

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II. No. 205.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, July 26.—General French reports the successful repulse of German bomb-attacks.

General Hamilton reports Turkish attack on the northern trenches, repulsed, the enemy leaving about fifty dead.

In Aden Hinderland, Sheikh Othman has been recaptured, and the Turks pursued for five miles.

The French Government report success in Vosges at Ban de Sapt, where a powerful defensive organization was carried. Over 800 prisoners were captured.

The Russian Government report desperate fighting at various points on the Narva front. In the sector of Roshan-Pultusk, part of the enemy's forces succeeded in crossing the left bank. Between the Vistula and the Bug on the Lublin-Cholm front, the enemy's offensive has ceased, except in Grabieszow district.

The Italian Government report enemy attacks in Montenegro region, repulsed with great losses. Action on the Carso Plateau is developing favourably.—BONAR LAW.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 26.—On Sunday in Artcis, between the Oise and Aisne, the usual artillery duels took place. On the northern banks of the Aisne in Troyon district and in Champagne on the Perthes-Beauséjour front, mining operations continued to our advantage.

In Southern Woivre, intermittent cannonading.

In the Vosges our troops consolidated, in spite of a bombardment, the positions gained at Ban de Sapt, Friday. The number of German prisoners taken was 11 officers and 825 men, of which 79 only are wounded. There were numerous corpses in the trenches. We only had engaged on our side two battalions of an infantry regiment. Six machine guns have been found so far in the trenches taken.

British Submarine Enters the Harbor of Constantinople

Torpedoes Transport, Two Gunboats and Sends to Bottom

AMMUNITION CARGO

Submarine Was Fired Upon by Turks but Made Good Her Escape

New York, July 26.—A News Agency despatch from Athens published here to-day, says:—

"For the second time since the operations in the Dardanelles began, a British submarine has penetrated the harbor of Constantinople, sinking a Turkish transport and two gunboats, and a steamer loaded with ammunition.

Advices reaching here from Constantinople said that the submarine first torpedoed the Turkish transport in the Sea of Marmora. Proceeding to Constantinople, the British raider sank the gunboats and an ammunition steamer near the wharves. One of the submarine's shots damaged the wharf of Tophane, a suburb of Constantinople, where the Turkish arsenal and barracks are located. Turkish soldiers fired several rifle shots at the submarine as she disappeared.

"British aviators bombarded Smyrna yesterday, destroying the gas works and petrol depots, according to a Mitylene despatch.

"A French aviator destroyed a Turkish convoy near the port of Aivali, Asia Minor.

Big Falling Off in Shipbuilding

London, July 26.—Lloyd's shipbuilding returns which, owing to the war, are confined to details of merchant vessels, shows that there were 434 steam vessels of 1,505,925 gross tonnage, and eight sailing vessels of 1,900 tons under construction in the United Kingdom during the quarter ended June 30th, 1915, or 81,000 tons less than at the end of the previous quarter, and 215,000 tons below the figures of the corresponding period last year.

During the quarter ended June 30th this year, 74 steamers of 147,964 gross tonnage were launched.

Submarine Sinks Two Steamers in The North Sea

London, July 26.—The British steamer Grangewood, 3,442 tons, from Archangel for Havre, has been torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine.

The crew was landed at Lerwick, Scotland.

The American steamer Leelanaw from Archangel for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk yesterday by a German submarine off the north-west coast of Scotland.

All the members of the crew were saved.

Pres. Wilson Hears of Sinking American Steamer

Cornish, N.H., July 26.—Unofficial word of the sinking of the American steamer Leelanaw by a German submarine, was conveyed to President Wilson today, but he declined to make any comment for publication, pending the receipt of full official details.

News that the crew of the steamer were saved was received with relief by the members of the Presidential party.

Canada's Offer Of Machine Guns

London, July 26.—From information in the hands of the Military Headquarters, it is announced that funds sufficient to purchase more than 1000 machine guns, are already contributed at various points in Canada.

This means nearly forty guns for each regiment of two Canadian divisions to be maintained in the field.

SINKING OF AMERICAN SHIP BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Sends a Shock Through United States Officials—Will This Act Cause Rupture Between Two Countries—Belligerents Have Rights to Sink Neutral Ships Carrying Contraband—This Consideration May Avert Rupture as Well as the Fact That No Lives Have Been Lost

Washington, July 27.—The torpedoing of the American steamer Leelanaw is a shock to American officials, who see in the incident further aggravation of the situation between Germany and the United States, although they hesitated to-day in the absence of details, to construe the act as coming within the warning of the last American note, which pointed out that further violation of International Law affecting American citizens was to be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

The view taken that German note in effect had ignored the earlier note sent regarding the sinking of the American sailing ship, William P. Frye, by the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Frederick.

In that communication the States vigorously asserted the position that even though the American ship carried contraband of war, it was peculiarly protected from destruction by the stipulations of the Prussian-American treaty of 1828.

Flax, which was being carried by the Leelanaw was declared absolutely contraband by Germany on April 18 in retaliation against the British contraband declaration, while precedents in International Law in recent years, supported particularly by the Declaration of London have recognized the right of a belligerent to sink neutral vessels carrying contraband if the ship is certain of condemnation by Prize Court action, has been limited to extreme cases of necessity, when the taking of the prize into port would involve danger to the vessel making the capture.

London Discusses The Sinking Of American Steamer

London, July 27.—The announcement of the sinking of an American ship by a German submarine, off the Orkney Islands, Sunday night, has created widespread discussion in Britain, coming as it did almost coincident with delivery of the American note to Germany.

Only meagre accounts of the destruction of the Leelanaw has been received here, but it is said the submarine gave command of the steamer ample warning, even permitting the crew to collect part of their effects before taking them aboard the underwater craft, which then, through the combined use of shell fire and bombs, sent the vessel to the bottom.

Cargo of Ore From Bell Is. Sent to Bottom

Hallfax, July 26.—The Norwegian steamer Fimreite, in the service of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, was torpedoed by a German submarine, and sunk within one day's run of Swansea, She was bound from Wabana with a cargo of ore. The fate of the crew is not mentioned.

The steamer was 2,724 tons net. The news came by cable to General Manager Cantley.

You don't need bank references in order to borrow trouble.

"Unfriendly Act" Says English Papers

London, July 27.—All the crew of the American steamer Leelanaw are expected to reach Dundee to-morrow when it will be possible to obtain a full account. London evening papers telling of the incident of the incident employ in some cases, suggestive captions, such as "An unfriendly act," but because the American note laid such stress on the demand that American lives on merchant ships should not be jeopardized without warning, it was difficult to the English mind to determine whether the sinking of the ship after the crew were taken off constituted what America would regard as a repetition of the acts she insists must cease.

Allies Ships Bombard Forts Inside Dardanelles

Paris, July 27.—A Havas despatch from Athens says the bombardment of Turkish positions inside the Dardanelles continued for the past three days the object of the Allies being to destroy the enemy's positions on the Asiatic shore.

Negotiations with the British Government on the subject of search of Greek ships is said to have reached a satisfactory conclusion, in consideration of the rigorous measures taken by Greece to prevent the shipment of contraband.

Casualties Among British Forces Army and Navy

London, July 27.—The casualties in the British Army and Navy have reached the total of 330,995, according to printed statement issued by Asquith. The naval casualties up to July 20 were 9106 and military casualties to July 18 were 321,889.

The naval losses were divided as follows: Officers killed, 449; wounded, 87; missing 29. Men killed, 7,340; wounded, 787; missing, 274.

Premier Asquith announced in the Commons on June 9 that the total British casualties, excluding naval divisions had been 258,969 up to May 31 in killed, wounded and missing.

This shows casualties in army alone of 68,820 between May 31 and July 18. Great Britain is the only one of the Powers engaged in the war which announces from time to time her total losses.

Italy Explains Occupation of Pelagosa

Rome, July 27.—In announcing that the island of Pelagosa has been occupied by the Italian naval forces, the official statement issued last night says the object of the expedition was to deprive the enemy of the use of the Islands nearest the Italian coast, from which they could easily watch the movements of Italian ships and revictual submarines and aeroplanes.

The occupation of the island was accomplished by a force of destroyers and auxiliary cruisers.

Norwegian Steamer Set On Fire

Amsterdam, July 27.—The Norwegian schooner Harboe was attacked and set on fire on Sunday by a German submarine.

The crew was saved.

Russians Retreating Towards the Bug, Germans Pursuing

Fall of Warsaw is Now Regarded as Matter of Time—Climax to Come

WITHIN FORTNIGHT

By Simultaneous Attack Up on the City North and South

London, July 26.—Field Marshal von Mackensen's sustained effort, through an army of a considerable body of Austro-German troops astride of the Lublin-Cholm railway, having to date met with no success, the Germans are now centering their main offensive north of Warsaw salient, having crossed the Narva River along the forty mile front, driving the Russians to-ward the Bug, where it joins the Narva north of the Polish capital.

Warsaw still holds out, but the general belief here is that its loss by the Russians is only a matter of time.

Despatches reaching London to-night from Petrograd, predict that the much discussed climax of the great struggle with simultaneous attacks on the city from north and south.

In the meantime, Von Buelow's troops are driving south from Courland, and are thirty-five miles south-east of Shavil, having reached Poni Wech railway junction, which is linked with the Vilna-Dvilsk line, and which the German cavalry are attempting to seize preparatory to cutting the more important K vno-Vilna line.

The effective German cavalry in this area is estimated at Petrograd to be thirty thousand.

IS KITCHENER'S ARMY ON MOVE TO THE FRONT

New York, July 20.—The Tribune this morning publishes the following:—

"London, July 10 (From a special correspondent of the Tribune).—The great British advance will begin about the first of August and Britain will make her great throw in the war, was the confident declaration to-day of one of Kitchener's new army, a man equipped with information, although he is only a private. A year ago he was a newspaper correspondent, as well known in New York as in London, although now he is merely a man in the ranks of the Royal Fusiliers.

"We are off to the front next Wednesday (July 14) he went on 'and we are almost the first of the new force. Kitchener's great army of 2,000,000 men is at last on the way. Within a couple of weeks after that there will be another 750,000 British troops in France.' A glance at the speaker would convince one that he was the very type of man needed for an officer. But he thought differently.

"I, and many like me,' he said, 'want to get to the front and in the midst of the fighting as soon as we can. We don't want to wear the stars of an officer and train recruits in always some hole fifty miles outside the world. Us for France.

"This is the great move,' he continued. 'We are in London now for two or three days' farewell leave. Then away we go, and if the Germans are about to try to make the great smash for Calais, we shall be there in time.'

"This Kitchener soldier was telling the real truth. For two weeks past, although no word has been allowed by the censor's to be sent abroad, mighty preparations have been going on throughout England to get the main body of Kitchener's army out of the country by July 20. These plans have been in readiness for the past three months and the departure of the Gordon Highlanders for Flanders on July 4 was the match laid to the train.

Trained to the Minute

"These troops now departing include all those who enlisted between the outbreak of war and last January.

GEORGE.

"P.S.—The writer of the above is George Thomas from Hodge's Cove, and sailed on the Franconia.

ary. The remainder stay behind as reserve to fill up the reserves. 'The larger the army, the greater the number of reserves necessary,' is Kitchener's motto.

"For the moment Aldershot, Salisbury Plain and all the great training centers are deserted. They will be reserved for the new recruits—compulsory or otherwise—expected as soon as the national register, a half threat to compulsion, is completed. Meanwhile those left in Kitchener's army are training harder than ever.

Britain is Aroused

"Nothing has awakened Britain to the needs imposed by this war more than the present sudden and great movement of troops. The men are not like those of the old regular army, which was drawn mainly from the poorest classes of the community, and whose departure meant little to the life of the nation at large. The present forces are composed of men of every class, although the middle classes predominate, and when they go they will take the hearts of half of England with them.

"On all sides, physically and mentally, they are acknowledged to form the best great body of troops that has ever left the shores of Britain. Even carrying staff officers from the war office can find no word to say against them."

\$80,000,000 IS NEW RECORD FOR SHELL ORDERS

Philadelphia, July 17.—The largest shrapnel order for the allies yet placed in the United States, amounting to \$80,000,000, is reported to-day closed by the Baldwin Locomotive works.

It is understood that when H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co. is now on his way to this country from London, was in the British metropolis, this big order occupied much of his attention and that the matter has been arranged satisfactorily.

The reported closing of the contract caused the greatest activity in the Baldwin company's stock in the history of the Philadelphia exchange, where it reached a new high record. It jumped \$2.00 a share in the first two hours of trading to 72 1-2 a share.

Filial Devotion And Patriotism

R N Barracks, Devonport, June 27th, 1915

Dear Mother,—Just a few lines to let you know that I am well, thank God, and I hope that this will find you the same and all the crowd. Well, mother I haven't got any strange news to tell you only the same old story. I haven't heard from home this month. I suppose you are writing but your letters don't reach me. I am expecting some letters in short if I haven't left before they reach here.

I don't know the day I will be leaving here now, but I would like to get news from home before I leave, to know how you are all at home. Mother, I suppose all the Labrador men are gone by this time, and I know it must be very lonesome home now, but never mind, keep up good spirits, there is a better day coming, please God when you will have us all home again but I don't expect you will see me for a good spell yet, but the day is coming please God, let it be far or near, when we will be crossing the Atlantic again on our way home to our own native land.

I know there will be lots of us that won't return but I suppose some of us will. We must expect to lose some of our number as well as the rest. Just think of the 'poor Canadians,' what a cutting they are getting and so we must trust in God, He knows what is best.

Mother, take care of yourself and Sarah do the same. Don't worry too much about me. If it is God's will I shall see you again and if not you must only do the best you can. Don't take too much trouble, which I am afraid you are. Cheer up, there is a better day coming, and so I have said all for this time. Don't work too hard but try and get all the hay you can for Neil. Remember me to Aunt Ome, Sarah and all friends. So good by and God bless you all, from your loving son,

GEORGE.

"P.S.—The writer of the above is George Thomas from Hodge's Cove, and sailed on the Franconia.

GEORGE.

"P.S.—The writer of the above is George Thomas from Hodge's Cove, and sailed on the Franconia.

GEORGE.

"P.S.—The writer of the above is George Thomas from Hodge's Cove, and sailed on the Franconia.

GEORGE.

"P.S.—The writer of the above is George Thomas from Hodge's Cove, and sailed on the Franconia.

LETTER... Royal Scott... the 25th, 1915... just begin to... answer to you... saying I didn't... for a fortnight... my birth... from you. Well... to get them... and the children... I also... what you... have that... dried up... to hurt. What... saw it was... andlers were... or Newfoundland... near we did... Now Dear... and Daisy... sent them... were laughing... they will enjoy... when they can't... face.

... I also had... Jarred. He... he wrote, but... to get tired... So am I des... don't care how... where I can... t tell you any... or any of our... are not allowed... wishes I w... shirt a good... the nice white... because I can't... when I was... don't worry to... all right yet... home with you... and bye when... as killed. I am... Christmas dinner... go down in de... looking on the... time until this... and I want you... to. I know you... unhearted some... myself that I... for one half... but dear its no... things like this... to do it.

... up, keep belie... if God spars... I suppose its... ow is everything... seems very... out here the... g to the Lab... many fish this... I will have to... er and see what... I forgot to say... gers is left this... patham. I heard... he was doing... since he left... saying this ship... come home. I... ght; my job on... to sea very long... says. Now, dear... my letter to... thing sleepy. Ex... you are able to... mber me to all... and mother and... d father. Kiss... me and take the... Good night with... for yourself.

... ing husband... LOUIS PERRY... of Books... S.S. "Prosper... ssibly landed... Bay or Green... se communication... y24,tu,th,wjy31... day between... en St. a Bundle... perty of the In... Fisheries Board... return same to... S. Sec. Inland... Board—jy24,t... Two Build... ld). For par... 40 Alexander

... American Steamer Sent to Bottom Torpedo Route

... British Capture Turkish Positions Along Euphrates

... Casualties Among British Forces Army and Navy

... Italy Explains Occupation of Pelagosa

... Clean Sweep Russ Incompetents From War Office