

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. 210.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

RUSSIA FIGHTS REARGUARD ACTIONS

As Army Withdraws From Warsaw--Invaders Meet Stubborn Resistance

And Some of Them Driven Back Across the Vistula--Von Buelow's March Arrested in the Krovno Provinces--Germans Renew Activity in the West--Austrians Prepare to Evacuate Trieste.

London, Aug. 1.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war, passed without the Germans occupying Warsaw. However, news of this climax of the Austro-German offensive in the East is hourly expected. What little information that is allowed to leak through is in effect that Russia has for days been withdrawing her great line and leaving small forces to fight rearguard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat. These rearguard actions have developed in many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the face of defeat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German advances, and are delivering powerful counter-attacks. For example, they have prevented Von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narva, have repulsed the German attacks north-west of Warsaw, and have driven back over the river some troops who crossed the Vistula at the south of Warsaw.

crush the entire Russian forces. Meanwhile the Germans, who appear to have an inexhaustible supply of munitions, are fighting desperately to retain every position which they hold along the Western front, and they have recaptured part of the trenches which they lost to the French.

An unconfirmed report comes from Rome to-night, that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste.

RUSSIA DISDAINS SEPARATE PEACE

Have Firm Confidence in Ultimate Victory--Solemn Declaration of Emperor Nicholas.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—"I hereby solemnly declare we will not conclude peace until the last enemy soldier has left our land."

These were the words Emperor Nicholas of Russia uttered at the Winter Palace on August 1st, 1914, and were reproduced in the press of Petrograd on the anniversary of the war. The Amsterdam Gazette today printed in all the languages of Russia's Allies, says: "For a year past the enemy has been devastating the world and we doubly appreciate the self-sacrifice of the Allies in exerting combined pressure on him on all sides. A firm confidence in victory, in community of world-interests, and in the final triumph of right, fires the spirit of the nation. It has been our guiding star throughout this year of bloodshed. It will serve us in the coming months or maybe years of this terrible struggle. Russia greets her Allies, France, Great Britain, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy. All hail to their heroic and firm determination to stand by her to the end till light dispels the gloom."

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, July 31.—General French reports that an enemy bombardment of our trenches north and south of Hougge was followed up by flame projectors. The enemy thus succeeded in penetrating our first line of trenches on a front of five hundred yards. Fighting is still in progress. The French Government reports aeroplane bombardment of various enemy positions. The Russian Government reports fighting with advance enemy detachments which have crossed the Vistula. Between the Vistula and the Bug the enemy were repulsed with great losses, but are advancing on the left bank of the Wieprz. The enemy appears to have reached the Lublin and Cholm railway. Near Sottal the Russians captured thousands of prisoners and four machine guns. The Italian Government reports progress on Carso and at other points. An Austrian attempt to recapture the Island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic was repulsed with losses.

Dunkirk Shelled No Damage Done

Paris, Aug. 1.—Last night passed without infantry engagements. Some bombs were dropped on Dunkirk, but did no damage.

\$80,000,000 War Order Declined In Buffalo, N.Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 24.—An order for cartridges aggregating \$80,000,000 was refused today by the Republic Metal Ware Company of this city, one of the biggest manufacturing concerns in the United States. A representative of the French, Russian and English governments made a bona fide offer, the only condition being that the material be delivered in eighteen months' time.

James F. Foster, a member of the Board of directors of the company, said that the board had considered the proposed contract and had unanimously refused it, because they did not care to manufacture material to be used in slaughtering people in war, unless in the matter of the defence of this country. "If it was for 'Uncle Sam,' why, we would take off our coats and go right to work," said Mr. Foster.

Automatic Feed For Big Guns

London, July 25.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Rotterdam telegraphs that the Germans have invented a device for automatically feeding shells to big howitzers from a subterranean chamber. The scheme is employed chiefly to save the hearing and nerves of artillerymen. Both 8 and 17-inch guns can be served by the device, which is constructed on the escalator principle. The shells are placed on the moving staircase and are moved through an underground passage from the ammunition depot at the rear. Once the range is found the gun is loaded and fired automatically. The control is exercised by officers stationed in an armored observation post. It is said that the device makes possible more rapid firing and that the accuracy of aim is increased. A periscope is used for aiming the weapon.

Kaiser Loses Heavily

Paris, July 25.—A private letter from Berlin declares the Kaiser's personal losses owing to the war are about \$20,000,000. These are mainly due to depreciation of stock in shipping and manufacturing concerns in which he is a large investor. The Kings of Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg and the Grand Duke of Baden, as well as other German Princes, also have lost heavily.

Russian Duma and Munition Supply.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—The first sitting of the Duma, which was opened by the Imperial Conference, presented a brilliant appearance, including the Cabinet Minister and members of the Diplomatic Corps. The Session holds out the promise to work with the object of promoting munitions and military supplies.

Six Men Killed When Submarine Shelled "Iberian."

Queenstown, Aug. 2.—The official list of dead on the British steamer "Iberian" shelled by a German submarine on Saturday, accounts for six men, three Americans and three Englishmen.

Warsaw is not Yet Evacuated.

London, Aug. 2.—The Daily Telegraph says: "Even yet the evacuation of Warsaw is not an accomplished fact. The deliberation of the Russian withdrawal is an encouraging feature of the situation."

Berlin, July 25 (wireless via London).—Britain refusing or being unable to grant Sweden the necessary quantity of coal, Germany has permitted the export of 600,000 tons of anthracite.

NO POSSIBILITY OF ANY PEACE ON ANY TERMS

Other Than the Complete Subjugation of German Hordes IS THE SPIRIT

Which Animates Britain And Her Allies--The Fatal Kultur of Germany Must be Curbed

London, Aug. 1.—Pope Benedict's plea for an arranging of aspirations, finds no response in the British press, which rejects, as the Westminster Gazette puts it, the implication by the Pope that we all equally are involved in the fratricidal struggle, and that all, in equal degree, are responsible for the origin and outcome of the strife. We had no choice in the matter, in August, 1914, the newspaper says, and we have no choice in the matter now. After citing examples of what it describes as terrorism and despotism, perpetrated by Germany during the year of warfare, the Westminster Gazette says: "There is no conceivable arranging of aspirations which can meet our viewpoint, short of an issue which will make any repetition of these events impossible in the future."

Explosions in Ardeer Iron Works Credited to Spies

London, Aug. 1.—The British Official Press Bureau last night gave out the following: "Fire broke out in one of the Departments of Ardeer factory, near Irvine, Scotland, late on Friday night, and was followed by several explosions. As far as can be ascertained one man was killed and 11 injured."

"God With Us" Say Emperor William

London, Aug. 1.—The German Emperor has issued a manifesto to the German people on the occasion of the anniversary of the outbreak of the war. In this manifesto the Emperor says: "Before God and history my conscience is clear. I have not willed this war, and full of gratitude we can say today, that God is with us."

Fate of Warsaw Hangs in Balance

London, Aug. 1.—The fate of the Russian armies in the Polish salients still hangs in the balance. No official confirmation has been received up till an early hour this morning of the evacuation of Warsaw by Russian troops, but that they are withdrawing eastward is certain.

Four Americans Killed on Iberian

Queenstown, July 31.—Four of the seven men killed when the Iberian was torpedoed, are said to have been Americans.

Paris, July 25.—Under the press law of 1881 against the propagation of false news, a Belgian refugee, Emile Housiaux, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment. His offence consisted of saying: "The official war reports are a pack of lies. When they wish, the Germans will beat you."

Sir Edward Carson Answers Question for British People

London, Aug. 1.—Sir Edward Carson has prepared a signed statement, giving a broad outline of the first year of the war from the British standpoint, together with an expression of unalterable purpose of the British Government and people to carry on the war to a successful end. In the statement, Sir Edward says: "How long will the war last? What will be the results? To such questions as these, any Britisher can give but one answer, that is that the war will last until the cause of the Allies has been brought to a successful issue, and Europe and the world have been released from the ideals involved in the aggression of Prussian domination. The word peace does not enter into our vocabulary at the present time."

Patriacia Rammmed Had Gun Smashed But Kept Afloat.

(Editor Mail and Advocate) H.M.S. Patricia, July 14, 1915. Dear Sir.—While sitting at leisure this afternoon the thought struck me that I would just let the readers of the Advocate know a little of our doings. To begin with I regret to tell you that one of our boys has been sent to hospital in Chatham, England—Heber Chauk—a chap from Charlottown, Bonavista Bay. The last news we heard from him was that he was very greatly improved, and we are all hoping the time will speedily come when we shall have our shipmate back with us again. Since last I wrote to your valued paper we have had a kind of hard luck on our side; but we are still living in hopes, supposing we do die in despair, which I hope not anyway. We were in port last week and we left on Monday to perform our duties and on Wednesday night in the North Sea we sighted a ship about 12 o'clock in the night. We signalled her to stop, but instead of stopping she came straight towards us, striking us a very heavy blow in the starboard bow, smashing up one of our big guns. We got out the collision mat over the hole and prevented a greater inrush of water; but we were in a sinking condition for a long while, but less than three hours we had four or five of our own ships standing by and they managed to get us fitted up enough to reach port. We had to have 26 plates of steel put in our bow, so can easily imagine what kind of a blow it was. I'm proud to tell you we put the other ship snug enough in her grave, but the same as all true Britishers we are kind-hearted. We rescued her crew alive and we saw them safe enough in another British ship, the Digby. We have been in very many scrapes but we are thankful we came out of them all very lucky; but it's like an old saying, we cannot tell what lies in our pathway. We must trust in Providence and be prepared for whatever may turn up. As news is getting scarce I will soon have to bring my short note to a close. We are ready for sea again. We will be going out again to-night to have another rap at it. I must tell you, Mr. Editor, I have received several copies of your paper since I have been engaged in this great war and have enjoyed reading them very much. Your paper is much sought after by the boys here. The names of our Newfoundland boys on this ship are, George Snow, from Bay Roberts; Fred Steed, Catoonia; John Soper, Lady Cove. T.B.; A. Power, Placentia; G. James, Vincent Dobbins, Island Cove, C.B.; W. Smith, T.B.; Isaac Keeffe, Twillingate; Robt. Heath and Joseph Anstey, P.I.; J. P. Taylor, Alexander Bay, B.B.; James Hayes, Brigus; George Matthews, T.B. Hoping I have not trespassed on your valuable paper, I will conclude by wishing The Mail and Advocate, every success in the future. EDGAR QUINTON, of Charleston, B.E.

CANADA RAISES BIG LOAN IN UNITED STATES

The Dominion government has raised forty million dollars in New York to provide for the capital expenditure of the Dominion during the current year upon undertakings now under consideration. It has disposed of twenty-five million dollars of one year five per cent notes at par and fifteen million dollars of two year five per cent notes at 99 1-2, the holders of each having the option to convert them into five per cent twenty year debentures. Hon. W. T. White made the announcement last night and in doing so explained the considerations which underlie the action. He pointed out that the arrangement made some months ago with the Imperial treasury still subsists. By this the government is permitted to borrow in London, during the present year moneys required for capital expenditure upon works under contract.

Reasons of N.Y. Loan.

For the New York short date issues there are three main reasons. In the first place it will relieve to that amount the London market, the source of Imperial borrowings from which the war expenditure of the whole Empire is financed. By borrowing in New York the exchange situation now so greatly against London will be benefitted while, as a large consideration, a loan of such large amount in New York should tend to improve exchange conditions between Canada and the United States. Exchange at present strongly favors the latter. In transferring funds from London to New York the Canadian exchange center, the Ross in exchange amounts to one and one half per cent. The rate of interest paid on the new loan is consequently as advantageous as the rate at which a similar loan could be placed in London.

Delay Domestic Loan.

The amount now borrowed will meet requirements till the end of the year. It has not been thought expedient for the present to resort to a Canadian domestic loan issue in view of the demands of the crop movements and credit extension to those engaged in producing munitions and other war material. The Minister of Finance, in view of the uncertainty of market conditions and the higher interest standards prevailing has followed the policy of arranging considerably in advance for the financial requirements of the government. The New York loan was negotiated in the past three

N.Y. ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, July 25.—J. P. Morgan and Company and Brown Bros. and Company announced today that in association with the Bank of Montreal and the First National and National City Banks of this city they have purchased \$40,000,000 of notes of the government of the Dominion of Canada.

The notes, the announcement states, will be dated August 1st and will be divided into two maturities, \$25,000,000 running for one year and \$15,000,000 for two years.

The last named maturity may be increased to \$20,000,000. The notes, bearing interest at 5 per cent, will be offered in the near future.

B. OF M'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Montreal, July 25.—H. V. Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, tonight confirmed the report that the Bank of Montreal, acting as fiscal agents for the Dominion of Canada, had placed forty million dollars of notes of the government of the Dominion of Canada in New York City. He stated that these notes had been placed with J. P. Morgan and Company, Brown Bros. and Company, the First National Bank of New York, and the National City Bank of New York, and that the Bank of Montreal had also associated itself with them in the purchase.

When asked why it had been found advisable to place such a large loan in New York instead of following the usual procedure of placing it in London, Eng., Mr Meredith stated that in times like these it was always desirable to get money when it could be had, and that under existing conditions it was especially advantageous that the loan should be arranged in the United States. The two chief reasons for doing so were, that by having such a large amount of money available in the United States the exchange situation as between Canada and New York would be relieved to a very great extent, and it would also have the effect of improving the borrowing exchange situation as it applied between London and New York. What was equally important also was that at the present time Canada could obtain its money in New York on more advantageous terms than it would be possible in London, having in view the penalizing rate of exchange in transferring funds from London to this side.

A Beautiful Inscription

Journal of Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. The moon sinks yonder in the west while in the east the glorious sun behind the herald dawn appears. Thus rise and set in constant change. Those shining orbs, and regulate the very life of this our world.

The above beautiful lines are on the Triumphant Arch of the Rising Sun at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, where, no doubt, they will be read by some of the readers of the Journal. They occur in Act IV. of "Sakkuntala," a drama by Kalidasa, the Hindu poet and dramatist, the "Shakespeare of India," enough to look up the translation of the drama by Monier-Williams, and I find his version of this passage to be as follows:—

Lo! in one quarter of the sky, the moon. Lord of the herbs and night-expanding flowers. Sinks towards his bed behind the western hills; While in the east, preceded by the Dawn, His blushing charioteer, the glorious sun Begins his course, and far into the gloom Casts the first radiance of his orient beams. Hail co-eternal orbs, that rise to set, And set to rise again; symbols divine Of man's reverses, life's vicissitudes. In the same poem occurs the following:— Soon, a resistless hero, shall he cross

The trackless ocean, borne above the waves

In an aerial car; and shall subdue The earth's seven sea-girt isles.

Duration of the Present War

To the Paris Figaro one of its readers has contributed a rather original prognostication in regard to the duration of the present war. The prophecy, which is based on a play with figures, reads like this:— Take the figures of the two years covering our last war with the Germans and add them up this way:—

1870 1871 3741

Of the sum obtained the first two figures, 3 and 7, make together 10, while the last two, 4 and 1, make 5. The treaty of peace was signed at Frankfurt on the Main on the 10th day of the 5th month—this is, May 10, 1871.

Apply the same method to the war now going on. We then get:—

1914 1915 3829

Adding 3 and 8 gives 11, and 2 and 9 also make eleven. Consequently, reasons this mathematical soothsayer the great war will come to an end on the 11th day of the 11 month, or November 11 of the present year.