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## LORD KITCHENER GETS GREAT OVATION FROM THE LONDON POPULACE

### In Stirring and Patriotic Speech He Calls on English Manhood to Rally To Their Country's Call

### WANTS MORE MEN! AND YET MORE MEN!

### Men, Money and Munitions, Are the Three Great Essentials to the Successful Waging of This Relentless War—Long Drawn Out Conflict Predicted—The Enemy's Strength Must Grow Weaker Whilst Ours Must Grow Stronger, With Time

London, July 9.—Lord Kitchener's motor ride to the Guildhall, and the untethered British enthusiasm, was a scene that had no precedent in London since the outbreak of the war. Handkerchiefs waved, and hundreds of thousands cheered the Secretary of War as he passed through an uninterrupted avenue of yelling men, women and children. The text of Lord Kitchener's speech follows in part:—

"Hitherto the remarks I have found necessary to make as to recruiting have been mainly addressed to the House of Lords, but I have felt the time has now come when I may with advantage make another and larger demand on the resources of British manhood. Enjoying, as I do, the privilege of a freeman of this great city, I am sure my words uttered in the heart of London will spread broadcast throughout the nation."

The Secretary of War referred to the bravery of the Indian forces, and the Canadians fighting alongside their British and French comrades in Flanders, presenting a solid impenetrable front. In the Dardanelles, Kitchener continued, Australians and New Zealanders combined, had already accomplished feats of arms most exemplary in their brilliancy, and were pushing the campaign to a successful conclusion. In each of the great Dominions new large contingents were being prepared, while South Africa, not content with the successful conclusion of the arduous campaign in South-west Africa, was now offering large forces to engage the enemy in the main theatre of war. Strengthened by the support of our fellow citizens across the sea, we seek to develop our own military resources to their utmost limits. This is the purpose which brings us together today.

Specifying the three things necessary for the conduct of modern war successfully, as men, material and money, Kitchener said that the Government with its new loan, was still supplying the money and with marked success, that the Ministry of Munitions was handling its work in a highly satisfactory manner. When I took up the office I hold, I did so as a soldier, not as a politician. I warned my fellow-countrymen that the war would not be only arduous, but long. In one of my earliest statements, made after the beginning of the war, I said I should require more men, and still more until the enemy was crushed. I repeat that statement today with even greater insistence. All the reasons which led me to think in August, 1914, that this war would be a prolonged one, hold good to the present time. It is true we are in a better situation than we were in ten months ago, but our position to-day is at least as serious as it was then. Through preparedness Germany, due to her strenuous efforts, sustained at high pressure for

some forty years, has issued a military organization as complex in its character, as it is perfect in its machinery. It is true that Germany's long preparation has enabled her to utilize her whole resources from the very commencement of the war, while our policy is one of gradually increasing our effective forces. It might be said with truth that she must decrease while we increase. The speaker dwelt on the question of raising new armies, some of which have already made their presence felt at the front. From the first there has been a constant and satisfactory flow of recruits.

"The falling off in numbers, recently apparent in the recruiting returns, has been, I believe, in a great degree due to conditions of a temporary character. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of the response that has been made to my previous appeal, but I am here to-day to make another demand on the manhood of the country to come forward in its defence."

London, July 10.—The time has now come when something more is required to insure that the demands of our forces overseas are being fully met, and to enable the large reserve of men required for the proper conduct of the war to be formed and trained. The dimension of the new army already have reached a figure which only a short time ago would have been considered utterly unthinkable, but there is a tendency perhaps to overlook the fact that these large armies require still larger reserves to make good the wastage at the front. And one cannot ignore the certainty that our requirements in this respect will be large, continuous and "persistent," for one feels our gallant soldiers in the fighting line are beckoning with an urgency at once imperious and pathetic to those who remain at home to come out and play their part too.

Recruiting meetings and marches, and the unwearied labors of recruiting officers, committees and individuals have borne good fruit, but we must go a step further to attract the individuals who from shyness or other causes have not yet yielded to their own patriotic impulses.

An agreeable note is that a German prince of high command ruefully recorded recently his complete ignorance of our new army, but one set of figures is available for everybody. This is supplied by the casualty list. These casualty lists, whose great length may now and again induce undue impression, are an instructive indication of the huge extent of operations undertaken now reached by British forces in the field.

There are two classes of men to whom my appeal must be addressed. These, for whom it is claimed they are indispensable, whether for work directly associated with our military tasks, or for other purposes, public or private. Second, those to whom has been applied the ugly name of Shirkers.

As regard the former, the question must searchingly be driven home, whether their duties, however responsible or however technical, cannot in this time of stress be adequately carried out by men unfit for active military service or by women.

And here I cannot refrain from paying a tribute of grateful recognition to the large number of women of every class and phase of life who have come forward and placed their services unreservedly at the country's disposal. The Field-Marshal said, there had been much talk about slackers, persons doing literally nothing to help their country, but that this should not be exaggerated, for he believed the residuum of absolute "do-nothings" was relatively small.

Kitchener particularly addressed himself to persons now engaged in patriotic or other useful work, who found this work an excuse for not joining the army, for instance there are many special Constables of military age, all such, he urged should search their conscience and ask themselves if they really had a valid excuse for not joining the army. It is not for me to tell you your duty, that is a matter for your conscience, the Secretary for War said, but make up your minds and do so quickly, be certain that your so called reason is not a selfish excuse. It has been well said in every means of life there is one supreme hour in which all his earliest experience moves and from which all future results may be reckoned. For every individual in Britain, as well as for our national existence that solemn hour is now striking. Let us take heed of the great opportunity it offers which most assuredly we must grasp now at at once or never. Let each man of us see that we spare nothing, shirk nothing, shrink from nothing, if only we may lend out full weight and impetuous which shall carry victory to our cause, our honour and our freedom.

## Germany's Reply to United States Gives Assurance American Ships Will Not Suffer Any Interference When Engaged IN LEGITIMATE TRADE

### American Government Must Forbid Contraband Cargoes

Berlin, July 9.—Germany's offer, embodied in the reply to the American Note regarding the sinking of the Lusitania and submarine warfare, which was delivered to James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador, last night, is:—

First, the reiterated assurance that American ships engaged in legitimate trade will not be interfered with nor lives of Americans upon neutral ships be endangered. Second, German submarines will be instructed to allow American passenger ships to pass freely and safely, Germany entertaining in return, the confident hope that the American Government will see that these ships do not carry contraband. Such ships are to be provided with distinguishing marks, and their departure announced in reasonable time in advance.

The same privilege is extended to a reasonable number of neutral passenger ships under the American flag. Should the number of ships thus available for passenger service prove inadequate, Germany is willing to permit America to place four hostile passenger steamers under the American flag, to ply between North America and Europe under the same conditions.

port him Sir Edward Carson, Attorney General, answered that section of the British press, which recently has been attacking the War Minister. He said—it is enough to say of him that he possesses the absolute confidence of every colleague in the Cabinet and what is more absolute the confidence and unflinching devotion of a grateful nation. I do not know a poorer service, anyone could give his country than to attempt to shake the confidence of the nation in Lord Kitchener.

Sir Edward concluded Voluntary recruiting is now on its trial. Does anyone doubt, if it fails, that we shall hesitate to apply Compulsory service.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, July 9.—General Botha has accepted the surrender of the entire German forces in South-west Africa; hostilities have ceased, and the campaign there has been concluded.

The French Government report the German attack between Angres and Souchez completely repulsed. A line of German trenches captured north of Souchez station post, was subsequently retaken by the enemy. The German attack on the trenches recently captured by the British was dispersed with very heavy losses. In the Vosges the French obtained marked success, advancing 700 metres on a 600 metre front; 800 prisoners were captured.

The Russian Government report success on the Orzez river, on the left bank of the Vistula. The enemy using poisonous gases, occupied some sectors of the first line of the Russian trenches near Olsinow, but the position was subsequently recovered by a counter-attack. Near Lublin and Russians have defeated the Austrians, capturing 11,000 prisoners between July 5th and 6th.

The Italian cruiser *Amalfi* was sunk by a submarine in the Adriatic. The crew was saved.

## Submarine Gets A Wilson Liner

London, July 9.—The Wilson Line steamer *Guida*, from Hull for Archangel, was sunk off the coast of Scotland yesterday by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

## Germany's Reply to United States Gives Assurance

### American Ships Will Not Suffer Any Interference When Engaged IN LEGITIMATE TRADE

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## THE TURN OF WAR'S TIDE

### French Gain Big Success in the Vosges Mountains

### MOST IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR MANY MONTHS

### British Forces Also Claim Important Advance at Ypres and Russians Gain Victory Over the Austro-Germans

### Turks Take Trenches From the British On Gallipoli

### And Make Appearance In Vicinity of Aden on Arabian Coast

### BRITISH WARSHIPS

### And British Soldiers Are There Waiting For Them

London, July 10.—The complete surrender of the German forces in German South-west Africa to General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa and the French success in the Vosges, where they made an advance along a seven hundred yards front of six hundred yards and captured upwards of eight hundred unworked Germans, and the splendid stand being made by the Russians in Southern Poland against the Austro-German forces, give British military writers a subject for comment on what they term the turn of the tide of war, which is now approaching its first anniversary.

General Botha's victory, with the Germans cut off from the rest of the world was a foregone conclusion, but the fact that he won it after five months of warfare and despite the rebellion in his own country, under natural disadvantages, is considered by military observers to have been a remarkable achievement. To gain this victory, Botha's forces had to march in a blistering heat through an almost waterless country, in which the few wells had been poisoned and where sandstorms made it necessary for the soldiers to wear goggles. With rapid sweeping strokes General Botha worked round the Germans who were forced to surrender or suffer annihilation, thus prevented them from breaking up into parties and continuing a guerrilla warfare. It is expected that this territory, some 300,000 square miles in extent, will be annexed to the Union of South Africa.

General Botha has already begun to send the citizen army home and a

commencement is to be made at once to organize a contingent to assist the Mother Country in Europe.

There was little news from the Russian front today, but the announcements in Austrian and German official reports that there was no change in the situation, is taken to mean the Germanic armies had not yet recovered from the defeat which the Russians inflicted upon them north of Krasnik, where the Austrians are operating in conjunction with General von Mackensen.

It is uncertain as yet whether Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, intends to make a final stand on his present lines, or fall back to the Bug River, which might involve the evacuation of Warsaw. Military men say this doubtless depends upon his supplies of munitions, which is now reaching him through Archangel, which the German submarines are trying to cut off.

Severe fighting continues at several points along the Western Front. British reports the repulse of all German counter attacks made in an effort to regain lost trenches North of Ypres and state the British gain has been extended and that the German losses were severe. On the other hand the Germans claim a repulse of French attacks at Souchez and assert the Tonic troops had further progress in the Woivre region, where they state they captured some trenches and 250 prisoners. However, the French victory in the Vosges appears to be the most important that has occurred on the Western front for some months.

The Turks continued their attacks on Gallipoli Peninsula, according to German correspondents and regained some trenches from the British. They also have made their appearance in the vicinity of Aden, British free port on South coast of Arabia, where however British troops and warships are said to be ready for them.

No estimate has yet been made of the amount subscribed to the immense British war loan, but it must be enough. Three banks to-day subscribed a total of \$310,000,000. Stated at a meeting of Bankers to-day it was decided the subscription of Lombard Street would be one-fifth of the entire loan.

## MUCH PERTURBATION IN WASHINGTON

### Over Germany's Failure to Meet American Demands

### SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE

### Uncle Sam Has Put His Hands to the Plow and Cannot Look Back

Washington, July 10.—Although the official text of Germany's note on submarine warfare had not reached here early to-day, press copy which was read by officials was accepted as verification of earlier impressions that Germany had refused to give United States assurances asked for in American note of June 9.

Everywhere in official quarters the unsatisfactory character reply discussed along with the probable action that the United States would be compelled to take as a result of Germany's unwillingness to concede to Americans the right to travel on the seas on peaceful merchantmen of any nationality.

President Wilson will start from Cornish, N. H., for Washington in a day or two to consider with his Cabinet the grave situation impending. Comment in official quarters to-day was sparing as to the course that would be pursued, the general feeling being that nothing should be said until the President returned. On the other had those in official quarters familiar with diplomatic precedents and progressive development of the American attitude believed that having stated its position and asked for assurances which now have been refused the only course left open for us seemed to be an announcement that it intended to assert its rights as established

## German Pressure On Russian Centre Explains Retirement

### Extreme Left Wing Which If Independent of Other Armies

### COULD HOLD OUT

### The Russians Have Strong Positions to Fall Back On

London, July 10.—The Times correspondent with the Russians on the Zlota Lipa River, Galicia, says he learns that the Russian flanking armies are not retreating through local necessities but owing to the situation in the centre where the concentration of Germans continues to be directed. From information gleaned from high sources, says the despatch, I believe the extreme left of this army would not have been obliged to retire had it been acting independently. The retreat of this army was one of the most remarkable rear-guard actions recorded in military history, for although faced by overwhelming forces of the enemy it retired with no loss of morale, and in six weeks has withdrawn from the Stry River to the Zlota Lipa, and has taken 53,000 prisoners, besides inflicting a loss on the enemy probably greater in casualties.

All officers here agree that it could have been held indefinitely, if this army's movement were independent. It is futile to speculate how much farther the army will retire, but before Turnpole is reached there are at least six natural positions, and it will cost the Austrians three to fourfold loss.

## Burning Steamer Arrives at Halifax

Halifax, July 9.—A terrific explosion, evidently from an infernal machine mysteriously placed in compartment No. 3, which shook the ship from stem to stern, occurred on the Atlantic transport liner *Minnehaha* last Wednesday afternoon. The explosion occurred shortly after four o'clock. The steamer was then on her way from New York to the other side, and carried a heavy cargo, largely made up of munitions of war. So terrific was the explosion that three men were dazed for some minutes afterwards.

Whether the explosion was the work of Frank Holt, the would-be assassin of J. P. Morgan, Capt. Claret could not say. He was non-committal regarding the cause of the explosion. Fire, which followed the explosion spread rapidly. The fire is now under control, the flames having been stifled by steam.

The *Minnehaha* pulled out from her pier at New York early on the afternoon of the 4th. She sailed under sealed orders. Uncertain whether the fire could be extinguished by steam, Captain Claret decided to make for Halifax. She reached quarantine at 1 p.m.

The cargo from the hold where the fire is located will be removed to-morrow, and the extent of the damage to the ship and cargo will be learned.

## Submarine Sinks Russian Bark

### Russian Bark

London July 10.—The Russian bark "Marion Lightbody" sunk off Queens-town to-day by German submarine. Crew saved.

under rules of International law. This would mean if effect that the United States would await violation by Germany before taking action to compel respect for her rights is asserted. There was revival of talk concerning that in the now famous Cabinet meeting of May 11, when the sinking of the Lusitania was first considered, there was an informal understanding that if negotiations of the United States to secure reparation from Germany for the destruction of American lives in that tragedy failed the American Government might be justified in discontinuing diplomatic intercourse with Germany.

Germany's complete evasion of liability for the loss of Americans on the Lusitania has revived the subject most acutely, according to well-informed persons.