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BRITISH

London, Sept. 13.—There have been further air raids on the East Coast. The French Government reports continued artillery fighting. Attempted German attacks have been checked at various points.

The Russian Government reports a German advance on the road to Dvinsk and Russian retirement. At the Niemen salient and near Tarnopol, the Russians captured over 4,300 prisoners and nine machine guns, obtaining minor successes at other points.—BONAR LAW.

Von Bernstorff Discusses Situation With Sec. Lansing

Washington, Sept. 13.—Count von Bernstorff was back in Washington today for a conference with Secretary of State Lansing on the situation developed by the sinking of the Arabie.

The Ambassador, it was understood, would begin an informal discussion with Lansing, which would be supplementary to the German Note on the Arabie, with the hope of opening the way to negotiations for an amicable adjustment.

The German view, it was said, was that an agreement could be reached to arbitrate the question of reparation for American lives lost on the ship, inasmuch as the Berlin note has renewed assurances that submarine commanders had been ordered not to attack peaceful liners without warning.

Germany Explains Attack by Submarine On Liner Orduna

Washington, Sept. 13.—Germany's explanation of the unsuccessful attempt to destroy the Cunard liner Orduna on July 9th, is that the submarine commander violated his instructions, which were not to attack the liner, but that because of the weather he was unable to make out the character of the nationality of the Orduna.

The Orduna was bound from Liverpool to New York with some 200 passengers, of whom twenty-two were Americans. She was attacked by a torpedo, which barely missed her, and then was shelled by the submarine until she was out of range.

The German explanation, which comes in the form of a Note, was laid before the President to-day by Secretary Lansing.

All Praying For The Skies to Clear

Washington, Sept. 13.—President Wilson to-day expressed his view of the gravity of the international situation which confronts the United States, to a delegation of Virginians. Declining their invitation to visit Manassas battlefield this month, he said:

"We are all hoping and praying that the skies may clear, but we have no control of that on this side of the water. It is impossible to predict any part of the course of affairs."

To Discuss Finance Situation

Paris, Sept. 13.—Pierre Bark, the Russian Minister of Finance, is in Bucharest to-day, according to a telegram received from that point. The Roumanian Government placed at his disposal a special train to take him to the Bulgarian frontier.

M. Bark is on his way to Paris and London, to confer with Alexandre Ribot, the French Minister of Finance and Reginald McKenna, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Emperor William Dismisses Commander Eighth Division

London, Sept. 13.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that Emperor William has dismissed General Von Kluge, Commander of the Eighth Division, who was held responsible for the Austro-German check by the Russians on the Sereth River, in East Galicia.

Hatred of Turks Rankles in Breasts Certain Bulgarians

Men of Note Support Demands of the Opposition

NO TRUCK WITH TURKS

Bulgarian Government Has Strong Leanings Towards Germans and Austrians

Sofia, Sept. 13.—An urgent appeal to the nation has been issued by a group of Bulgarian men of note, to support the opposition demand for convocation of the Bulgarian Parliament, "with a view to preventing action contrary to the country's centuries old traditions." The centuries long traditions of the Bulgarians, as of other Balkan nations, have consisted of uncompromising opposition to the Turks as the usurpers and tyrants of Europe.

As there have been many evidences of late that the Bulgarian Government, presumably under the leadership of King Ferdinand, is leaning strongly to the side of the Germans and Austrians, and necessarily, therefore, on the side of the Turks, it would seem that the opposition in parliament, demanding the convening of the chamber, is opposed to giving any assistance to the Turks.

Only since the Second Balkan War has Bulgaria become so violently opposed to Greece and Serbia, as almost to forget her age-long hatred of the Turk. It could hardly be said, therefore, that the "centuries old traditions" spoken of, refers to this more recent policy of the opposition to other Balkan nations.

Turkish Position Very Unfavorable

Athens, Sept. 13.—An American citizen of standing in Athens has received advice from Constantinople, which he says are trustworthy, to the effect that the situation of the Turkish army is unfavourable.

According to the information, the position of the Turkish forces, defending the Dardanelles, is precarious. It is said the Turkish front is thinned by the heavy losses which the fighting has entailed on both sides, and is finding it increasingly difficult to hold the lines against the French and British.

Submarine Fires Upon Norwegian

London, Sept. 13.—An attack with gunfire on a neutral ship by a German submarine, is reported in a despatch from Christiania. The submarine is said to have fired upon the Norwegian ship Presto, with a cargo of wood on Friday last. The crew was saved.

Naval Battle In the Adriatic

Rome, Sept. 13.—A battle between Italian and Austrian naval forces, the former assisted by French submarines, occurred on Thursday last in the Adriatic Sea, the Ministry of Marine announced to-day.

One Austrian torpedo boat was damaged seriously.

Steamer Santanna Reported as Safe

New York, Sept. 13.—The steamship Santanna, which was on fire in mid-ocean, is safe and proceeding under escort of the Ancona to the Azores, according to a wireless message received to-day.

Another Air Raid On English Coast

London, Sept. 13.—A Zeppelin raid over the East Coast of England took place last night.

AUSTRO-GERMANS ATTAIN THEIR AIMS Possession of Rovno-Petrograd Railway

Russians Forced Retire Before Superior Forces and Weight of Guns---Austrians Struggling to Reach Rovno

Russians Continue Successes in Galicia, Taking Thirty Thousand Prisoners---Artillery Battle Raging in the West, Particularly Around Aras---German Attacks on Trenches Fail---British Parliament Opens To-Day

London, Sept. 13.—By one of those battering offensives which, although costly in men and munitions, have invariably been successful, Field Marshal von Hindenburg's army has at last set foot on the Rovno-Petrograd railway between Vilna and Dvinsk.

The whole of the Austro-German forces have been striving to gain this railway since the fall of the Polish fortress of Warsaw. The offensive which began towards the end of the last week, was carried from three directions upon Dvinsk and the railway on either side of the town, while further south the invaders advanced toward Vilna. The Russians, before superior forces, supplied with the usual mass of artillery, were yesterday forced back to the lake district which the railway penetrates, and are now making a stand there.

Simultaneously the Germans pushed their way eastward towards Slonim and Pinsk, both of which are on the roads which join the main railway line, while the Austrians, with whom there are many German units, are fighting hard to reach Rovno, the southern terminus of the line.

With this railway partially in the hands of the Germans, the Russians will probably be compelled to make a further retirement, although their offensive in Galicia, which continues, might save them by compelling the Germans to send reinforcements to this region.

There is now no doubt of Russian successes in this district, as following the Austrian admission of their retirement, the Germans to-night announce that after repulsing Russian attacks they occupied a "favourable position situated some kilometres west of our former positions." The conditions under which the troops are fighting in marshy country in the centre on the southern end of the line, are described by German correspondents as most terrible. The railway is practically all under water, through which the Austro-Germans have to advance against well-prepared Russian positions. The eastern bank of the Sereth, from which the Russians are delivering their counter-attacks, is a veritable fortress, from which the Russians emerge every time their opponents approach, taking heavy toll of them in killed, wounded and prisoners. According

to Russian accounts nearly 30,000 prisoners have been taken in the fighting along this river.

Operations in the West are marked by the continuance of a great artillery battle from Belgium to the Argonne. The duel between guns of all calibres along the entire front has now been going on for nearly three weeks. During the week-end this has been particularly violent around Aras. In the Argonne and Champagne at several points the German infantry, after a heavy bombardment, attempted to storm the advanced trenches of the Allies, but French reports say these attacks all failed.

Fighting of a somewhat similar character is proceeding along the Austro-Italian front.

The session of the British Parliament, which opens on Tuesday, will be chiefly occupied with arrangements to finance the war. This will include the levy of new taxes. However, under the British system, whereby ministers can be questioned and debated, many other matters will be discussed. Compulsory service is certain to come up for consideration, and on this the cabinet is said to be divided.

British Parliament Will Consider the Raising of Taxes

London, Sept. 14.—When Parliament reassembles to-day its principal concern will be schemes for new taxation to help providing for the expenses of the war. Increased extension of the income tax is expected in most quarters.

An attempt to restrict the volume of imports is urged by many public men it is most likely that there will be measures taking in this direction, as well as large additions to duties on tea, tobacco, wine, sugar and petrol, and possibly new duties on luxuries of various characters.

Other taxes which have been suggested are upon tickets to theatres and motion pictures, autos and carriages, employers of domestic servants, an increase in charges for letters, telegrams and telephone, all of which are under Government control is a further possibility, but the greater part of half a billion dollars or so which the Government proposes to add to its annual income will come according to the well informed from the income tax. Most authorities agreed that the income tax must be broadened to the minimum. Exemption presumably will be made for the assessing of wages of as many workmen, small business men as earn more than the flat minimum demand necessary to support existence.

It is estimated that the total income of inhabitants of the British Isles is \$12,000,000,000 a year. Of this less than five billion dollars are now assessed for taxation. The new Legislation is expected to reach at least three and a half billion dollars more. With small workmen it is proposed that the collection of the tax may

be made in weekly installments, by means of stamps affixed to weekly war tax cards. With the modifications of the income tax law which Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is expected to introduce into the new budget, will come an opportunity for a general revision of the method of collection.

Many influential newspapers and members of Parliament advocated this because it provides that the taxpayer may make his payments in easy installments, instead of, as at present, in one annual lump sum.

British Steamer Strikes and Sinks Four of Crew Lost

London, Sept. 13.—Lloyd's reports that the British steamer Ashmore has gone ashore and sunk. Four of the crew are missing, the remainder are saved.

The last report of the steamer Ashmore in available shipping records was that she sailed from Monte Video on August 9th for St. Vincent, Cape Verde.

Germans Capture Russian Seaplane

Perlin, Sept. 13.—The Russians lost one of their seaplanes in an attack by these craft on a small German cruiser off Windau, was officially reported yesterday. One of the hydroplanes was shot down and brought into Windau. Its occupants, two Russian officers, were made prisoners.

Russians Dislodge Turks Near Arkhill

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—In the coastal region Saturday there was cannonading and rifle firing. In the direction of Olti, near Arkhill, our patrol dislodged the Turks from the rocks. No change on the remainder of the front.

Straight Loan Billion Dollars Is Advocated

New York, Sept. 14.—The present plan of the joint Anglo-French financial commission, it was reported to-night, is to borrow one billion dollars in the United States on straight British-French Government bonds without any collateral whatever. If this vast sum of money is obtained, it was said, it is to be spent to the last penny in the United States as payment for wheat, cotton meat and other commodity shipments, including munitions of war. It will therefore, in the opinion of financial authorities, be classified as a Commercial Loan.

Whether the neutrality of the States will be questioned in case bankers, financing the big loan, should accept straight British-French Government notes as their security, has been given serious consideration. It was said by financiers familiar with the plan, there is every reason to believe the Washington Administration would not interfere.

"We are not in a position to make a statement at the present time, Lord Reading said tonight, "because we are studying conditions in New York and elsewhere in relation to American exchange in London and Paris."

Hostile Aeroplane Flies Over Kent

London, Sept. 14.—A hostile aeroplane passed over the Kentish coast this afternoon and dropped some bombs, which resulted in a house being seriously damaged and four persons injured. The aeroplane was chased off by two naval aeroplanes.

Dumba Episode Reacts Unpleasantly On Austrian Court

Francis Joseph Displeased at Action United States

HUNGARIAN PARTY

Believes Dumba Only Did His Duty in Trying to Check Output of Arms to His Enemies

Geneva, Sept. 13.—Vienna morning newspapers are replete with leading articles and news concerning Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, considering the affair of vital interest. From these articles it would appear that the request for his recall has divided Austro-Hungarian statesmen into two camps. Those of the party of Baron Burian, the Foreign Minister, apparently are persuaded that Ambassador Dumba acted under the influence of Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador without orders from the Home Government. The Hungarian party, on the contrary, believes that Dumba did his duty, in order to prevent arms and ammunition reaching the Powers of the Quadruple Entente.

It is gleaned from newspaper articles that Emperor Francis Joseph was displeased when he learned that action had been taken by the States. It is declared likewise that telegrams somewhat bitter in tone, have been exchanged on the subject between Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor. The question of a diplomatic rupture with the States is being discussed in the Press.

The Arabic Case Discussed in Conference at Wash.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Conferences today between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing and between Secretary Lansing and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador, has brought the situation growing out of the German submarine activities to the following status:—

(1) The German ambassador has been furnished with the evidence, of officers and survivors of the Arabie, all agreeing that the liner was proceeding peacefully when torpedoed without warning and been advised that the United States desires disavowal of the attack and reparation for American lives lost.

(2) Evidence to be sent by Count von Bernstorff to the Berlin Foreign Office, which has not been available before. Probably ten days will elapse before Berlin can be heard from. In some quarters it is believed possible that the foreign office upon examining the evidence may change its position and disavow the action of the submarine commander, who it was claimed in the last note sank the liner because he thought she was about to attack him.

(3) The States has all information in the case, as it now stands at hand, ready to decide upon its course, but action may be delayed until Count von Bernstorff has had time to exchange communication with his government.

(4) While the States will not consent to arbitration neither principle nor question involving the safety of American lives has accepted Germany's assurances that peaceful liners will not be torpedoed without warning. If Germany desires to arbitrate the amount of indemnity the question whether the Arabic actually attempted to attack her submarine or whether her actions justified the submarine commander in believing he was about to be attacked, that probably would be agreed to.

The President and Secretary Lansing were in conference for nearly an hour. Later Count von Bernstorff spent half an hour with the Secretary. No announcements were made.

Roumanian Troops Being Mobilized

Athens, Sept. 14.—It is reported in diplomatic circles here that there has been heavy mobilization of Roumanian troops, including several regiments of cavalry to face an unexpected concentration of Austrians, which is directed presumably against the Roumanian railroad.

All traffic in Northwestern Roumania is declared to have been suspended in favor of troop movements. All horses have been requisitioned and the second series of reserves are now with the colors.

It is asserted that the Austro-German explanation is that the concentration is directed toward the suppression of Espionage in Transylvania, but that this statement is not taken seriously.

Russia Views Future Without Least Trepidation

London, Sept. 14.—Since General Polivanoff, Minister of War, reviewed the position of the Russian armies a fortnight ago, says the Telegraph's Petrograd correspondent of the "Times," no single event has occurred which can be construed as an advantage to the invaders. Nowhere have they inflicted either a tactical or strategic blow calculated to alter the military situation in their favor.

General Polivanoff is satisfied the increase in supplies of rifles and ammunition is being well maintained and that the Russian armies are in a position strong enough to view the future with confidence.

Turk Batteries Found and Silenced

Paris, Sept. 14.—The Allied fleet has succeeded in locating the Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to a Journal desparis from Athens.

Observers in a captive balloon spied out the Ottoman artillery which was silenced by shells from British and French guns with the result that the camps of the Allied troops now are more tenable.

Advices from Mytilene received at Athens are to the effect that large bodies of Franco-British troops are disembarking on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Steady progress by the Allies is reported.

Uprising Among Persian Tribesmen

London, Sept. 14.—Anarchy prevails in Persia, according to the Teheran Correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company. Government military forces have been defeated in a series of engagements with tribesmen, and a number of Swedish officers who were in the service have been killed.

The British and Russian Colonies at Impaha, with French and British women missionaries have been forced to leave for Teheran.

Isfahan is said to be controlled by mobs.

British Public Demand Reprisals For Zeppelin Raids

London, Sept. 14.—Since public opinion has forced the Government to intern aliens and declare cotton contraband, public meetings are being organized to demand reprisals on German towns for Zeppelin raids. It is pointed out there were no such raids for two months after French aviators had bombed Karlsruhe.

Bonar Law advocates compensation for damage caused by Zeppelins from enemy alien's funds now held by public trustee.

German Submarine In the Black Sea

London, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the "Morning Post" from Petrograd says that a Turbo-German submarine of a new German type has been sighted in the Black Sea by the Russian post on the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea. The submarine came up to reconnoitre and exchanged shots with the shore before retiring at full speed.

In view of the size and type of the underwater boat, it is evident it made its way by sea to Turkish waters.