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OFFICIAL

British

London, June 7.—General attack on Turkish trenches in the Southern area of the Gallipoli Peninsula took place on the 3rd of June, supported by the Fleet. Considerable advance was made at many points, but, owing to heavy barbed wire entanglements at one point, which prevented the advance, a considerable portion of the captured ground was subsequently abandoned. Four hundred prisoners were captured. The net results was an advance of 500 yards, and two lines of Turkish trenches captured along a front of nearly three miles. The new positions are now being strengthened.

The French Government report continued severe fighting near Arras. Many German attacks were repulsed with considerable gains at various points. South of the Aisne two successive lines of trenches and enemy works were captured with 200 prisoners and three guns.

A zeppelin raid occurred on the East and South-East Coast of England on Friday night and again on last night. The latter caused two fires. Five persons were killed and 40 injured.

A zeppelin shed near Brussels was bombed and set on fire by our airmen last night. The flames reached a great height. It is unknown whether there was a zeppelin inside.

A British airman bombed a zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels, this morning. At 6,000 feet the airship exploded and fell burning to the ground. The force of the explosion turned the British attacking monoplane upside down, causing the pilot to descend in enemy country, but he restarted his machine, and returned safely.

The town of Amara on the Tigris, has been captured, about 700 men surrendering. Total captures to date, about 80 officers, 2,000 men, 13 field and naval guns. Further surrenders are expected.

The Russian Government report continued fighting in Galicia.

BONAR LAW.

French

Paris, June 7. Official.—An attack by our southeast of Hebutern has been completely successful. We carried by assault, two enemy lines at Tont Vent farm, taking 400 unarmoured prisoners, of whom seven were officers, and capturing some machine guns, the number of which has not yet been established. Several hundred bodies of German dead were found on the ground.

Young Canadian Destroys a Zeppelin

London, June 7.—For the first time on record a zeppelin in the air has been destroyed by an aviator in an aeroplane. Reginald Warneford, a young Canadian Sub-Lieutenant of the Royal Navy, who mastered aeroplaning only this summer, has performed the feat, and to-night is somewhere within the British lines, while the zeppelin lies in ruins sprawled on the roof-ground of an orphanage near Ghent. Falling there a blazing mass, after being struck by the young aviator's bombs, its crew of twenty-eight were killed, as were also several occupants of the orphanage buildings.

Constantinople In Dire Straits Says A Correspondent

Paris, June 8.—All information reaching here from Constantinople says a correspondent at Athens, agrees in representing the situation in the city as almost desperate. The Young Turks are in dire straits. They are only being upheld by the insistence and ceaseless efforts of the German Ambassador and Enver Pasha, War Minister.

Medical supplies in the city have been exhausted, and lack of coal has forced many flour mills, and the waterworks, which supply the city with drinking water to shut down.

MUNITIONS BILL EVOKES DISCUSSION

In English Parliament—Liberal Member Pregel Thinks Bill

GIVES NEW MINISTER

Too Much Power—Conscript Labor Bill Meet With Much Opposition

IT IS LIKENED TO PRUSSIANISM

London, June 7.—Fredk. G. Kellaway, Liberal, asked whether the Government has the power of stopping the campaign of the group of newspapers which endeavoured to prevent men from joining the Army by refusing to publish Kitchener's appeal for more men and violently attacking its conditions; whether the Government is aware that these attacks came from the same source as did recent attacks on Kitchener. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, replied that the action of these journals had stimulated the response to Kitchener's appeal, and he believed the men required would be rapidly available. Tennant's answer was greeted with cheers.

Kellaway asked an assurance from the Coalition Government that this malignant press will not be able to continue its attacks on the leaders of the Nation. Tennant said he thought this action was not necessary.

Home Secretary Somon moved the second reading of the bill, establishing the Ministry of Munitions, and explained that the new Department would concern itself with the supply of munitions, but that the fighting departments would determine the nature, extent and urgency of their needs. The Home Secretary said the Army wanted as many shells as organized industry was capable of producing as quickly as possible.

Lord Robert Cecil made his first appearance in the Commons as spokesman for the Foreign Office to-day. Replying to the question whether Britain had sent to China and Japan a note similar to the American note, as to the Chino-Japanese treaty, Lord Robert said that both the Japanese and Chinese Governments were aware of the views of His Majesty's Government on the subject.

The Munitions Bill evoked some opposition. Pregel, Liberal, advanced the argument that the bill gave the new Minister unlimited power. He was virtually dictator as to the supply of munitions. He could, if necessary, take the most radical steps in the coal fields. Snowden, Socialist, announced that if any attempt was made to thrust forced labor on the country, he would oppose it at every stage. Dillon, Nationalist, said that before you say 'dictator,' we are entitled to know what his powers are to be. Certain newspapers are applauding the ideals of Prussianism. We must take care that the war does not result in the establishment of Prussianism in this country.

Crooks, Labor Leader, said the House could not make a greater blunder than to believe that the country would submit to conscript labor. Simon replied that the bill had no such aim. If such powers were desired, it would be necessary to ask the consent of Parliament. Sir Henry Dalzel, Liberal, said that any attempt to crush trade unionism would merely retard the output of munitions, and probably lead to a revolt on the part of Labor, which would be reflected in the trenches across the sea. The House went into committee and agreed on the financial resolutions, authorizing the salary for the Minister of Munitions not to exceed \$25,000 yearly, and the salaries of the under secretaries. The House then adjourned. The munition bill must be read again in the Lords, but agreement on the financial details assures its passage.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL AUBERT.

Paris, June 8.—Admiral Aubert, Chief of the General Staff of the French Navy, is dead.

NO RELAXATION OF GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE RUSSIANS IN GALICIA

Battling Their Way Eastward Driving Hosts of Czar Before Them---Now Nearing the Russian Frontier

Encircling Movement About Lemburg, Duplicating That Around Przemysl---Germans are Active Around Libau Where Big Battle is Expected---French Continue Their Nibbling But Contest Hardly More Than Trench Warfare Beside Terrible Conflicts Being Fought in Galicia.

London, June 8.—If the Germans transferred troops from East to West, as reported, they have held sufficient men on the Eastern front to continue without relaxation, the offensive that carried them and the Austrians almost across Galicia. The forces which pinched Przemysl into surrender are battling their way eastward and according to both German and Austrian official communications are, at one point, in the south-east, hardly more than 60 miles from the Russian frontier. Troops which swept through Stry have continued further East until they are 30 miles beyond that town and equally beyond Lemburg, the position of which appears perilous.

Further north they are 18 miles east of Przemysl, so that roughly

speaking there is an encircling movement around Lemburg, duplicating that of Przemysl.

The Germans are also on the offensive in the Baltic Provinces. Their official statement records crossing the river Windau, south-east of Libau.

London, June 8.—The Germans are active north, north-east and east of Libau. Military authorities expect heavy fighting at Mostyck, where the Russians will make a determined stand.

There is hard fighting, causing heavy losses on both sides, notably north of Arras, where the French seem determined to nibble their way forward, in the West, but the contests are hardly more than trench

warfare as contrasted with the fighting in Galicia.

The reported Zeppelin raids on England have aroused British airmen to extraordinarily vigorous action, the raid on the Zeppelin shed near Brussels and the bringing down of a Zeppelin with its crew near Ghent, being carried out about the same time.

Italy, since she has thrown her troops in the field, and is using her navy on the side of the Allies, has been taken into the financial circle of the nations warring against Germany. At a recent meeting of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer and Italian Minister of Treasury, an agreement was reached to pool resources, just as Britain, France and Russia previously agreed.

Treaty Exists Between Roumania And Austro-Germany

London, June 7.—A despatch from Berlin says that political discussions at Bucharest, Roumania, have brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty among Austria, Germany and Roumania. This treaty runs until 1920, regulates relations among these countries, and binds Roumania in case of war not to attack the Allies.

RUSSIAN SCHOONER GOES TO BOTTOM BY TORPEDO ROUTE.

London, June 8.—Four members of the crew of the Russian schooner Adolf, sunk by a German submarine have arrived in Lieth. The report says that no warning was given them by the submarine.

Not a Shadow Of Any Discord For Half Century

London, June 7.—Alluding to the intervention of Italy, the Premier said that during half a century there has never been a shadow of discord between the two nations. We regard her as one custodian of the free traditions of Europe. We warmly grasp the hand of Italy, and welcome her gallant soldiers and sailors as fellow-comrades in the struggle on which the liberty of the world depends.

Additional Details Zeppelin Destruction

Ship Slows Down Approaching Hanger Give Opportunity

TO DROP A BOMB

Burning Mass Drops on the Roof of Convent Which Was Set Fire

London, June 8.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent gives the following additional details of the destruction of a Zeppelin airship near Ghent. Sub-Lieutenant Warneford was assisted in his attack on the Zeppelin by a French aeroplane.

The aeroplanes pursued the Zeppelin a long distance, harassing it with rifle fire, while the German craft replied with rifles and machine guns. An opportunity to use bombs did not come until the Zeppelin was compelled to decrease its speed, as it was approaching the hangar, near Ghent. Warneford's bombs were immediately effective. Unhappily the airship crashed down on Grand Beguinooge de Sainte Elizabeth, one of the best known nurseries in Belgium, which is situated in the suburbs of St. Almand.

The burning mass fired the building over which it dropped.

These buildings were filled with nuns and 700 Belgian women and children refugees. Terrible scenes followed. A man bent on rescue leaped from a window with a child in his arms, both being killed.

The Zeppelin was the largest yet seen in Belgium, and was returning from an expedition along the Belgian coast.

WAR REACHES CENTRAL AFRICA

Lake Nyassa Scene of Strife—British Take German Town of Sphinx Haven And Sink Armed Ship

London, June 7.—The German armed steamer Hermann Von Wissmann, has been destroyed near Sphinx Haven, according to a statement given out this evening by the British Official Press Bureau. The Von Wissmann was destroyed by shell-fire by a British naval force. The steamer had been lying on Lake Nyassa in South-East Africa, since her disablement by the Nyassaland steamer Gwendolyn last August. Sphinx Haven is in German territory, on the eastern shore of Lake Nyassa, was bombarded, and captured on May 30th, and the Germans driven out with considerable loss by a bayonet charge. The only British casualty was one man slightly wounded.

Germany Claims Successful Raid On East Coast

Berlin, June 7.—On the night of June 4 and 5, a German naval dirigible attacked the fortified mouth of the Humber coast, the naval port of Harwich in Essex, and Harbour establishment at Harwich. They were conspicuously successful. Many bombs were dropped and there was a large number of explosions. One particularly violent explosion was that of a gas tank which was hit.

Bombs were dropped on a railroad depot. The German airships were shot at vigorously by guns on land and ships. They were not hurt and returned safely.

Trawler Sunk By Submarine In the North Sea

London, June 7.—The trawler Arctic was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine. Five members of the crew were rescued, and four were lost from shell fire from the submarine.

KING GEORGE RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR

London, June 7.—The Ambassador, Page, was received at Buckingham Palace by King George.

ITALIANS PROCEED WITH DELIBERATION.

Rome, June 8.—Italian troops are proceeding methodically to take possession of the most important positions all along the frontier, according to a statement issued at headquarters.

Fiercest Fighting Of the War In Baltic Provinces

Where Russian and German Hosts Fight For Mastery

OF THE DUBYSA RIVER

Thousands of Slain Choke the Stream, Forming a Bridge

FOR VICTORIOUS RUSS.

London, June 8.—The fiercest fighting of the war, as far as the Baltic provinces of Russia are concerned, occurred a few days ago, in the battle for the mastery of the Dubysa River.

According to the Petrograd correspondent, the river changed hands five times in one day, and at night-fall the stream was completely choked with the bodies of thousands of dead, so that a plank roadway for artillery was laid by the victorious Russians, across a solid bridge of bodies.

[The Petrograd liar seems to have wrested the trophy from the French in this latest effort.—Ed.]

Italians Silence Austrian Batteries At Morfalcone

Destroyer Flotilla Engages the Forts of Duino Castle

SET CASTLE ON FIRE

Destroyers Return Damaged—Airships Drop Bombs On Pola

Rome, June 8.—A statement of the Chief of the Italian Staff says, on the 7th our destroyer flotilla bombarded Morfalcone for the third time. Three batteries in position near Duino Castle opened a well sustained fire against our destroyer, which turning their guns upon the batteries reduced one to silence and set the castle on fire. Our destroyers returned undamaged.

The preceding night our dirigibles executed another raid on Pola, dropping several bombs, which exploded at points of a military nature.

Austro-Germany Will Soon Announce Peace Conditions

Amsterdam, June 8.—The Cologne correspondent of the Tyd says the report is current that Austria and Germany will shortly announce their conditions of peace, in which emphasis will be given to the declaration that the German Allies are not engaged in a war of conquest, but seek only to secure the security of their territories.

American Residents Leaving Germany

Basel, June 7.—Americans are arriving here from Germany in small numbers. They describe conditions in Germany as disagreeable for them, because of the apprehension there that war may come between Germany and the United States.

British Steamer "Star of the West" Sunk by Submarine

London, June 7.—A despatch from Aberdeen says that the British steamer, Star of the West, was sunk by a German submarine. A trawler brought the crew into Aberdeen.

President Coaker Endeavouring to Lift the Burden of Oppression From the Backs of the Fishermen



Twelve Achievements Accomplished by President Coaker in Six Years

1. Established and Operating 30 Union Stores.
2. Secured decent food and accommodation for sealers and loggers.
3. Established the first and only paper owned and published in the interest of the Fishermen of Newfoundland, with the largest circulation to-day of any paper in the Colony.
4. Founded branches of the F.P.U. at 240 harbours throughout the Island.
5. Put Five Million Dollars in the pockets of the fishermen toilers.
6. Accumulated from discounts on Tea, Butter, Oil Clothing and Tobacco, \$17,000 towards a fund from which loans to poor fishermen will be made.
7. Established a Trading Company with a paid up Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.
8. Secured a Water Front Premises for the use of the Union which is the first premises at St. John's the Fishermen ever possessed.
9. Established a Company to purchase and export fishery products.
10. Established a Political Party which is now recognized as the chief political factor in the political life of the Colony, controlling 23 seats in the House of Assembly.
11. Sold coal to outport people from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton less than local prices.
12. Founded a Disaster Fund for Union Members which now amount to \$6,000