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ZEPPELINS RAID SOUTH SHIELDS NAVAL WORKS

Great Damage Done Armstrong's Factories

SO STORY RUNS

No Confirmation Berlin Or London of Alarming Tale

New York, June 23.—A wireless to Sayville from the Overseas News Agency today, gave out the following:—

A message from Christiania has arrived at Stavanger, reports that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, probably June 15th and 16th, dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the Navy yards and arsenal. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and 40 injured.

Berlin, June 23.—The report of the Zeppelin raid evidently refers to the raid of Zeppelins over the north-east coast of England last week.

The British censor prevented publication of details of the raid, and there had been no previous intimation that the naval works at Shields were damaged.

The announcement did not say what town had been attacked. The Armstrong works are at Elswick Yard, near Shields.

Italians Gain Positions Defending Malborgeth

Geneva, June 23.—A despatch from Lalbach says that the Italians have gained possession of all positions, including Malborgeth, after a fierce struggle against the Austrians. The Italians are violently bombarding the city.

The arrival of Austrian reinforcements stopped the Italian advance at Caporetto, but they have not gone back across the Isonzo. Thirty thousand Austrians, who debouched from Tormia, are marching against positions north of Gorizia, south-east of Pitsch. A strong Austrian force sought to drive back the Italians who gave way before superior numbers, and retired as far as the frontier, where they concealed themselves in a forest and allowed the Austrians to pass. When the Austrians were installed in the Italian positions, the Italians opened a murderous machine gun fire, killing over four hundred of their adversaries and forcing the rest out of their position.

Italian Press And Pope Benedict

Rome, June 23.—The Italian press vigorously condemns an interview attributed to Pope Benedict by Louis Latapie, published in La Liberte in Paris, in which His Holiness is said to have voiced the complaint that the privileges of the Vatican have been seriously curtailed by the Italian Government as a result of the war.

Montenegrins On The War Path

Rome, June 23.—The Montenegrin offensive against Scutari, Albania, is developing with success, according to a despatch to the Giornale Italia. The Montenegrin troops are said to be marching against the city in three columns.

German Spy Pays Penalty

London, June 23.—Robert Muller was found guilty at Old Bailey Police Court, of being a German spy, and was executed in the Tower of London today by shooting.

VICTORY IN ALSACE

Paris, June 23.—French troops have captured the town of Sondernach in Upper Alsace.

OFFICIAL

The Governor, Newfoundland: London, June 23.—Headquarters of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force report severe trench fighting in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Turks, who recaptured a salient won by us on June 4th, were counter-attacked and driven out, losing about 1,000 killed. Substantial success has been achieved on the 21st, the Second French Division recapturing the Turkish first and second line of trenches, including Harecot redoubt. The First French Division captured 600 yards of Turkish first line trenches, the enemy losing very heavily.

The French government report a long range bombardment of Dunkirk; also further progress in Lorraine and the Vosges.

The Russian Government report success after six days' fighting in the Dnieper district.

Victory Depends On High Explosives

London, June 23.—Lloyd George took the country into his confidence to-day in introducing in the Commons the Munitions Bill. This comprehensive project makes strikes and lock-out illegal. It provides for compulsory arbitration; gives power to fine slackers; limits the profits of employers; and creates a volunteer army of workmen pledged to go wherever they are wanted. Mr. George admitted that the shortage of munitions was serious in view of the standard set up by this war. This fact, he continued, was doubtless as well known to Germany as it was in England.

The duration of the war, the toll of life, and the amount of exhaustion created by the war, and ultimate victory or defeat depends on the supply of munitions. The Minister declared that it is a cardinal principle that where the Allies are making progress on any part of the line, it is due to their superiority in munitions. The Allies have the superiority in munitions. The Allies have the superiority in men, both in numbers and in quality.

"I have been told that the Central European Powers are turning out 250,000 shells a day. We cannot merely equal that, but if we are in earnest we can surpass that output."

Russian Success On Dniester River

Geneva, June 23.—The Tribune prints the following despatch from Innsbruck, which purports to have been received from Czernowitz, Bukovina:—The Russians have recaptured the positions on the left bank of the Dniester, lost on the 20th. An Austrian force, trying to cross the Dniester at its confluence with the Swica, was defeated with a loss of 1,500 men, and obliged to retreat in the direction of Kalisch. At the cost of enormous losses, General Pflanzer made a slight advance between the Stripa and the Dniester. The Russians are holding their own at Korpierce, inflicting severe losses on their adversaries. For the third time an Austrian attempt to invade Bessaraba has been repulsed with heavy loss.

SUBS. SINK SEVEN DRIFTERS

London, June 24.—Seven fishing vessels known as drifters have been sunk by German submarines off the coast of Scotland. Most of the crews were saved.

DESPERATE FIGHTING FOR DARDANELLES

Splendid Gallantry of French Troops

Zouaves and Foreign Legion in Vehement Bayonet Charge Drive Out the Stubborn Turks—French Now Occupy Position Commanding Ravine of Kerves Dere Which Turks Desperately Defended—Enemy's Losses Very Great

Paris, June 24.—Yesterday our expeditionary corps in the Orient attacked the Turkish lines on two thirds of the front. After artillery preparation, the infantry sallied from the trenches with superb spirit. Our left in a single bound carried two lines of the enemy's trenches. These they held, notwithstanding violent and numerous counter attacks.

To the right was more difficult ground, and the struggle continued throughout the day among the ruins of the Turkish works, which had been

raked with artillery. The enemy bringing up without cessation fresh troops, had succeeded in retaking these entrenchments when a battalion of the Foreign Legion and a battalion of Zouaves, in a bayonet assault carried the position in ten minutes. This brilliant charge decided the issue and finished for the day the efforts of the Turks to regain the ground lost.

In a counter offensive on our right this morning the enemy was defeated without having achieved any gain. Summing up, the day ended with success along the whole line and

despite the desperate nature of the struggle we took some prisoners among whom were several officers.

The battleship St. Louis effectively bombarded the batteries on the Asiatic side and at our left the British army gave us efficacious support.

Everything confirms the enemy's losses were very heavy. The important point is that we have occupied ground which commands the head of the ravine of Kerves Dere, which the Turks had defended with the utmost determination for several months, using all their resources to hold it.

The Allan Liner Tunisian Torpedoed

London, June 23.—The steamer Tunisian was torpedoed off Lowestoft by a German submarine. The skipper was able to beach her. She was bound from Montreal with wheat.

The Bulgarian War Department Notifies Reservists

Paris, June 23.—A number of Bulgarian reservists living in Switzerland have been notified to hold themselves in readiness to rejoin their regiment at a moment's notice, says a despatch.

Austrian Report Fall of Lemberg

London, June 24.—An official statement issued at Vienna under date of Tuesday, but which was delayed in reaching London, describes the fighting preceding the fall of Lemberg, as follows:

"Russians defending positions to the South of the town have been completely broken by our troops, some fortifications on the Western and North-western front of Lemberg came into our possession, after violent fighting, in which the Vienna Landwehr particularly distinguished themselves. German troops stormed the positions west of Kitzkow and north of Lemberg, repulsing all Russian counter attacks.

"The statement added that the situation in other parts of the Eastern front is generally unchanged."

Aeroplanes Better Than Battleships Says H. G. Wells

London, June 23.—H. G. Wells, in the Daily Express, argues that the method for ending the war would be for the Allies to build and send a tremendous fleet of aeroplanes to the rear of the German lines, and destroy all German ammunition factories. He contends that it would be cheaper to launch two thousand aeroplanes against Essen than to risk one battleship.

Lansing Succeeds William J. Bryan

Washington, June 23.—The announcement of the appointment of Robert Lansing as Secretary of State, was made at the White House to-night.

LLOYD GEORGE'S MUNITIONS BILL PASSES ITS FIRST REDING

Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, Fires a Shot at Kitchener, Holding That If Munitions Minister Not Independent of War Office Scheme Foredoomed to Failure—Shortage of Skilled Mechanics Hinders the Maximum Output—Real Progress Has Been Made Since Organization Munitions Dept—Talk of Bringing Back Skilled Workmen From the Front

London, June 24.—It will take months before we can obtain the maximum output, Lloyd George said during the debate on the Munitions Bill. Existing firms are unable to deliver the goods in accordance with agreement, because they cannot man the machines. It is entirely a question of labor. If I could lay my hands on an adequate supply of skilled labor I could double in a few weeks the supply of machine guns.

I cannot forecast Germany's next move. If she swings her forces from East to West, it will be vital for the lines of our troops. In order to enable them to maintain their positions every available machine gun should be produced. It is essential that Trade Union restrictions, which interfered greatly with the output of munitions, should be temporarily suspended at once. There must be a stoppage of slackness and the practice of employers pilfering each other's men. There must be no strikes or lockouts during the war.

Dealing with the difficulties which he had to overcome, the Minister of Munitions said, he early recognized that existing armament firms were inadequate to supply new or old armies. A vast improvement already had been made by inviting business men to organize their own local organizations. For instance, through local organization, in one town alone 150,000

shells monthly already are being turned out there. Those figures are expected to rise to 250,000.

Britain, Lloyd George said, would be organized into ten munition areas. In London, he said, there would shortly be another Woolwich arsenal, able to turn out prodigious quantities of war material. He emphasized that he intended to rely largely upon decentralization. Real progress, he said, had already been made since the establishment of the Munitions Department. With regard to the supply of material, Lloyd George said it may be necessary to take complete control of the metal market in order to be sure that valuable material is not wasted in non-essentials. In the meantime the Department is procuring full information regarding stocks of raw and semi-manufactured metal. I am sorry to say, the Minister continued, there are indications of holding up supplies of material in certain quarters for higher prices. This is a cause of serious delay. This practice must be brought to an end. We must appeal to the workers in this time of dire peril, to put forward their whole strength on behalf of their fellows now in the field, and rely on the nation to see they have fair play at the end of the war. I have guarantees from employers that no advantage will be taken of any relaxation of regulations. As many skilled men as possible will be brought back from the ranks of the army, but the task

will be difficult, as the men prefer fighting to working in shops.

Trade Unionists promised to get all munition workers the Government requires in seven days to go anywhere needed to turn out munitions. If the scheme succeeds, there will be no need for compulsion, which will be so much the better.

Lloyd George pointed out that he will have power to enforce contracts entered into by voluntary army workers and to maintain discipline in the yards a Munitions Court will be established to decide disputes. There will be a limitation to profits to establishments working for the State.

The Minister, in winding up the Debate on the Bill, said he would hold himself responsible for the supply of ammunition at the front, and would make himself thoroughly acquainted with what was going on there. This was in answer to Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal, who said, if Lloyd George was not going independent of the War Office, by which he meant Lord Kitchener, his scheme was foredoomed by failure.

Lloyd George, continuing, said he was sure Kitchener would agree that the Minister of Munitions should have a free hand. He hoped when the Bill printed by Friday, when members could read it. They would see that it satisfactorily disposed of most of the criticisms. The Bill passed its first reading and will receive its second reading on Monday.

FINNISH SHIP TORPEDOED

London, June 24th.—The Finnish Brigantine Leo has been sunk by a German submarine, fifty miles southeast of Fair Island, Scotland.

Weeding Out Foreign Born Privy Councilors

London, June 23.—Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, to-day granted an order in the Court of the King's Bench, directing Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel to show by what authority they claim to be members of the Privy Council of Great Britain. Application for the order was made at the instance of Sir Geo. McGillon on the ground that neither of them are British subjects, born or bred, and therefore not lawfully members of the Privy Council. The Court granted the application without expressing any opinion.

Lemberg Falls To Austro-Germans

Berlin, June 23.—Lemberg has been conquered after a severe battle, according to an official report received here from the headquarters of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Galician capital fell before the advance of the second army.

Earthquake Visits Imperial Valley California

Los Angeles, June 23.—Reports of three severe earthquake shocks, which resulted in the death and injury of at least fifteen persons, and considerable property loss by fire, last night, in several cities of the Imperial Valley, covering several hundred square miles were received here today. Telegraph and telephone communication is interrupted.

Information from the stricken district is meagre. The greatest damage was at Calexico, on the Mexican border, where loss of life occurred.

Pope Benedict and La Liberte Correspondent

Rome, June 24.—The Vatican acknowledges that a correspondent of La Liberte, of Paris, was accorded an interview with Pope Benedict, but asserts that the correspondent has given the words of the Pontiff a different color than the Pope intended.

The Government officials are concerned over the Pope's alleged reflections on the treatment of the Holy See, while the people resent, what they declare to be a too friendly attitude to Germany, indicated by the published text of the interview.

Long List Military Honors

London, June 23.—No fewer than 28 pages of military honors were gazetted to-day, mostly for services in the field. Among eight Victoria Crosses given, three go to Canadians. The Canadian recipients are Captain Francis Scrimger, of the Army Medical Service; Color Sergt. Fred Hall, Eight Canadian Battalion, and Lance Corporal Fred Fisher, Thirteenth Canadian Battalion, all for extreme bravery in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Reign of Terror In Earthquake Stricken Valley

Calexico, Calif., June 23.—Martial law has been declared here and in Mexicali, in Mexico, just across the border line, following a reign of terror in both towns resulting from three earthquakes last night.

BELGIAN COLUMN CAPTURES STATION

Havre June 24.—A despatch from the Belgian Congo announces that a Belgian column has captured Kisitric, an important station in the German Colony situated on the Northeast bank of Lake Kivu, German West Africa.

HOW LEMBERG WAS DEFENDED BY RUSSIANS

Details Issued By War Office At Petrograd

STUBBORN FIGHTING

Enemy Paid Very Dearly For Success

Petrograd, June 24.—An official communication, in which the details of the evacuation of Lemberg are given has been made public by the War Office. In the Shavli region there is no change. Fighting continues South Raidroo lakes. Our troops on the night of 22nd, crossing Egrin River occupied the village of Konlighi and annihilating an entire German company.

In the direction of Lomza, there has been violent artillery fire. On the Tanew, near the village of Lublinieo, we repulsed enemy attacks. West of Rawka Ruska the enemy was driven back from some villages. Near the village of Gutazelena, our cavalry sabred three enemy companies.

On the 21st and during the following night in the direction of Lemberg, we arrested enemy offensive, by stubborn fighting. The enemy suffered great losses in a course of barren attacks, near the village of Brgouovnic and farther South on the River Szczerec, but succeeded in advancing in the region of the town of Jolkeeff. Consequently on the 22nd our troops quitted Lemberg and continued to retreat to the new front. On the Dniester the battle continued South of the Village of Kosmierjine, where enemy is holding his ground on the left bank of the river. In the bend of the Dniester we drove the enemy back from the village of Ulich toward the village of Luka, and in a successful bayonet fight we captured a thousand prisoners.

May Postpone Big Advance Another Year

London, June 24.—The Times military correspondent declares that neither Britain nor Russia has yet been able to put their full strength in the field for identical reasons, shortage of ammunition, and owing to this, it may be necessary to postpone, until next spring the final settlement with the Teutonic Powers.

Germans Capture Swedish Vessel In the Baltic

London, June 23.—Five Swedish steamers, lumber laden, bound for England, were captured by German warships in the Baltic Sea, yesterday.

Cruiser Roxburgh Gets Torpedo

London, June 23.—An official communication issued by the British Admiralty tonight says:— "The British cruiser Roxburgh was struck by a torpedo in the North Sea on Sunday last.

German Subs Thro Gibraltar

Tokio, June 24.—Official reports having been received from Rome that seven German submarines had successfully entered the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar, has caused Japanese companies to issue warnings to all steamers traversing the Mediterranean.

"What this war means," said the father of the house, "is the making of a new map of Europe." "There you are, mother!" said dear little Eric. "I told you it was no use me learning up all that geography."