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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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SUBMARINE E-14 RUNS THE GAUNTLET

British Under-Water Boat Enters the Sea of Marmora and Works Havoc Among Turkish Craft

London, May 13.—Mr. Churchill announced in the Commons that the British submarine E-14 had penetrated through the Dardanelles and into the Sea of Marmora, sinking two Turkish gunboats and a Turkish transport.

Italy Aroused. Rome, May 13.—An urgent council of Ministers was convoked this afternoon, owing to alarming increase in the agitation of the people.

Turks Portable Bullet Stoppers

London, May 13.—According to advices reaching here from Constantinople, the Turkish authorities are threatening to send into the war zone on Gallipoli Peninsula, all British and French subjects in Turkey.

Conscription Now Being Talked Of

London, May 13.—Viscount Haldane, speaking in the Lords, intimated the Government were considering the necessity of departing from the voluntary system of military enlistment, and resorting to universal service throughout the Kingdom.

PROPOSES INTERNMENT ALL ALIEN ENEMIES

London, May 13.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons today that all male enemies over military age will be repatriated. He also said that women and children in suitable cases will be repatriated, though some might remain.

justice and humanity may require that they be allowed to remain. An official body of a judicial character will be set up to deal with claims for exemption, and as soon as military and naval authorities have provided necessary accommodations, those who have not secured exemption will be interned.

Weeding Out the Undesirables

London, May 13.—The King, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, says in an official announcement, issued this evening, his given directions that the following names be struck off the roll of Knights of the Order:—

Coburg and Gotha and the Duke of Cumberland. The Order of the Garter was constituted by King Edward III. about August, 1348.

American Note to German Govt.

Demands Guarantees No Further Attacks On Merchantmen Carrying Neutrals—Financial Reparation Demanded

Washington, May 13.—The United States Note will be sent to Germany to-morrow. It demands guarantees that there will be no further attacks by submarines or merchant ships carrying non-combatants. It serves notice also that full reparation will be sought for loss of more than 100 American lives in sinking the Lusitania and for other violations of American rights in sea zones of war.

be held to "strict accountability" for attacks on American vessels or lives, a strict accounting, therefore, is now asked from Germany. The usual financial reparation will be sought, although Germany is in effect reminded that no reparation can restore the lives of those sacrificed by sinking the Lusitania and other ships.

America's Note To German Government

Washington, May 14.—The United States sent Germany today a Note protesting against the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of more than 100 American lives, and other violations of American rights on the High Seas.

As a courtesy, copies have similarly been cabled to American ambassadors in London, Paris and Petrograd, for their own information.

Special restrictions are imposed on foreign correspondents, who are not permitted to cable it until the same hour that it reached the people of the United States.

The purpose of these arrangements, it was explained by the State Department, was to prevent diplomatic embarrassments, such as might arise if the text reached the British and French Governments through publication in foreign newspapers before it actually reached the German Government.

Although the German Embassy announced the statement that it had no information as to what reply the German Government would make to the American Note, tension over the situation was diminished somewhat at the Austro-German quarters because of the belief that Germany, being desirous of preserving friendly relations with the United States, probably would find some way of meeting the American Government's position, without developing a crisis.

It was admitted by well-informed diplomats that this was the hope of German officials here, although on account of the difficulty of communication, they professed to be uninformed as to the views of the German Government.

Count Von Bernstorff took occasion to communicate to the State Department the formal denial of the published reports that the Embassy here had intimated that Germany would in her answer refuse to comply with the requests of the United States.

Proclamation By General Botha

Capetown, May 14.—General Louis Botha issued a proclamation at Windhoek, which says that as the Commander of the German forces had violated the Hague Convention by poisoning wells, General Botha reserved the right to exact such reprisals as he may deem fitting.

German Success In West Galicia

Lowdun, May 13.—The Austro-German offensive continues in Western Galicia, where they have driven back the Russians 40 miles from their position. The Germanic allies claim 150,000 prisoners, 69 guns and 255 machine guns.

Died in Action

London, May 14.—The death at the front of Lord de Freyne, and of his brother Hon. George Philip French, is announced. Lord De Freyne came into the public eye in 1905 where as Hon. Arthur Reginald French he resigned his position in the British Army and went to the United States and enlisted as a private in the army there.

The Fogata is still held up at Catalina by the ice, a large field of it, resting in on the shore.

British and French Official Reports

London, May 13.—In the Dardanelles the battleship Goliath was torpedoed and sunk. Over five hundred men were lost.

Two Turkish gunboats and a large Turkish transport have been sunk by submarine E-14.

General French reports that a fresh German attack east of Ypres on the Menin Road, has been repulsed. No change elsewhere.

The French Government report fighting north of Arras continued with extreme violence. German losses in attacking Neuville and Saint Vaast were particularly heavy.

This afternoon's report announces brilliant successes. A violent counter-attack on Notre Dame de Lorette was repulsed with extremely heavy losses.

The Russian Government reports continued retreat in Western Galicia. In Eastern Galicia, in the region of Jaworsnik, the enemy left over 5,000 dead.

Paris, via St. Pierre, May 13.—North of Arras a brilliant success was secured on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

At Notre Dame de Lorette the Germans violently counter-attacked us in the large quadrilateral of works and trenches situated south of the Chapel. A desperate struggle which lasted all night, raged in this quadrilateral.

Although very much reduced by their losses in dead and prisoners of the last few days, they resisted most desperately all night in a labyrinth of blockhouses. This resistance was shattered at daybreak and we were in full possession of the position.

The announcement of the loss of the Goliath was made in the House of Commons this afternoon by Churchill.

London, May 13.—The British battleship Goliath has been torpedoed in the Dardanelles. It is feared that 500 lives were lost.

Germans Claim Great Victory Over Russians in Galicia

150 Thousand Prisoners Taken

The Austro-German offensive continues in Western Galicia, where they have driven the Russians forty miles back from their old positions and within 25 miles from Przemyel.

have made an orderly retreat. The Russians claim they are now in a position to prevent further advance by Germans and Austrians, but, as it is, they have lost much ground which they had won by hard, slow fighting.

ENGLAND MAY BE COMPELLED TO

Adopt Forceful Means to Fill Gaps in the Army Caused by Tremendous Loss in Recent Fighting

London, May 14.—Viscount Haldane, Lord High Chancellor, in the Lords today intimated that the Government was considering the necessity of departing from the voluntary system of military enlistment and resorting to universal service throughout the Kingdom.

This appears to confirm the idea prevalent here that while recruiting has been satisfactory, the very heavy fighting which has taken place in Flanders, where the Germans for almost a week have been attacking with the greatest violence the British line, shows that many more men will be required if victory is to be obtained.

Thus far British troops, according to Field-Marshal French, have withstood all the German onslaughts, while at times they have been compelled to give some ground.

Of these the most important is that in which the French are carrying out from Arras, points where their first line joins the British and where they continue to meet with unvarying successes.

London, May 14.—In response to the question of Premier Asquith to define the military period between the ages of 17 and 55 the general trend of the debate was favorable to the proposal of the Government.

Battleship "Goliath" Sunk in Dardanelles

VIOLENT ANTI-GERMAN ROITS IN JOHANNESBURG

Disgraceful Scenes in South Africa City—Over Fifty Buildings and Contents Destroyed—Losses Over \$1,000,000

Johannesburg, May 14.—There have been a series of violent anti-German demonstrations in Johannesburg, which culminated yesterday in the wrecking of a number of German and Austrian establishments.

Germans Claim Great Victory Over Russians in Galicia

Policemen Guard German Embassy At Washington

Washington, May 13.—A special guard of plain clothes policemen was placed today about the German Embassy. The officials said it was merely a precaution.

out from Arras, points where their first line joins the British and where they continue to meet with unvarying successes. They report again today the capture, which Germans admit, of very strongly fortified positions, and one road at least which the Germans have been using in bringing up reinforcements for their positions near La Bassée.

London, May 14.—In response to the question of Premier Asquith to define the military period between the ages of 17 and 55 the general trend of the debate was favorable to the proposal of the Government.

Ronald McNeill expressed the hope that the Germans in high places, who heretofore have partaken of British hospitality, would have the decency to keep themselves in the background and follow the excellent example of Prince Louis of Battenburg.

What was going on over the country, the Premier said, was not the methods of same, sober people. People had great provocation he said, but he deplored the outbursts of vindictiveness which he told his hearers were a dishonor to the name of this country.

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An enlarged photo picture of Capt. O'Brien's platoon is now on exhibition in the window of Chaplin, the King of Tailors.

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Ladies' Hats

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In the latest and up-to-date London Fashions.
HATS TRIMMED AT SHORTEST NOTICE

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We have just opened our stock of
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Of very finest material and choicest patterns
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JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IS CONDEMNED

British Material Interests and Relations are Involved --- Japs Take Advantage of the European War

It is painful to have to record at this crisis that our little brown brother, Japan, is behaving like a little brown burglar. Advantage has been taken of the great European war for Japan to make demands upon China which no self-respecting independent nation could accept, and which, therefore, have been refused. Japan may enforce her terms by war, and there is little doubt that she will be able to subdue China for the time being. In this case the prediction may be made, though writer and readers will never live to witness its accuracy, that China will one day destroy Japan as a great power, just as China made Japan a world power. The Japanese imperialists are laboring under the delusion that China is another India to be ruled and administered by a handful of men of alien race. The truth is that China, potentially, is the greatest power in the world, inhabited by a homogeneous people, with traditions, religion and culture dating back so far that compared with them ours are things of yesterday, and capable of being fired to fanaticism in defence of what they consider their rights. If Japan behave badly to China to-day, and is able to impose her will upon her, as seems probable, the reckoning will come some day in the future. In the language of Walter Pater, Japan will get hers.

Japan's Game.

Japan's policy at the present time is to rid China of the last vestige of European influence. Her alliance with Britain, of course, made it necessary that she should do her best to expel Germany from Kiau-Chau, and this colony she may return in her own good time to China. Nevertheless, Japan was playing her own game when she captured the German stronghold, and it is to be observed that this end having been attained, she took no further part in the war. That she will in time endeavor to extinguish any claims that France and Britain may have upon territory formerly belonging to China is very probable. She will choose her own time for this. Having done so she hopes to be in the position of a sort of overlord of China. The demands she has made upon the Chinese Government indicate how far she desires to go in this direction, even at the present time.

What Japan Wants.

Prefacing her demands with the sincere statement of a desire to maintain the peace of Eastern Asia, and under the intention of "strengthening the friendly relations existing between the two neighbouring nations," she requires the right to dispose of Kiau-Chau concessions for railways, mines and mining regions, the extension of territorial and railway leases, the lease of land, the right of residence and of business of all kinds, together with the extension of extraterritoriality, the veto over railways and over security for loans, advisers to territorial and railway concessions, the right of police masters, and of advisers to the Central Government. Aside from industrial concessions, loans, leases and police matters, Japan demands the extension of sovereignty and extraterritoriality now exercised by her under special rights, in railway zones and by equality of right in treaty ports, to the country at large in Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. She demands what would be joint administration of the whole Japanese sphere north of the Great Wall, while under the circumstances of her leadership she proposes to place in Peking those advisers which can never permit to be wrought for China such achievements as Denison wrought for Japan. They would be Government agents imposed by diplomacy, and their business would be necessary that of loosening the powers from China.

Helpless China.

While these demands have been rejected, it is by no means clear that China is in any position to offer a successful resistance to them. She has a population of 300,000,000 people, but her army is in bad shape. Her navy is not for a moment to be compared with the navy of Japan. She has no military system and half her population might never be aware that there had been a war until years after it was over. China is awakening, it is true, and in the past ten years has made more progress, according to our ideas, than in the preceding hundred, but she is not yet ready to get up and fight the energetic little burglar. Moreover, China's diplomacy has not been much help to her. Among the Great Powers she has no particular friends. She

had an opportunity not long ago, when the "six power loan" was proposed, to fortify herself against Japanese aggression. This she missed because of weakness and selfishness, and now that the powers are at war she is at the mercy of Japan. It is true that even though the belligerent powers have interests in China now, and that none of them can view with anything but apprehension Japan's aggression, they are in no position to go to war with Japan for China's sake. The United States, as a champion of the "open door" policy in China, has much at stake, but the United States would not risk a war with Japan.

Japan's Treaty Obligations.

If the situation is to be saved it must be because of Japan's alliance with Britain and her secret treaty with Russia. This treaty, which was arranged at the time of the Portsmouth negotiations that brought the Russo-Japanese War to a conclusion, gave Japan certain equal rights with Russia in China. Whether it also bound Japan to claim no more than equal rights is not known. However, for Japan to alienate both Britain and Russia, having already made an enemy of Germany and China, would in the long run prove the worst folly. It is only to be hoped that her statesmen realize this truth and show themselves willing to subordinate immediate ambitions to permanent prosperity.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

ASPHYXIATION SLOW TORTURE

Sufferings of Men Killed by Poison Gases

Struggles for Breath

The painful, and in some cases fatal, effects of the poisonous gas used by the Germans against our troops are described by Dr. J. S. Haldane, F.R.S., in a letter to Lord Kitchener. Dr. Haldane was sent to France to observe the effects of the gases and to report upon their nature, with a view to the adoption of the most efficacious means of resisting them. His letter is written from the General Headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force under date April 27. It says:

"I have the honour to report that, as requested by you yesterday morning, I proceeded to France to investigate the nature and effects of the asphyxiating gas employed in the recent fighting by the German troops. After reporting myself at General Headquarters, I proceeded to Baillieu with Sir Wilmot Herringham, consulting physician to the British Force, and examined with him several men from Canadian battalions who were at the No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station suffering from the effects of the gas.

These men were lying struggling for breath, and blue in the face. On examining the blood with the spectroscope and by other means, I ascertained that the blueness was not due to the presence of any abnormal pigment. There was nothing to account for the blueness (cyanosis) and struggle for air, but the one fact that they were suffering from acute bronchitis, such as is caused by inhalation of an irritant gas. Their statements were that when in the trenches they had been overwhelmed by an irritant gas produced in front of the German trenches, and carried towards them by a gentle breeze.

One of them died shortly after our arrival. A post-mortem examination was conducted in my presence by Lieutenant McNece, a pathologist by profession, of Glasgow University. The examination showed that death was due to acute bronchitis and its secondary effects. There was no doubt that the bronchitis and accompanying slow asphyxiation were due to the irritant gas.

Lieutenant McNece also examined the body of a Canadian sergeant who had died in the clearing station from the effects of the gas. In this case, also, very acute bronchitis and oedema of the lungs caused death by asphyxiation.

The Stars And Their Age

The reconstruction of scientific theories about the stars was explained at the Royal Institution recently by Professor A. S. Eddington, Pfduman Professor of Astronomy, Cambridge.

"The spectrum," said the professor, "gives the constituent colors of the individual stars, and mathematical considerations help to measure the distances which separates them. It is now agreed that white stars are the youngest and the red the oldest, while the yellow occupy the intermediate position. "Another question awaiting solution is the relation between color and speed, but it is comforting to find that a star might travel at the rate of 192,000 miles a second for 8,000 years before its volume would be reduced by friction to half its original size."

Dear Postage To the Front

A correspondent recently wrote to the Postmaster-General pointing out the lack of proportion between the cost of posting articles to the Expeditionary Force and their actual purchase price.

He pointed out that a pair of socks which could be bought for 1s. to 1s. 6d., would entail an expenditure of 6d. to 7d. in postage. He has received the following reply:

The Postmaster-General has discussed with the military authorities the question whether the present rates could not be reduced.

He is informed by the Army Council that the serious increase in the number of parcels which would certainly follow such a step would create grave difficulties in regard to transport in the field, and that in their opinion it is undesirable to alter the existing rates."

Seal in the Thames

Considerable interest has been aroused among Thames-side residents between Richmond and Twickenham by the appearance of a seal in the river. It was first seen by boatmen on Thursday afternoon. It came up with flood tide, and went under Richmond Bridge, on Towards Twickenham. The boatmen kept a good lookout for it again yesterday, and it was seen in the morning. It lifted itself well above the water on several occasions, and seemed not in the least alarmed at its surroundings. So far as can be judged, it is about 6ft. in length, and possesses a fine beard. It is about fifteen years since a seal made its appearance at Richmond.

You can get Elastic Cement Roofing Paint in 1, 2, 5 and 10 gallon tins from your dealer.—ap14,ead

A deposition by Captain Bertram, 8th Canadian Battalion, was carefully taken down by Lieutenant McNece. Captain Bertram was then in the clearing station, suffering from the effects of the gas, and from a wound. From a support trench about 600 yards from the German lines he had observed the gas. He saw first of all a white smoke rising from the German trenches to a height of about 3ft. Then in front of the white smoke appeared a greenish cloud, which drifted along the ground to our trenches, not rising more than about 7ft. from the ground when it reached our first trenches.

Men in these trenches were obliged to leave, and a number of them were killed by the effects of the gas. He made a counter-attack about fifteen minutes after the gas came over and saw twenty-four men lying dead from the effects of the gas on a small stretch of road leading from the advanced trenches to the supports. He was himself much affected by the gas still present, and felt as if he could not breathe.

The symptoms, and the other facts so far ascertained, point to the use by the German troops of chlorine or bromine for purposes of asphyxiation. There are also facts pointing to the use in German shells of other irritant substances, though in some cases at least these agents are not of the same brutally barbarous character as the gas used in the attack on the Canadians. The effects are not those of any of the ordinary products of combustion of explosives. On this point the symptoms described left not the slightest doubt in my mind. Professor H. B. Baker, F.R.S., who accompanied me, is making further inquiries from the chemical side.

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O N your way down town drop in and look over our splendid stock of Men's Ties, We have them in the leading shapes, in the newest fabrics and designs.

Before the GREAT FIRE that destroyed MacGregor's Stock, Mr. MacGregor had contracted for goods to be delivered during March and April, and we have purchased from him all his new goods to arrive.

Today we received a shipment of Silk Scarfs, each one stamped

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These are certainly distinctive, hand some, refined and entirely correct—the wide-end slip-easy band of a rich quality. You owe it to yourself to see them and buy a variety: MacGregor's regular 95c. Scarf. **OUR SALE PRICE 75c. EACH.**

Come in today and see our general stock of Neckwear, we can surely please you in varieties, styles, qualities and prices.

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Dear Sir,—

Last Spring I purchased a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine which has given me every satisfaction.

I certainly consider it the best Motor Engine for fishermen to-day on the local market.

With my trap boat I am able to make seven knots an hour. Last Summer I had my trap set four miles away and I made two trips daily with three dories in tow, and never had the slightest mishap.

I would advise any fisherman who requires an Engine that can be operated easily and give good results to buy a 6 h.p. COAKER Engine.

Yours truly,
WALTER HILLIER.
Point-aux-Gaul, Lamaline,
April 1915.

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