

A. English

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. 166.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

BRITISH EXPEDITION IN PERSIA COMPLETELY ROUTS THE TURKS

Pursuing Party Meets no Resistance---Capture the Transport Mosul and Sink the Gunboat Marmaris --- Many Captures Have Been Made

London, June 10.—The Turkish gunboat Marmaris has been sunk and the Turkish transport Mosul captured, according to an official statement given out this evening by the British Government. The action took place in the Persian Gulf region. The text of the statement is as follows:—"Fuller reports of our advance up the Tigris River and the occupation of Amara, show that as a result of the action of May 31 and June 1 the enemy's force, which has been threatening Kurmah for some time, has become completely demoralized. No resistance appears to have been offered the small party pursuing by the river the Turks who were trying to escape as fast as they could in small steamers. The former surrendered on being overtaken, while the Turkish gunboat Marmaris was sunk and the transport Mosul captured.

BRYAN'S RESIGNATION TRANSCENDS ALL TOPICS

British Newspapers Dwell Upon It As Most Significant Turn in Events

Austro-Germans Continue Advances Against the Russians in Galicia---Capture the Town of Stanilaus Eighty-Seven Miles S.E. of Lemburg ---Russians Fall Back on Dniester---On Lower San Hold Their Own And Counter-Attacking

London, June 10. The resignation of Bryan and the nature of the American note to Germany which brought it about transcendent in interest all else bearing on the war. London papers give Bryan's letters of resignation and President Wilson's reply the most prominent place. These are followed by long despatches from American correspondents and articles on Bryan's career, which emphasize his advocacy of settlement of international disputes by arbitration, and draw conclusion that the note must be very strong to have brought about his retirement. "America stands firm" or similar expressions are the most favored headings, also the text of editorials commenting on the latest developments in American-German relations. Even the news of another German submarine having been sunk and the announcement by Balfour of the change in the British policy respecting treatment of German submarine prisoners had to take second place in the days events. This change of policy has been expected for some time. When Churchill, former First Lord, announced on March 8 that prisoners rescued from German submarines would not be accorded the honorable treatment extended to other prisoners, a number of the Members of the Commons expressed disapproval and anticipated the reprisals which the Germans took against British officers imprisoned in Germany. Steps are to be taken through the American Embassy to inform the German Government of this change in the British policy in the hope that British officers suffering solitary confinement be given the same treatment as other prisoners. Another important announcement in the Commons which attracted much attention was that of the Premier, who stated that the casualties among the British Expeditionary Forces on the Continent and Mediterranean amount to more than a quarter of a million. There are still casualties division, he added, to this total. So far as battles are concerned Galicia holds the centre of the stage. The capture by Austro-Germans of Stanilaus shows that the offensive against the Russian left has been successful and that the Russians have been compelled to fall back on their defences on the Dniester. In Eastern Galicia, along the rest of the line which follows the Upper Dniester, thence Eastward from Przemysl to the Lower San, they appear to be holding their own and are counter-attacking. In the Baltic Provinces, fighting continues with varying successes, first the Russians and then the Germans gaining the advantage. The French have at least, according to the German admission, become the entire masters of Neuville and are continuing their attacks in this region as well as to the Southwest of Arras and in the Woivre.

BELIEVES WAR WILL LAST A LONG TIME

Colonel T. Cantley Returns From The Front

Montreal, June 2.—Col. T. Cantley, president of the Eastern Car Company, New Glasgow, N.S., was in Montreal to-night, having just returned from a tour of the scenes around Ypres, where the Canadians are fighting. As a member of the Canadian shell committee he was sent to the front under special orders of the British war office, and as a result of his trip he believes the war is not nearly over. "My present conviction," he said to-night in an interview at the Windsor Hotel, "is that as yet the war has only well started. If it can be brought to a satisfactory end within fifteen or eighteen months, it is about as much as I look for." Colonel Cantley says there is great need of more artillery and more shells for the British forces. He met Lord Kitchener, who not only spoke highly of the Canadian troops, but declared that the Canadian shells were the best of any that had been furnished outside of the regular British armament firms.

Captain of Interned Ship Been Arrested On Italian Steamer

Paris, June 10.—The captain of the German converted cruiser, Prinz Eitel Frederick, has been arrested while disguised as a cook aboard an Italian steamer, says an Algerian despatch. Commander Thierichens, of the Prinz Eitel Frederick interned his vessel at Newport News, April 7th. He and his officers gave their parole to the United States authorities, thereby agreeing not to leave American soil. Although they had the freedom of the country, there has been no previous intimation that he had left the United States.

Paying Claims On the Lusitania

English Companies Already Paid \$500,000

London, June 3.—English insurance companies have already paid claims amounting to \$500,000 in connection with the loss of life by the sinking of the Lusitania. This represents the sum payable on about 350 lives, and many more claims are expected to be filed. The American claims will probably reach three times this amount, according to the estimates here, as some of the American passengers were heavily insured. No English company has so far confirmed the report that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt carried heavy insurance on his life.

London Paper Attaches Importance To Bryan's Action

London, June 10.—"One of the most decisive events in the world conflict," is what the Evening Star calls the resignation of Secretary of State Bryan. Coming after the heroic decision of Italy to draw swords in defense of liberty and the public law of Europe, the Star says, "It is a death blow to the Germanic powers. It means that America has crossed the Rubicon. It means that the greatest democracy on earth has resolved to be true to itself and its ideals. It means America will omit no act which is necessary to cleanse the seas of Prussian wolves and tigers who prey upon women and children."

Fierce Fighting On Gallipoli Been Resumed

Paris, June 9.—A Havas despatch from Athens, filed yesterday, says that the Allies have resumed the offensive at several points in the Gallipoli Peninsula, since Friday. According to a despatch from Mytilene the attack was begun in the morning by a general bombardment of the enemy's positions with the aid of the fleet. A fierce struggle all along the line followed, and fighting continues.

Italians Occupy Town of Monfalcone

Rome, June 10th.—Official statement issued as follows:—Reports received of the operations, June 7th and 8th, show that the Italians in pursuing along the Isonzo River, the task of dislodging the Austrians from strong natural positions and establishing bridge heads, are displaying great bravery and tenacity in face of heavy obstacles intensified by floods. We have occupied the town of Monfalcone (16 miles Northwest of Trieste near Adriatic.)

Austrian Airmen Invade Venice

Rome, June 9.—The Italian official version of the Austrian aerial raid upon Venice yesterday, is contained in the following statement:—"An enemy aeroplane flew over Venice and dropped a number of bombs, which slightly damaged several private houses. Fragments of projectiles crushed a woman's arms, and struck a young girl in the head. Several bombs also were thrown further inland, killing one person and wounding several others."

Russ Submarines Attack a Number German Warships

Petrograd, June 9.—The Army messenger referring to the naval engagement of June 5th, in the Baltic Sea, off the Gulf of Riga, says that Russian submarines engaged no fewer than ten German warships who were attempting a sortie into the Baltic. Explosions on board some of these vessels lead to the belief that damage was done by the undersea boats.

G. N. Raldewet Charged With Treason

London, June 10.—G. N. Ral De Wet, one of the leaders of the South African rebellion against Great Britain pleaded not guilty to a charge of high treason, but guilty to a charge of sedition, at the opening yesterday of his trial at Bloemfontein says a despatch. The indictment against him is a long one covering alleged rebellious acts and seditious utterances. Attorney-General Degraer is prosecuting the case and three judges are sitting.

ITALIAN GUN FIRE WELL DIRECTED

Austrian Losses Very Serious

Geneva, June 10.—A despatch to the Tribune from Laibach says, Austrian artillery at Tolmino has suffered heavy damage from the Italian bombardment. The Austrian losses are becoming serious, as the Italian fire is singularly well directed. An ammunition depot has been blown up at Tolmino. There were three hundred victims. The passage of the Isonzo by the Italians is being effected, normally, owing to the activity of the pontoon corps, the work of which is undeterred by Austrian fire. The Italians also are seeking to cross the river at P'ozonca, where the Austrians are hurriedly trying to throw up defences.

EXPLOSION OCCURS IN DOMINION ARSENAL PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

Quebec, June 9th.—An explosion, is the cause of which is not yet established, completely wrecked at noon today the small Laboratory at the Dominion Arsenal, Plains of Abraham. Damage is said to be slight, two men slightly injured.

Balfour Announces Change of Attitude Towards the Crews Of Submarines

London, June 9.—An official announcement was made by Balfour, Secretary of the Admiralty, that a German submarine had been sunk and six of her officers and twenty-one members of her crew captured. Balfour announced also that German submarine prisoners hereafter shall be accorded treatment identical with all other German prisoners in England.

OFFICIAL

British

London, June 9.—The Admiralty announced that a German submarine has been sunk, and that six officers and twenty-one men are prisoners. General French reports the situation unchanged. On one point German trenches were successfully mined. Two German aeroplanes have been brought down. The French Government report further advances in Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville, and gains maintained near Hebuterne, also further advance made. The enemy violently bombarded the trenches captured north of the Aisne, but made no further counter-attacks. Nothing special from Russian or Italian fronts.

BONAR LAW.

Germans Fear Turkish Defeat Leave Stamboul

Paris, June.—A correspondent at Athens wires that the departure of German families from Constantinople is regarded as an indication that the Germans are concerned over the present position of the Turkish army.

Cholera Plague Attacks Vienna

Paris, June 9.—The Havas agency received a despatch from its agent at Madrid, who says it is officially announced there that an epidemic of cholera has broken out in Vienna.

SOME SLACKERS AMONG THE ENGLISH LORDS

London, June 9.—The Ministry of Munitions Bill was passed by the Lords to-day, and received the Royal assent. In a debate in the Lords on the Bill, Baron St. Davids, Lord Lieutenant of Pembroke, regretted the "bill did not give power to requisition men, as well as workers." He wished to dissociate himself, he said, from attacks on the working classes. The upper classes, as a whole, had, he said, come out of this trial wonderfully well, but there were idlers still among them. Even among members of the Upper House, he ventured to say, they would find men, who had never done a day's work for themselves or for anybody else since they were born, and that the sons of some of them still were hanging about theatres and music-halls. While that was going on, the army contended, they might save themselves the trouble of looking for workmen. Talking of conscription and compulsory service, he said that men who refused to work should be made to fight whether they like it or not.

Bryan's Action Greatly Agitates British Public

The Press Watches With Eagerness Turn of Events in America

A More Decided Foreign Policy Foreshadowed

London, June 9.—Surfeited as the British public has been with war sensations, Bryan's withdrawal has created an unusual amount of interest and discussion, because it has given an unexpected turn to political events in America. The British Press has shown a strong disposition recently to refrain from comment on affairs of all neutrals, which might seem in the nature of advice or dictation, but President Wilson's policy has been watched with the greatest eagerness. All the afternoon papers give their largest headlines to Bryan. The Evening Standard says:—"Bryan's resignation appears to foreshadow a more-decided American policy, though not necessarily intervention or war. It was some vision of this, no doubt, that led Germany to despatch an unofficial emissary to talk unofficially of peace in the States. He can be disavowed more easily than Count Von Bernstorff, when occasion requires. Britain will not emulate Germany in attempting to bully or cajole neutrals as to their policy. We have expressed our hope that the States will not be drawn into the conflict, but it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to remain outside."

Ex-Sec. Bryan Explains His Reason For Resigning

Washington, June 9.—In a statement issued to-day, W. J. Bryan says:—"The two points on which I differ from the President are, first as to the suggestion of investigation by an international commission; second, as to warning Americans against travelling on belligerent vessels or with cargoes of ammunition. I believe this nation should frankly state to Germany that we are willing to apply in this case the principle which we are bound by treaty to apply to disputes between the States and thirty countries with whom we have made treaties, providing for investigation of all disputes of every character and nature. These treaties, negotiated under this administration, make war practically impossible between this country and these thirty governments representing nearly three-fourths of all the people of the world. Among the nations with which we have these treaties are Great Britain, France and Russia. No matter what disputes may arise between us and these treaty nations, we agree that there shall be no declaration and no commencement of hostilities until the matters in dispute have been investigated by an international commission and a year's time is allowed for investigation and report. This plan was offered to all the nations without exception. Whatever Germany was, she was one of the nations that accepted the principle. No treaty was actually entered into with Germany, but I cannot see that that should stand in the way when both nations endorsed the principle. I do not know whether Germany would accept the offer, but our country should, in my judgment, make the offer."

President Wilson's Note To Germany

Washington, June 9.—The Note to Germany, on which the President has been working for several days, should reach Ambassador Gerard about Thursday of this week for presentation to the German Foreign Office. While no arrangements have been made concerning publication, it probably will be made public on Thursday. An answer is not expected from the German Foreign Office for at least a week thereafter. It is the purpose of the Note now going forward to secure from Germany a definite guarantee with reference to safeguarding American lives and property in the future. With this once established the United States probably would not be averse to a discussion of the facts in the Lusitania. A complete investigation, however, has now been made by the United States Government, and the conclusion reached that the Lusitania was an unarmed merchantman, aboard which citizens of the United States had the right, under international law, to travel, and, if encountered by warships, to be transferred to a place of safety, before the contraband of the ship was destroyed.

TO BUILD RAILWAY TO PORT OF KOLA

Russian Government Will Spend \$8,500,000

Petrograd, June 3.—The council of Ministers has sanctioned the construction of a railroad, to cost 17,000,000 roubles (\$8,500,000) from Kandalaska, in the province of Archangel, across the Kola, on the Arctic ocean. This new line will connect with the railroad system of Russia and give another outlet to a Russian seaport on the north. The port of Archangel is over 300 miles farther south than Kola.

King As Intermediary

Paris, June 3.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy has offered his services as an intermediary in the adjustment of territorial question which have arisen between Russian and Rumania, according to the Milan Secolo.

Asquith Announces That British Losses Quarter Million

London, June 10.—Asquith announced in the Commons to-day the total British casualties from the beginning of the war to May 31, as 258,000 killed, wounded and missing. The losses in the naval division are not included in the list. Asquith's statement of losses was for Continental and Mediterranean forces of the Empire. Neither did the list to-day include forces of Britain in various small wars in Africa and the Near East.

French Occupy German Trenches

Paris, June 9.—The French War Office this afternoon issued a statement as follows:—"Nothing to add to official announcement of yesterday, with the exception of some details concerning the situation at the Forest of LePretre. We made an advance of 100 yards along a front of 350 yards. At the same time we occupied two, and, at a certain place, three lines of German trenches and took about 50 prisoners."