

9. English

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AUSTRIA STRIKES THE FIRST BLOW IN NAVAL AND AERIAL ATTACKS

ON ITALIAN COAST TOWNS--ITALY COUNTERS BY LAND AND COMPELS RETIREMENT OF AUSTRIANS

Germans Again Hold the Day and Make Advances East and West--British Unable to Reform Lines--

Turks Lose Heavily at the Dardanelles

London, May 26.—Austria has struck first with her navy and aircraft along Italy's east coast.

Rome, May 26.—It is officially announced that Italians have occupied a number of comparatively important towns and have compelled the Austrians to retreat.

This briefly summarizes the first 26 hours of the newest phase of an ever-widening European conflict.

The rapid stroke of the Italian army would seem to bespeak long preparation, bearing out what the Press of the Allied countries contended months ago.

Rome's first bulletin dealing with movements of the army indicate that two movements are under way.

Just as Italy lightly characterized Monday's Austrian raids along her coast so Austria characterizes military operations to date as border skirmishes.

Aeroplane Descends Into the North Sea The Crew Rescued

London, May 25.—Telegrams from Herwich say that a British destroyer arrived there, bringing a German submarine Lieutenant and a mechanician from a Taube aeroplane.

Italians Reserve Called Home

London, May 25.—Instructions have been received at the Italian Embassy from Rome that all Italian reservists in the United Kingdom should be notified to return home at once.

Resigns After Short Term

Lisbon, May 25.—Joao Chagas resigned the Premiership of Portugal today.

WILL NOT INTERN CIVILIANS

Rotterdam, May 26.—The Current publishes a telegram from Berlin, stating that Germany and Italy have agreed neither to intern civilians nor seize their property.

Collision Off Nantucket Islands

Steamer Ryndam, with Many Passengers Collides with Norwegian Freighter

New York, May 26.—The steamer Ryndam, of the Holland-American Line, New York to Rotterdam, with passengers and freight, collided with the Norwegian freight steamer Joseph J. Cuneo to-day off Nantucket Island.

New Cabinet's Cool Reception London Papers

London, May 26.—As might have been expected the new Cabinet, while it meets with no strong disapproval at the hands of the editorial writers in the London morning papers.

Austrians Retire Before Italians

Rome, May 26.—Offensive operations resulting in the occupations of Austrian territory all along the frontier of Lombardy to the Adriatic, are claimed in an official statement issued by the War Office.

Germans Use Great Quantity Asphyxiating Gas

London, May 26.—A report received from Field Marshal Sir John French, under date May 25th, says: "Some portions of our line east of Ypres, which were lost yesterday during the enemy gas attack, have not yet been recovered."

Italians Capture Austrian Towns

Rome, May 25.—On the Carriole front the Austrian artillery opened fire against our position. Our artillery replied. On the Frieul front our troops advanced everywhere without meeting much resistance.

Will Prolong Life of Parliament

London, May 25.—Probability of special legislation to be enacted to prolong the life of Parliament is stronger than ever, in view of the reconstruction of the Cabinet.

Frenchmen Hoist Italian Flags On the Trenches

Paris, May 25.—When the French troops in the region of Ailly, near the Meuse, hoisted Italian flags upon the trenches, says the Paris Temps, the German soldiers in positions opposite them called out: "So much the better. It will be over the quicker."

OFFICIAL British

London, May 24.—General French on the 16th to 17th near Festubert, yesterday three German batteries were silenced by our guns; one was destroyed by direct fire east of Ypres.

The Russian Government reports enemy attacks repulsed near Steenstraete, and prisoners captured. North of Arras fresh progress has been made by British troops.

Italian troops have crossed the frontier at Friuli. An air raid on Venice arsenal and ineffective bombardments at various points on the Italian coast have been repelled.

French

Paris, May 25.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following report:—"It was a night of considerable activity between the sea and Arras."

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FORMATION OF BRITISH MINISTRY PARTY LINES DISAPPEAR AND MERGE INTO ONE--IRISH NATIONALISTS NOT REPRESENTED--REDMOND REFUSES SEAT IN NEW MINISTRY

London, May 26.—An official announcement on the new Cabinet says a place in the Cabinet was offered to John Redmond (Irish Nationalist leader) but he did not see his way to accept it.

The Prime Minister decided that a new department shall be created to be called Ministry of Munitions, charged with organizing the supply of munitions of war. Lloyd George has undertaken the formation and temporary direction of this Department.

It is understood Henderson will assist the Government in matters relating to labor questions, especially those arising out of the war.

The King has been pleased to confer upon Viscount Haldane, of Cloan (retiring Lord High Chancellor) the Order of Merit.

The British public will not know the composition of the new Cabinet until they read it in the newspapers tomorrow. The announcement was given the Press to-night on the stipulation it should not be made public until the morning papers are issued.

Cabinet is composed of twelve Liberals, eight Conservatives, one Laborite—Arthur Henderson—one non-partisan, Earl Kitchener. Thirteen members of the old Cabinet remain in Office.

Nothing has been reported from the remainder of the front.

Our Forces Make Some Gains in Dardanelles

London, May 25.—Recent operations in the Dardanelles are described in an official statement given out to-night. The statement says that the following information has been received from the General Officer commanding the Mediterranean expeditionary force, on May 21st:—"The first French division made considerable progress, and is now close to the Turkish trenches."

French Repulse German Attacks

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 25.—In Belgium, following a heavy bombardment, a German attack attempted to debouch on the road running from Langemarck to Ypres, but was immediately checked.

Italians Advance Against Austrians

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Italian Forces On Austrian Soil

Rome, May 25.—An official announcement was made by the war office to-day, saying that Italian forces had penetrated Austria, occupying the Caporetto heights between the Judzio and the Isonzo and the towns of Cormons Cervignago and Terzo.

Germans Decimated By Own Artillery

British Forces Capture all Trenches on Two-Mile Front--Many Hundreds of German Prisoners Taken by Allied Armies

London, May 17.—A report from Sir John French, made public to-night, states that all the German trenches on a front of two miles south of Richebourg-L'Avoue, have been captured.

A body of Germans in the act of surrendering, he reports, were caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated.

Following is the text of General French's report:—"To-day the first army gained further successes south of Richebourg-L'Avoue. All the German trenches on a front of two miles have been captured."

"This morning several bodies of Germans surrendered voluntarily to our troops, who continue to fight with great gallantry and determination. One of these bodies, while trying to surrender, was caught by German artillery fire and practically annihilated."

"The exact number of prisoners taken has not yet been ascertained. Five hundred and fifty have cleared to the lines of communication."

Two Notable Victories

Paris, May 17.—The official communication issued by the French war office to-night announces the capture by the British troops of several additional German trenches to the north of La Bassee, together with a thousand prisoners.

In an engagement at Ville-sur-Tourbe, the French took four hundred prisoners, and in an attack at the Ailly wood carried several German works and captured 250 prisoners.

On Yser's East Bank

The text follows:—"In Belgium the enemy, threatened by our successful attacks of the preceding days with a complete envelopment, evacuated last night the positions which he had occupied to the west of the Yser canal. We have, on our part, maintained all our gains on the east bank."

To the north of La Bassee the British troops, who were very strongly counter-attacked during the night of Sunday-Monday, are victoriously continuing the fighting. To-day they carried several German trenches and inflicted on the enemy very heavy losses.

One Contingent Annihilated

"One contingent of several hundred Germans, caught between the fire of the British machine guns and that of their own artillery, were almost entirely exterminated under the cross-fire. Our allies have taken a thousand prisoners and some machine guns."

"To the north of Arras a thick mist has prevailed all day, preventing any important action on either side. Nevertheless the struggle continues very actively, on the slopes of Lorette specially. There we have repulsed all the German counter-attacks."

Capture 350 Prisoners

"At Ville-au-Bois, near Berry-au-Rac, the enemy made an attack on our trenches, which was immediately arrested. The number of unwounded prisoners taken by us on Sunday, in the affair at Ville-sur-Hourbe, was 350, besides 50 wounded."

"This morning, at break of day, we carried out an attack in the Ailly works. We also took three machine guns and 250 prisoners, among whom were several officers."

"In the outskirts of the forest of Le Pretre two German battalions made three attempts to sortie from their trenches, but our fire held them up short."

German Reply To American Note Likely be Friendly

London, May 25.—The following despatch was received by the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Amsterdam:—"The German Government has asked America for further delay of a week for its reply to the Note concerning the sinking of the Lusitania."

In all probability the Note will be delivered at Washington on Saturday. It is stated in Berlin that the Note will be couched in very friendly terms.

On account of the recent Italian complications the feeling in Berlin regarding the States is more calm. Everything possible will be done to avert trouble. German submarines are being instructed in accordance with this policy, although the Note will explain that on principle, Germany cannot openly stop submarine warfare.

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