

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

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BRITISH

London, August 17.—The British transport Royal Edward was sunk last Saturday in the Aegean by a submarine. Full information is not yet received, but it is known that about 600 were saved. The transport carried about 1380 troops, and crew of 30.

A German submarine shelled Whitehaven and Cumberland coast villages yesterday. No material damage was done, and there were no casualties.

The Russian government reports the enemy driven back in Courland, and the continuation of bombardment of Kovno.

The Italian government reports fresh progress in the Sistine valley, in Carnia, and in the Monfalcone district. BONAR LAW.

Strong Resistance By the Russians Is Yet Expected

Amsterdam, Aug. 17.—Warning was telegraphed to Berlin by the war correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger" from the eastern war theatre that resistance by the Russians may be expected to increase as the Austro-German front approaches the Russian line of defence.

The correspondent declares that the Russians can dispose of forces sufficiently strong to enable them to make serious temporary resistance, and adds that battles of increasing intensity with perhaps, the retardation of the Austro-German advance are to be looked for in the immediate future.

On Western Front Cannon and Grenade Distinguish the Fight

Paris, Aug. 17.—A French statement last night says that there has been fairly spirited cannonading at various points on the front of Arracourt and Leinberg. There was fighting with hand grenades in the Argonne, at Fontaine aux Charnes, and at Haute Chavaucuse. At this latter place the Germans came out from their trenches, yesterday evening to deliver an attack, but our fire drove them back to their lines.

Fall of Verdun Determined Upon By Crown Prince

Geneva, Aug. 17.—A correspondent of the journal La Suisse of Geneva on the Vosges front states that an army order, recently issued by the German Crown Prince, was found on prisoners taken by the French, in which occurs the following phrase:—"We shall take, we must take Verdun; then the war will be finished by December at the latest."

Twelve Years To Find Him Out

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that a despatch received there from Bucharest says that information arriving at the Roumanian capital from Sofia is to the effect that King Ferdinand has dismissed Doctor Grotzel, for 12 years his medical adviser, because he discovered that Grotzel was a German spy.

Balkan States Whet Their Swords

Rome, Aug. 17.—Reports received by the Italian government from Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece show military preparations in these countries are being carried on with intense activity. In some quarters here this is taken as an indication that these states are nearing a decision as to their policy in the war.

German Capture Russian Forts

Berlin, Aug. 17.—One of the outlying forts of Kovno between the Niemen River and Gesia, to the south of the main fortification has been captured by the Germans. Three forts at Novo Georgievsk also have been captured.

England Cautious Respecting Cotton and Contraband

Sought Support From Her Allies Before Consenting

TO POPULAR DEMAND

Thought the Burden of Responsibility for the Step Should be Shared by the Allies

London, Aug. 17.—It is believed in official circles that the Cabinet at its meeting to-morrow will make a final decision, declaring cotton contraband of war. It is no longer denied that the Government intended to take this step. The delay is attributed to its desire to obtain the formal consent of Britain's allies, as this nation intends that the full burden of responsibility for making this declaration shall not fall on her shoulders, which it is felt here have been compelled to carry more than their share of blame for interference with neutral shipping. It is known that the informal consent of the European powers allied with Britain has been secured. Another significant indication of the declaration forthcoming, was the postponement of a mass meeting set for today, calling upon the Government to make cotton contraband.

Washington Aware Allies Intention Regarding Cotton

Washington, Aug. 17.—A decision of the Allies to declare cotton contraband was admitted to-day in the highest official quarters, though a formal statement on the subject is withheld until official notification is received here from London and Paris.

It will be learned in a day or two if some sort of official statement is forthcoming detailing the reasons of the Allies for declaring cotton contraband.

Bringing News Of the Sinking Transport Merion

Philadelphia, August 17th.—Reports were brought over on the steamer Dominion to the effect that the American liner Merion, requisitioned by the British Admiralty as a troopship was sunk by the fire of Turkish batteries at the Dardanelles. The Merion took out from Liverpool for Dardanelles a general cargo of food supplies, and many soldiers, being practically a troopship.

Royal Canadians Return to Halifax From Bermuda

Halifax, N.S. Aug. 17.—The steamship Caledonia arrived here from Bermuda with the Royal Canadian Regiment on board. These have been replaced at Bermuda by the 38th battalion, and will be landed here and remain for some time before being sent abroad.

Were Canadians On "Royal Edward"

Ottawa, Aug. 17.—No notification so far has been received by the militia department from the Imperial authorities of the presence of any Canadians on the Royal Edward. While it is generally believed detachments of Canadians are being sent to the Dardanelles, it is known that several others transports are being used.

Venezelos Called To Form Cabinet

London, Aug. 17.—King Constantine of Greece has requested Venezelos to form a new Cabinet. The former premier has asked four days in which to consider the situation, before reaching a decision.

This is according to an Athens despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

THE SUBMARINE'S DEADLY WORK! British Transport Sunk in Aegean Sea With Probable Loss of A Thousand Lives

Royal Edward Carried Reinforcements for the Twenty-Ninth on Gallipoli, and the Loss is a Serious One ---Russian Retreat from Poland Continues--- Early Fall of Kovno Fortress Expected, Some Forts Have Already Fallen

Germans Closing In On Novo Georgievsk and Other Armies Advancing Towards the Brest-Litovsk Line--Diplomats Busy in the Balkans--Italians Begin Another Offensive.

London, Aug. 17.—The sinking in the Aegean Sea by a German submarine of the Royal Edward with such heavy loss of life has shattered the record of the British Navy of having transported hundreds of thousands of men across the seas without destruction to one troop-laden ship. Only on two previous occasions have transports been attacked.

The Wayfarer was torpedoed by a submarine in the Irish Sea, but the vessel was not sunk. Only five lives were lost. The Manitou was attacked by a Turkish torpedo boat in the Aegean Sea and although the ship is not damaged, fifty-four lives were lost through the breaking of a davit as a boat was lowered.

The loss of the Royal Edward is a serious one at this moment. The men it carried were not part of the new expedition, but were reinforcements for the twenty-ninth division which have been on Gallipoli Peninsula since the first landing and which received such high praise from General Ian Hamilton in his report on the initial and subsequent operations.

The news came as a shock to the British public, who believed the submarine menace in the Aegean Sea had been dealt with successfully. This is the first occasion since the sinking of the battleship Majestic on May 27th that the German submarines which made a long trip to the Dardanelles have scored a success.

The Royal Edward's destruction is not likely to delay operations recently undertaken; for with the Russian retirement in the East, and the continuance of the Balkan negotiations, the necessity of achieving something definite in the assault upon the Dardanelles is growing greater.

The Russian retreat from Poland continues, and it is believed probable they will have to fall back further than the Brest-Litovsk line, as Berlin reports to-day that General Litzmann stormed and has taken forts on the south-west front of Kovno, capturing

4,500 prisoners, and 240 guns. This probably means the early fall of the fortress itself, between which capture and the Vienna, Warsaw and Petrograd railway there cannot be much delay.

Another fort north-east from Novo Georgievsk has also fallen, and a cordon is being closed around the fortress. Other armies from the west and south are advancing toward Brest-Litovsk line.

There has been continued activity among diplomats in the Balkan capitals and among Balkan representatives in other capitals. The Serbian Minister who has been a frequent visitor at the Foreign Office saw Sir Edward Grey again to-day, while another caller was the Roumanian Minister. There has been no developments in the situation, however.

Italians, according to telegrams from Rome, commenced another general offensive against the Austrians, but there has been no news of moment from any other fronts.

"Germany, in other words, recognizes that for years to come she will be solitary among the nations of the world. Why otherwise should she exclude the men and women of her own race in America from their birth-right in the glorious legacy of Luther? Is she afraid that if American professors and preachers flocked to Berlin in the Autumn of 1917 the ghosts of the Lusitania would accompany them?"

On Oct. 31, 1917, it will be 400 years since the Kaiser's special friend, Martin Luther, nailed his ninety-five Latin theses on the doors of the Castle Church at Wittenberg, and before he surrendered to the German military plotters who started the present war the Kaiser had planned a world-wide Protestant festival on that day.

The war has hopelessly ruined this plan, and the Kreuzzeitung, recently published a revised German plan for the festival.

"Under normal circumstances, says the British Weekly, 'the event would have been celebrated throughout the entire Protestant world, but looking across the gulf of two years and two months Germany sees herself cut off from all Lutherans outside German territory, and she now announces that the quarter-centenary will be observed only on a German soil.'"

"It was originally intended," says the Kreuzzeitung, "that all the Protestant churches of the world should hold simultaneous services. Owing to the altered political situation this idea has been abandoned, and the German people alone will commemorate the event in one of the towns specially associated with Luther."

Local to Germany "All Protestant bodies under the Kaiser's rule will have their part in the rejoicings and a fund is to be raised as 'Jubiläumsgabe.' The money will be used for two purposes—in the first place, 'to repair the injury which the war has caused to Protestant Germany,' and in the second to carry out 'the great tasks which await the churches both at home and abroad after the conclusion of peace."

"She might have had a repetition, on a far grander scale, of the Luther festival of 1883. The 400th anniversary of the Reformer's birth was observed with rejoicings in two hemispheres."

In one respect this war brings a close resemblance to Col. Mulberry Sellers' celebrated eye water—"There's millions in it!"

Conscription Must Be Enforced Says Col. Lee

Nothing Else Can Be Depended on to Save Situation

FREEDOM TO SHIRK

Must be Denied, as it is a Wrong Conception of the Idea of Liberty

London, Aug. 17.—Colonel Arthur Lee, member of parliament, at home on short leave told his constituents, when leaving this afternoon that nothing less than compulsory service would solve the difficulties which Britain is facing. This conviction, he said, had been burned in by his experience at the front and was shared by nearly all who had been in contact with the realities of the war. We need compulsory national service, he continued, because nothing else can solve our difficulties, with regard to men, money, munitions and exports. We need it to hearten our soldiers serving abroad. The present freedom to shirk and stay at home, while others give their lives to defend us, and turn a deaf ear to the urgent call of one's country, is not what we understand by British freedom.

Munitions Works Must Order Coal Well in Advance

Paris, Aug. 17.—Albert Thomas, Under Secretary for War, has issued a warning to manufacturers working on war materials, informing them that the scarcity of railroad rolling stock will make it difficult for delivery of coal unless ordered considerably in advance of the time it actually is needed. He advises the use of waterways for transportation of fuel.

A Modern Discovery Noah Not Adam and Eve the Cause of Man's Downfall

Philadelphia, Aug. 9th.—It was not Adam and Eve who brought about the fall of man but Noah, according to a translation of a tablet known at the University of Pennsylvania museum.

A statement to this effect was made to-day by a representative of the university.

Noah's Obligations

According to an inscription found on the tablet, which is said to have been written before the days of Abraham and translated by Dr. Steven Langdon, professor of Assyriology in Oxford University, Eng. Noah was ordered not to eat of the cassia tree in the Garden of Paradise and when he disobeyed the curse fell upon him. The curse was that he should have ill-health and an early death instead of living to be fifty thousand years old like his ancestors.

Dr. Langdon's Energy

According to the announcement made to-day, Dr. Langdon bestowed much labor on the subject of the fall of man, not only in translating the tablet but in comparing it with every known tablet or historical account of any kind as well as with the account given in the book of Genesis.

Dr. Langdon, according to the announcement, says that this tablet is at least a thousand years older than the Genesis account, and so far as is known, is the oldest record of the sort in existence. The tablet was written more than 4,000 years ago, possibly 5,000 years, and evidently records a tradition which goes back to the early history of man. The Babylonian and some other accounts place the flood at something like 35,000 B.C., and the lapse of time between the creation and the flood is filled by ten kings who reigned altogether 432,000 years, an average of 43,200 years each. The reason that later kings reigned comparatively short periods is that Noah sinned in eating of the cassia tree.

INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

In promoting amity and intimacy between Canada and the United States, a few movements are likely to prove of greater influence than that for the conservation of natural resources. In the few years during which these owners of the greater portion of North America have been endeavoring to minimize national waste, they have already found several instances where efficient use and permanent possession of natural resources can be secured only through co-operation. The International Joint Commission, founded on common interest, is the most tangible evidence of the strength of the co-operative spirit. It arose from mutual recognition of joint responsibility for the reservation of the utility of boundary waters, whether for domestic, navigation, irrigation or power purposes. The wisdom of creating the Commission is beyond question.

About one year and a half ago, the problem of protecting migratory birds again raised the question of international action. A treaty arrangement between the United States and Canada has been suggested as the only effective method of conserving the bird life of the North American continent. Mutual interest and welfare are quite as strong and evident in this case as in that of boundary waters.

Still more recently it has become apparent that threatened depletion of fisheries may very soon furnish a third case for joint policy. The question has already arisen in connection with both Pacific and Atlantic fisheries. The salmon fishery of British Columbia is seriously menaced, and faces destruction unless an agreement can be arrived at between Canadian and American fishermen. Regarding Atlantic fisheries, a recent report by the United States Bureau of Fisheries points out the desirability of international limitation of the operation of seam trawlers. These fisheries are chiefly in extra-territorial waters but economically, if not legally, they comprise part of the natural wealth of North America. The main point is that in these and other instances, where common material interests are at stake, the spirit of conversation, which has gained such headway, has paved the road for international understanding in no way based upon or connected with political motives. —Conservation.

DUTCH LEAD IN A PEACE MOVE

The Courant Believes Early Settlement of War is Possible

Rotterdam, via London, Aug. 10.—There is much talk in Holland of the possibility of opening a discussion between the belligerents on peace terms. The Courant publishes to-day an article from an anonymous diplomatic source urging that an immediate peace might be possible, if not easy, and recommending that the press of the neutral countries undertake the task of "mediation and reconciling and removing the errors."

The Dutch Anti-War League, at a meeting last week at The Hague, adopted a resolution urging the Dutch government to call a conference of the neutral powers in the interest of peace, "the conference to sit until the end of the war for the purpose of preparing for and introducing mediation measures at the proper time."

The Courant's Article

The Article in the Courant, which has attracted wide attention in Holland, says in part:—

"Although the prospects of the Germanic powers now are better than they ever were before, they cannot hope for a settlement by battle, and therefore wiser counsels may prevail. As to the British, it is not impossible that they will ultimately listen to the voice of reason. There is no reason why the opponents should offer conditions that would only prolong the war unduly. There are increasing signs that international hatred is decreasing. In the not too distant future the peoples of Europe will demand to know how long the war is still to last."

Success is the one sin some people refuse to forgive in their friends.

If men received all they pray for, they would soon be too lazy to get out of one another's way.