which took place at daybreak was particularly violent. Our assailants were repulsed and suffered great losses. We captured three machine guns and about fifty prisoners.
To the north of La Bassée between Richebourg Lavoue and Quinquette, the British troops last night seized several German trenches. To the north of Arras fighting was desperate during the whole night. Upon the slopes east and south of Lorette a hard battle with hand grenades won us some progress.
At Neuville the enemy tried in vain to recapture the houses which we captured during the day. Neither was he able to retake the trenches which we won from him on the outskirts of the village."

BRITISH BREAK THE GERMAN LINES

London, May 17.—The following official statement was issued by the British War Office to-night:—"The First Army has made a successful attack between Richebourg Lavoue and Feshubert, breaking the enemy's line over the greater part of a two mile front.
The attack commenced at midnight to the south of Richebourg Lavoue, where we carried two successive lines of German breastwork on a front of 800 yards. A mile further south another attack at dawn carried 1,200 yards of German front line trenches. It was pushed rapidly on, extending its success 600 yards further south by bombing along the German trenches. Here we crossed the Feshubert-Quinquette road and advanced nearly a mile into the German lines.
Fighting still continues in our favour, and throughout the day our brave troops have fought splendidly.
At Ypres all has been quiet for the past 48 hours. Elsewhere on the front there is nothing to report."

FRENCH REPORT SOME SUCCESS

Paris, May 16.—The following official communication is issued:—"North of Ypres we have inflicted a check on the enemy. Our troops have taken several trenches in front of Pet Saut and at the same time have occupied part of Steenstraete to the west of the canal and bridge. On the canal we captured 3 machine guns and about 50 prisoners, one of whom was an officer.
To the north of Arras, fighting continues, resulting in progress for us. To the southeast of Notre Dame Lorette our attack has extended north beyond the sugar refinery of Souchez, and we have drawn nearer to it. In the west we have in addition repulsed a counter-attack of the slopes to the south of Lorette.
At Neuville St. Vaast we are continuing the conquest of the northern part of village and have captured several groups. To the northwest of Pont a Mousson, in a plain adjacent to the forest of Le Pretre, we have made about 50 prisoners, one of them an officer."

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG THE TURKS AT THE DARDANELLES

Allied Troops Capture the Heights of Krithia on the Gallipoli Peninsula

Athens, May 15.—Turkish casualties in the fighting on the Dardanelles are placed at 55,000, in a despatch from Tenedos to-day. Forty thousand wounded Turks have been taken to Constantinople and suburbs. The struggles between the Anglo-French and Turks continue fiercely on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
The Lord Nelson, which was reported damaged by Turkish shells, has rejoined the line.
Athens, May 15.—The Anglo-French Allies have captured the heights of Krithia, in the Gallipoli Peninsula, from the Turks.

Complete Anarchy Reigns in Lisbon

Madrid, via Paris, May 16.—Complete anarchy reigns in Lisbon. According to news reaching Madrid to-night, fighting in the streets continues between the mutineers and the loyal troops.
The bombardment was stopped last night owing to lack of ammunition. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to have been considerable. Many buildings were burned and the homes of known loyalists were pillaged.
Paris, May 16.—A despatch from Madrid says that it is officially reported that the bombardment of Lisbon by mutinous warships resulted in great damage, many persons being killed.
London, May 15.—A Madrid despatch says that Dr. Costa, a former Premier of Portugal, has been assassinated in Lisbon.
Madrid, May 15.—The President of Portugal, Manuel d'Arriaga, is reported to have disappeared.

Portugal Feels World Madness

London, May 15.—A despatch received from Madrid declares there has been received in the Spanish capital information of a revolutionary movement in Portugal. One report is to the effect that the revolutionary committee is in control of the situation at Lisbon.
Richard Moulton Among the Missing
Ottawa, May 17.—The name of Richard Moulton, of Epworth, Nfld., appears among the missing in the casualty list.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 15.—The French Government report that rain made fighting difficult, but the offensive continued. Southwest of Amegs, near the Souchez road, a strong German trench, a kilometre long, a fortified wood, and a second line of trenches were captured. More houses were stormed at Neuville and Saint Vaast. A hundred officers, 50 guns including 8 heavy pieces, and 100 machine guns and mortars have been captured since Sunday.
The Russian Government report 1,000 prisoners and 8 machine guns taken in the Baltic provinces. The Russian Army in Western Galicia is concentrating on the San. In Eastern Galicia and Bukovina, the Austrian Army evacuated a fortified position extending 88 miles, and fell back precipitately beyond the River Pruth. The enemy cavalry was dispersed by Russian fire. The Russian cavalry broke through the enemy's front at various points, and the pursuit continues.

Paris, May 17.—An official statement issued by the War office to-night says:—"We repulsed this afternoon with complete success, the fourth German counter-attack at Steenstraete. We have conserved all the positions won yesterday, and consolidated our gain, the importance of which is emphasized by the violent effort of the enemy.
Further south the British troops have inflicted on the Germans a serious check. They have carried to the southwest of Richebourg Lavoue a kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) of trenches. At the same time, northwest of Feshubert, they took possession of 500 metres of trenches. This second attack was later pushed in the direction of the Quinquette street front for 600 metres, and resulted in a gain of 1500 metres (about a mile), in which the number of German losses was very high. The advance of the British troops continues.
In the sector north of Arras we have carried out actions with a view of consolidating our new front. In driving out the enemy from several positions where they were still holding on, our troops gave proof in the struggle of great tenacity.
We gained 200 metres on the slope which descends from the plateau of Lorette near the sugar refinery of Souchez. We have carried some additional houses in the northern part of Neuville, and exploded a captive German balloon east of Vimy. Our aviators have bombarded the station of Somain.
In Champagne, northwest of Ville sur Tourbe, an action, purely of a local nature, has given us a very brilliant success.
Last night the enemy exploded a mine behind our first line. Eight German companies immediately precipitated themselves on our positions. They gained a foothold on one salient. We immediately delivered a counter-attack, and retook part of the lost ground, taking 77 prisoners, of whom three were officers.
During the course of the day we delivered a second counter-attack, which was carried out with much spirit with the bayonet and hand-grenades, and resulted in our recapture of all the positions.
The enemy suffered enormous losses, a fact which has been established by us with certainty, both in the trenches and on the parapets. We have, in fact, found more than 1,000 German dead, and we have, in addition, captured 300 prisoners, including nine officers, and taken six machine guns. Thus almost all the attacking force remained either in our hands or on the ground."

London, May 17.—Week-end casualties list, including those in the Dardanelles as well as in France, which was issued last night, shows the heaviest casualties published since the war began. The list contains the names of more than 400 officers and nearly 2,000 men.
The casualties among officers bring the total published during the last sixteen days more than 2,000.

Botha Assumes Manly Attitude

London, May 15.—A despatch from Capetown to the Field on Friday, says:—"Immense crowds thronged the streets to-night singing 'Rule Britannia.' Troops found great difficulty in preventing disorders. It is announced that the Government has decided to intern all male aliens of enemy nationality, also to protect with every force at its disposal naturalized aliens or those who have applied for naturalization.
General Botha has issued to the people of the Union of South Africa, from Windhoek, the capital of German South Africa, a message deploring anti-German riots, which he characterized as unworthy of a strong and chivalrous people, however great the provocation."

Reign of Terror In Johannesburg

London, May 15.—A Johannesburg despatch says the situation there for the last 26 hours has been extremely serious. Mobs are resuming the work of destroying everything German or apparently German, and also completing the devastation of properties which previously had been only partially wrecked.
Police and troops have been called from all directions, however, and now have command of the situation.

Arbitration Invited

Berlin, May 15.—Some members of the Government favour submission of the German-American difficulties over the Lusitania, to a court of arbitration.

Germans Seek Safety of Internment

London, May 15.—Fifteen hundred Germans surrendered to the police to-day of the West End for internment.

Russians Halt in Strategical Position

Have Gathered Large Quantity of Artillery East of Kiel, and Have Stiffened Their Lines

Petrograd, May 15.—Although General von Mackensen's Austro-German army has come to grips with the Russian centre on lines paralleling the San River, in Galicia, no fears are felt here over the possible loss of Perysl. Despatches from Lyou (Lemberg) state that the Russians have taken up positions of great strength on the heights of the San, where they have mustered an enormous quantity of artillery and erected strong defensive works.
Both in Galicia and Southern Poland, where the Russians, retired to strategic territory east of Kiel, the Russian lines are being stiffened with reinforcements. Field Marshal von Hindenburg is reported to be hurrying German troops to Bukovina, where the Austrians are in retreat from the Bistrizza River to the Roumanian frontier, over a line nearly one hundred miles long.
The battle at Shavli, in Courland, Russia, continues without any result.

The Italian Situation Grows Critical

Rome, May 17.—Prior to the announcement that Premier Salandra would return to power, the King requested Senator Boselli, Dean of the Italian Parliament to form a new Cabinet, but he refused, at the same time expressing the opinion that Signor Salandra must retain the Premiership.
The King had a lengthy conference with Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, Chief of Staff, who afterwards proceeded to the War Office and discussed the situation with General Zupelli, Minister of War.
The Austrian Ambassador, Baron Von Macchio conferred at Villa Malta with Prince Von Buelow, German Ambassador, for two hours.
The trend of events is considered most significant, particularly in view of the fact that clashes between Italian and Austrian troops are reported to be occurring on the frontier. The Austrians, according to one report have attempted to cross the boundary at one point, but were repulsed by the Italians, who took one prisoner.

HEAVY LOSSES AMONG OFFICERS Heaviest Losses Published Since War Began

London, May 17.—Week-end casualties list, including those in the Dardanelles as well as in France, which was issued last night, shows the heaviest casualties published since the war began. The list contains the names of more than 400 officers and nearly 2,000 men.
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Zeppelin Drops Bombs on Ramsgate

Ramsgate, May 17.—The aircraft which dropped about forty bombs here early this morning was a Zeppelin. It also flew over Margate, but no news of the extent of the damage done there, if any, has been received.

Turn Out of War Munitions Unsatisfactory

London, May 17.—The Times Glasgow correspondent, who has made careful inquiry, declares that conditions in the North of England and Scotland, in those districts which are producing war munitions, is still exceedingly unsatisfactory, and that they are likely to continue so, unless a great change takes place.
Manipulation by Trade Unionists, drink and lost time are all serious questions.

Revolution In Portugal Complete

Lisbon, May 17.—The success of the revolutionary forces has been confirmed. The new Government, which will be presided over by Jose Chagas, was proclaimed from the windows of the City Hall. The announcement was received with enthusiasm.
Order has been partly restored, and the new Government is taking measures to re-establish ordinary normal condition.

Italy To Soon Decide

Rome, May 17.—Premier Salandra has convoked a Council of Ministers for to-morrow morning, at which it is expected a decision will be reached as to the stand Italy shall take.
The decision probably will be reached also as to whether Parliament shall re-open May 20, as arranged before the Ministerial crisis, or whether it shall be prorogued.

AVIATORS DO GREAT DAMAGE

Genoa, May 17.—Information have been received here that Aviators of the Allies have inflicted damage amounting to more than two million dollars to Tanneries at Strassburg, which are working on material for the German army.

Lisbon Assumes Normal Appearance

Paris, May 17.—Absolute calm has been restored in Lisbon, and the Portuguese capital has resumed a normal appearance. According to a despatch some of the best known Monarchs are leaving the city.
The movement is said to have been directed solely towards strengthening the republic, which revolutionary attempts believed threatened or weakened threatened or weakened by the policy of Pimenta Castro as Premier.

America Waits Germany's Reply

Washington, May 17.—The American Government still was without advice early to-day indicating the nature of Germany's reply to the Lusitania Note. No word had come from Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, and official information was lacking.
The State Department officials are confident, however the Ambassador will be heard from soon. Meanwhile administration officials are reserving comment as to the probable attitude of the German Government, but in diplomatic circles speculation still was rife.

U.S. War Craft Assembled in Hudson

New York, May 17.—A mighty armada of battleships, destroyers, submarines, and auxiliary craft, the nation's bulwark in case of war, swung at anchor in the Hudson River to-day, groomed for review by the President of the United, the most powerful array of fighting ships ever assembled in an American port—64 in all.

Women of Trieste Become Restive

Rome, May 17.—Revolution has broken out at Trieste, according to a message to the Idea la Zionale telegraphed from the frontier. A crowd, composed chiefly of women, because most of the men had been called to the colors, invaded the square on which faces the Palace of the Government. The women cried "Death to Francis Joseph," "Down with Austria" and burned an Austrian flag, together with a portrait of the Emperor and attempted to attack the Palace.
The Governor ordered the gendarmes to charge the crowd and the women retired, fighting stubbornly. The despatch states 47 women were killed and over 300 injured.

Russians Proclaim Great Victory

Petrograd, May 17.—Complete victory for the Russians in South-Eastern Galicia and Bukovina is announced by the War Office in an official statement issued here to-day. The Austrians have been routed along the entire Dneister line of 100 miles. It states the Russians have taken 20,000 prisoners.

More Stories German Atrocities

London, May 17.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends the following official note issued in the Russian capital on Sunday:—"Prince Kurakine, Special Red Cross Envoy at the front telegraphs that after the German artillery had bombarded the station where our wounded were lying, German cavalry finished off the wounded with their carbine butts, and after spraying petrol and benzine about, set fire to the station, which was burned down with the men inside."