

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. 237.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

## Desperate Assault On British Lines By the Turks

Weight of Numbers Force  
Retirement Down Chanak  
Bahr

### FOLLOWED BY TURKS

Momentum of Charge  
Brought the Enemy With-  
in Range of Heavy Guns  
Which Mowed them Down  
in Hundreds

London, Sept. 3.—The following description of four days of the greatest battle yet fought on the Gallipoli Peninsula has been received from E. Ashmead Bartlett, the correspondent with the British forces at the Dardanelles dated August 19th:—

"During the night of August 9th the New Zealanders were relieved by two other regiments. At dawn on the 10th the Turks, who were strongly reinforced, made a most desperate assault on our lines from Hill 3 at Chanak Bahr. An entire division in successive lines hurled themselves on the two regiments, who after a desperate resistance were driven from their position by artillery fire and sheer weight of numbers to farther down the slope of Chanak Bahr.

"Following this success the Turks charged over the crest and endeavoured to gain the great gully south of Rhododendron Ridge. They reckoned, however, without our artillery and ships' guns. The Turks were caught in a trap, and the momentum of their charge down the hill prevented them from receding in time. They were swept away by hundreds in the terrific storm of high explosives, shrapnel and cannon shells from the ships' guns, howitzers and field pieces.

"The Turks attacked in great strength all along the line from Damskibi Bahr through Amsardere and a farm north-east of Rhododendron Ridge. At the latter point we were compelled to give ground, but the magnificent conduct of our officers saved the day. Generals and colonels fought with rifles and bayonets alongside the troops. Many commanding officers were killed, including General Baldwin.

## Austro-German Co-operation Ends at Brest Litovsk

Germany Army Attends To  
Russia, Austria To Serbia

### TWO COMMANDERS BID FAREWELL

Armies Henceforth Will  
Each Act Independently  
of the Other

London, Sept. 3.—The German-Austrian armies on the eastern front are about to part company, according to the despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam.

This quotes a message from Vienna, announcing that Field-Marshal Archduke Frederick, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian armies to-day bade official farewell to Marshal von Mackenzon, the German commander at Brest Litovsk. Henceforth the armies of the two commanders will cease co-operating with each other, the message says.

It is believed that the Austrian armies, which have been operating in Poland, will shortly be relieved and sent in the direction of Serbia.

The other day we referred to the fact that city fishermen would use clams as bait. Quite a quantity was secured at Spread Eagle and the fishermen since have been making good catches on them.

### OFFICIAL

#### BRITISH

London, Sept. 3.—The French Government report four Turkish transports sunk in the Dardanelles by a British submarine.

The Russian Government report some success in rearguard actions, but Lutsk and Grodno evacuated.—  
BONAR LAW.

### Britain Borrows In United States

New York, Sept. 3.—All the indications to-day tended to confirm the report current on Wall Street that Britain has borrowed from fifty to a hundred millions temporarily in this market to correct exchange rate of sterling until such time as her commission shall reach New York to consummate negotiations, looking toward the flotation of a much larger credit loan here.

This loan, if made, is regarded as but a makeshift, to clarify the surcharged atmosphere of the foreign exchange markets. Spurred by an unseen stimulant, the rates rallied in a spectacular manner to-day, sterling soaring 10 cents or more at the opening of the market. They fell back later, but on the day's transactions the substantial gain of three and one-half cents was recorded. Sterling closed at \$4.66.

## Turkey Beginning To Have Doubts As To Victory

Paris, Sept. 4.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Bucharest, dated September 1, says:—

"Constantinople telegrams says the Committee of Union and Progress is beginning to have doubts as to the final victory of Germany and considering the consequences of defeat, has given orders that Greeks and Bulgarians be treated with all consideration. Other foreigners, including belligerents, are closely watched, but are not being molested.

"No more German artillery engineer officers are arriving.

"Falling in her negotiations with Roumania for the transit of munitions the opinion in Constantinople generally inclines to pessimism.

### India Prohibits Exportation Of Hessian Cloth

Calcutta, India, Sept. 3.—The exportation of Hessian cloth and bags except to Britain, is prohibited henceforth, except under license. These licenses will be issued to dealers for ordinary commercial purposes, after the Government has been fully supplied.

Prohibition does not apply to sacking and sacking goods.

### Benedict Ready To Give Support To the Peacemaker

Pope Benedict to-day expressed pleasure over the fact that diplomatic negotiations between the United States and Germany have resulted in a promise from Germany to modify her submarine warfare.

The Pontiff is gratified to learn that cordially marked the conversation between President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons on Thursday, when the Cardinal delivered to the President at Washington a message from him dealing with peace. His Holiness said to-day he hoped everybody both in Europe and the United States would be convinced that his constant prayer is for the ending of the war, and that his work in this direction is entirely disinterested, being inspired only by the teachings of Christ and his love for humanity.

He added he would be ready to give his whole support of the Catholic Church to the person, institution or country that undertook the noble mission of ending a war which dishonors our generation and places an inextinguishable stain on modern civilization.

## CRITICAL POSITION RUSSIAN DEFENSES

*Germans Carry Fortified Bridge Between Friedrichstadt and Riga, Threatening Whole Russian Line from Riga to Southwest of Vilna. Grand Duke's Armies Must Evacuate Riga and Positions Between Dvina and Vilna, Should the Germans Cross the River.*

**Russians, Under General Ruzsky, May Offer a Stubborn Resistance Here**

*Should They Fail, the German Fleet May Gain Command Gulf of Riga, Which Would Shorten the March to the Russian Capital.*

**Russians On Offensive N.W. of Vilna and Menacing the German Left Flank**

*But the Centre Still Retiring. Military Men Watch With Concern the Next Austro-German Move in the South-East. Is Kiev Threatened, or will an Effort be Made to Intimidate Roumania into Acquiescence With German Desires for Passage of munitions Through That Country.*

**Early Move By the Allies in the West Is Expected in Some Quarters to be Made**

London, Sept. 3.—The Germans in their official report to-day, claim to have carried by assault the fortified bridge at the head of the Lennewada Dvina river, between Friedrichstadt and Riga. This is considered for the Russians the most critical point of their whole front, for should the Germans succeed in crossing the Dvina, the Russians would be compelled to evacuate Riga and their position between the Dvina and Vilna, and even southwest of the latter city, would be jeopardized.

The Germans do not yet claim to have crossed the river, which is being defended by a reinforced army under the command of General Ruzsky, who has proved himself to be one of the greatest strategists of the war, who brought the previous German advance to a stop on the Buzar river in front of Warsaw. It is believed by military critics that the Russians will make a stubborn defence on the Dvina. The opinion is expressed that should they fail here, the German fleet would gain command of the Gulf of Riga by landing troops at Pernau, which would considerably shorten the protracted march to Petrograd, which is understood to be the objective of the Ger-

man higher command.

In view of the importance of the battle raging along the lower Dvina, fighting elsewhere loses some of its interests, for wherever they are the Russians must keep their eyes on this corner of the map.

Grodno, which the Russians evacuated, proved an empty shell to the Germans, as they captured only four hundred prisoners after street fighting. North-west of Vilna the Russians are on the offensive, while the Germans say that the Russian counter-attacks have been a complete failure.

It is said in Petrograd that this counter-offensive seriously threatens the German left flank and communications with the army of Lieut-Gen. von Elchorn.

The Russian centre is still retiring through a marshy district. Every day they are taking toll of their pursuers, the Russians offering resistance to the Austro-German offensive in Galicia, and south-east of Lutsk they hold a front of more than fifty miles, intersected by hills, woods and rivers, which afford splendid cover for a defensive army.

There is still some doubt as to what

the Austro-German intentions are in the south-east, military critics being divided in opinion, whether it will be to advance to Kiev, or whether an attempt will be made to project a wedge between the Russian armies and Roumania, which would make it a serious matter for the Roumanians to refuse longer the German demands for free passage of munitions over the Roumanian railways for the Turks, who are reported to be very short of shells necessary to prevent the Allies from conquering the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Concerning operations in the Dardanelles, no news has been received since Wednesday from General Hamilton, Commander of the British forces on the Peninsula.

The continued success of the Austro-Germans in the East, leads many writers to the conclusion, that the sustained bombardment of the German line in the West means an early move by the Allies. Critics point to this, the thorough redistribution of the British and French armies, and the shelling of Zebrugge some days ago, as heralding something at least preliminary to a general offensive.

### Russian Garrison Evacuates Grodno As Expected

London, Sept. 3.—The evacuation of Grodno is under way. Petrograd admits officially, and the Russian forces are being withdrawn from the right bank of the Niemen. The loss by the Russians of the last of their strong fortresses had been expected and reported that its evacuation is imminent caused no surprise here.

It has been evident for some time that Grand Duke Nicholas had no intention of allowing a number of his men sufficient to maintain a long defence to be penned up in any fortress which could be invested along the Galician border.

General Ivanoff continues to retire, but not without inflicting heavy losses on the Austro-German forces, which have been shaken several times, by vigorous counter-attacks in the centre and in the extreme north—the Germans are making little progress. The Russians claim another local success near Vilna.

### No Authority For Peace Rumors

London, Sept. 3.—High official circles have learned authoritatively that the recent rumours of peace have no foundation in any steps taken by the British Government, or in any statement issued here, on authoritative sources.

## Great Britain Has Not Changed Her Attitude

New York, A London cable to the Tribune says much discussion has occurred recently as to whether the phrase "freedom of the seas," in Sir Edward Grey's letter to the newspapers had any bearing on possibilities of early peace negotiations.

To-day it was authoritatively stated, says the Tribune correspondent, that the phrase had no such meaning. The attitude of Great Britain towards peace is still unchanged since the pronouncement of Asquith and Grey last Fall.

### Germany Has Lost Fifty Submarines

New York, Sept. 4.—A special to the "Times" from Washington says: "Up to three weeks ago the British Navy alone, without regard to the navies of France and Italy, has sunk or captured forty-two German submarines."

"This information is contained in a personal letter from Field-Marshal French to one of the best-known men in America, who is an old friend of French."

It indicates that Germany has lost half a hundred submarines since the war began. French destroyers are known to have sunk several submarines and Italy may have accounted for one or two."

### Von Bernstorff's Note Ambiguous Document

London, Sept. 3.—The Times naval correspondent in analysis of Von Bernstorff's Note, arrives at the conclusion that it is an ambiguous document, the real value of which can only be measured when it is put into action.

He says the Note concludes with the proviso which begs the whole question for he adds, that manifestly if a submarine can sight a merchantman before the latter sights the submarine, and if the ship fails to stop quickly enough for the German commander, he has power of acting on the excuse that she attempted to escape.

### Serbian Reply To Entente Powers

London, Sept. 4.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Nish says it is semi-officially announced in the Serbian capital that Serbia's reply to the demands of the Quadruple Entente Powers has been drafted and will be presented at an early date.

## Little Comment In German Press of Crisis Avoided

Tageblatt and Frankfurter  
Zeitung Express Satisfaction

### CONFLICT AVOIDED

The Concession Granted will  
Not Effect Very Greatly  
the Ultimate Result

Berlin, Sept. 3.—The news of the settlement of the crisis between Germany and the United States by reason of Germany modifying her submarine campaign, has as yet evoked comparatively little comment in the German Press. The "Tageblatt" and "Frankfurter Zeitung" print leading editorial articles which evidence hearty satisfaction that a conflict with the United States has been avoided and express the hope that relations between the two countries from now on will continue to improve.

The submarine issue, says the "Tageblatt," which is capable of exercising a decisive effect upon the outcome of the war, could scarcely have been modified, but the concession that passenger steamers will be torpedoed after awaiting, and after non-combatants have been assured safety, certainly will not affect so vitally the ultimate result.

"The American people certainly have suffered during the war and feeling scarcely can be expected to regain its former warmth immediately, but the differences are of a temporary nature. There are no deep-rooted conflicts of interest to perpetuate."

### Krupps Subscribe To War Loan Ten Millions

London, Sept. 4.—An Amsterdam despatch says the Krupp Company, of Essen, has subscribed ten million dollars to the German War Loan.

## French Airmen Keep Eagle Eye On the Enemy

Paris, Sept. 3.—The French Ministry of Marine gave to-day a note outlining the operations of the naval aeroplane squadron since the opening of hostilities:—

"The Marine Aviation Service has made continual progress, showing marked development from day to day, the note says; it has operated not only in France, but in Egypt, where it has assisted in the defence of the Suez Canal; on the Syrian coast, where it aided in blockade operations; and in the Adriatic, taking an active part in the actions in the Gulf of Trieste. In the North of France our aeroplanes kept watch over the shores and seas, their objective being the destruction of the enemy's submarines, the bombardment of the enemy's commissary bases at Bruges, Zeebrugge and Ostend; and the apprehension or destruction of Zeppelins.

Last week, notwithstanding the heavy artillery fire and glare of rockets, our aviators dropped during the night more than 300 bombs on ten German naval bases along the Belgian coast, besides taking effective part in the bombardment of Monthulet forest on August 25. All the machines returned, although several were damaged severely.

In Egypt, Syria and Venice our hydroplanes have shown great activity. Engagements occurred recently with Austrian hydroplanes which were put to flight. One of them was pursued as far as Pola by the French machine.

The schr. "Lilly May," Humphries, master, arrived at Greenspond from Labrador yesterday with 250 qts. cod.

## Bulgaria Tossed From Side to Side Is Very Uneasy

Geneva, Sept. 3.—Information reaching here from Bucharest, represents the situation in Bulgaria as becoming more unsatisfactory owing to the indecision of the Government which is attempting to conserve the country's neutrality and at the same time satisfy its national ambitions.

The majority of the Bulgarian statesmen favor a re-approachment with the Quadruple Entente, Serbia and Greece, in view of the state of the public feeling.

News from Nish, is that Serbia is willing to make territorial concessions and the Bulgarian government finds it embarrassing to continue its policy of neutrality.

Relations between Bucharest and Sofia are strained.

### Lumber Laden Steamer Abandoned

San Francisco, Sept. 3.—The British steamer William T. Lewis, owned by Hend, Ralph & Co., of San Francisco was sunk to-day off Queenstown by a submarine according to a message received here by the Marine Department of the Chamber of Commerce.

She sailed from Everett, Washington, on March 29 for Sheerness, England, with a cargo of lumber. Capt. Manning with the crew of thirty abandoned the ship. The vessel is believed to have sunk.

The entire crew were picked up by the Danish motor ship, Australia.

### Furness-Withy Co. Have Profitable Year

London, Sept. 3.—Despite the war, the Furness-Withy Manchester liners had a record year in consequence of the high freight rates. The profits amount to over a million dollars, almost double the profits for last year. Dividend and loan payments amount to 15 per cent., against only 6 per cent. last year.

## American Mail Is Held Up in France

Paris, Sept. 3.—As learned to-day, the decision of the French Government to hold up the American mail for two days before forwarding it, was due to the discovery that Germany was communicating with persons in the United States through intermediaries in France.

### French Artillery Very Active

Paris, Sept. 3.—French war office gave out the following this afternoon: In course of last night our artillery displayed some activities as had been the case recently, without notable incident.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE