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PREMIER ASQUITH REVIEWS SITUATION

From Financial and Military Point View Moving Vote in Commons for Gigantic New Credit Note—One Billion and a Quarter Dollars.

London, Sept. 15.—The seventh note of credit since the outbreak of war, bringing up the total to £1,262,000,000 (\$3,210,000,000) was moved in the Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith, the amount asked for today is £1,250,000,000.

The Premier announced that nearly three million men had enlisted. He made this statement reviewing the financial and military situations, so far as military exigencies permitted, but this requirement necessitated in many instances only vague references to the trend of events.

The growing expenditures of the war was emphasized by the Premier when he said the average daily cost from April 1st to the end of June was £2,700,000 or \$13,500,000, from July 1st to the seventeenth, £3,300,000, from July 18th to Sept. 11th, £3,500,000. The total for this period in round figures is £500,000,000.

There has been repaid £50,000,000 to the Bank of England. £20,000,000 has been lent to Foreign Governments and £28,000,000 lent to the Dominions. Comparing actual expenditures since the last vote of credit, with the estimate, Asquith said there have been some abnormal items to disclose which would not be made in the public interest, but the House might take it, that these expenditures were incurred for the purpose of financing necessary operations. Part of this amount was to be repaid in the course of a few months, the remainder represented advances for future expenditure.

Asquith estimated the weekly gross expenditure henceforth would not exceed thirty-five million pounds. It was his opinion the new vote would carry the country through the third week of November.

But as attempts are constantly being made with whatever intention, but with the most mischievous effects to

belittle what we are doing, I give some comparisons between peace and war figures. Since the outbreak of the war it will be found the aggregate is not far short of three million enlisted in the army and navy. Recruiting, on the whole, has kept up well, but I regret to say, in the last few weeks it has been falling off."

These figures throw some light on the many terms of contribution we are making to the war, he continued: "I do not wish to say even that we are doing all we can or all we ought. Regarding the work of the Munitions Department Asquith said all that was now necessary to complete this great and necessary task was an adequate supply of labor, unskilled quite as much as skilled, and there was no field wherein women could do more useful work. The Minister of Munitions has established twenty shell factories, and eighteen more were in course of construction, in all there are 715 controlled establishments under the Department. In these factories, he said, eight hundred thousand workmen were now employed by the country, vastly exceeding any standard dreamed of before the war.

Reviewing the military situation, Asquith stated: In France and Flanders the position of the British troops has been strengthened everywhere by large reinforcements of men and munitions. There has been a considerable extension of the lines taken over from the French.

In the Dardanelles, he continued, the British made substantial gains, though they have not succeeded in dislodging the Turks from the crest of the hills. The British now held a front of more than twelve miles.

In the East, Asquith said, the Russian army remains unbroken. He asserted the superiority of the Germans was only in artillery, and that their object was still far out of reach.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act. This was clear to Count von Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record.

Later, the American Government may take under consideration a proposal to arbitrate, not a principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost. Evidence which has been submitted by the United States is regarded here as proving conclusively that until she submerged to launch the torpedo against the Arabic, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Dunsley, and could not have been seen by the captain of the Arabic.

Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her, when the torpedo was fired, instead of in a position to make ramming by the liner a possibility.

Von Bernstorff is understood to have scrutinized this evidence carefully, and to have made certain suggestions to his Foreign Office. Probably it will be ten days before any reply can be received. If disavowal of the submarine commander's act is made, officials here feel that the question of indemnity then can be left to arbitration tribunals.

Should Germany fail to satisfy the American demand for disavowal, the indications to-night were that the Washington Government would follow its original purpose, and sever diplomatic relations.

The number of casualties, 29 killed and 65 wounded, as reported by the official press bureau is not correct, but the material damage inflicted by the Germans in their four most recent raids is confined exclusively to private property and is comparatively slight.

The immense population of the city is apparently calm, and not the slightest expression of fear is noticeable, either on the part of civilians or military, concerning the return of the Zeppelins.

How Submarines Are Discovered And Followed

London, Sept. 15.—The tell-tale wake they leave behind is responsible for losses of German submarines, according to the Daily News, which adds that the losses have been more than formidable. They are irretrievable.

The submarines leave a peculiar trail on the surface, marked by air bubbles. Auxiliary boats follow this curious wave, which seamen soon learn to recognize, although it is not easy to distinguish in rough weather. Twenty-three hundred trawlers are now engaged in the submarine hunt, constantly patrolling waters around the British Isles.

United States Asks Disavowal From Germany

Respecting Act German Submarine in Sinking

STEAMER ARABIC

Then the Government May Consider What Reparation is Due For Loss of Life, and Not Till Then

Washington, Sept. 15.—Prospects for a favourable adjustment of the controversies between the States and Germany, depend entirely on the attitude which the Berlin Foreign Office will take toward the recommendations made to-day by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, following on his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

Details of the conference became known to-day, throwing light on the critical point that had been reached in the relations between the two countries. The Washington Government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until Germany could furnish it with the evidence in its possession in the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Lansing and the Ambassador. The latter has now been given the opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so that it may be clearly understood in Berlin why official here are convinced that the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

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They Came Back But Not, Not The Five Zeppelins!

London, Sept. 15.—In a despatch from Amsterdam, Reuter's correspondent says that a telegram from Amsterdam, in Holland, states that only three of five Zeppelins, which last evening sailed westward, returned this morning, flying in an easterly direction.

Munitions Minister For Conscription

London, Sept. 14.—The political correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that it may be taken as quite conclusive that Lloyd George has finally ranged himself on the side of those in the Cabinet who demand compulsory service.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 15.—The French Government report only artillery duels. The Russian Government report German pressure continues west of the Dvinsk railway. Near Podbrodzie on the Petrograd lines, the enemy has been repulsed. Offensive successful at various points in Galicia. Some twelve thousand prisoners in all captured.

BONAR LAW.

Germans Prepare For Big Attack Near Dvinsk

Austrians Forced to Beat Retreat Across the Dniester

RUSSIANS THREATEN CAPTURE OF DUBNO

Heavy Bombardment Continues Along the Western Front

London, September 16.—Von Hindenburg has reached a point west of the bridgehead across from the town of Dvinsk and is preparing to attack that fortified area. Along the rest of the front the German advance has slowed up while in Galicia the Russians are still attacking, and according to unofficial reports from Bucharest and other points, the Austro-German armies are falling back across the Dniester River.

Just north of the Galician border the Russians are also on the offensive and threatening the recapture of Dubno which the Austrians took last week. This offensive in the south, it is believed, will have an effect on the rest of the front, as reinforcements must soon be sent there or the Teutonic Allies will run the danger of being outflanked. Despite this the Austrians have sent reinforcements against Italy, and have at some parts of the line assumed the offensive.

Heavy guns continue the bombardment along the Western front and in the Vosges another battle is in progress for possession of Hartmannswellerkopf which has changed hands so often during the past month. According to despatches from Holland British warships have again attacked the German positions on the Belgian coast. Air raids by Allied airmen on town now occupied by the Germans and the Zeppelin raids on England are of daily occurrence.

Heavy Casualties Among the British

London, Sept. 14.—An official announcement was made to-day in the Commons that the total British war casualties up to August 21 was 381,983 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. Detailed figures of the casualties are as follows:

Killed or died from wounds, officers, 4965, other ranks, how many wounded, officers, 9,973, other ranks, 241,086; missing, officers, 1501, other ranks, 53,466.

These figures refer to the army alone. Losses in the British army during the summer were somewhat smaller than in April and May last. The previous statement of the total of British casualties made by Asquith on June 9, gives the total as 258,069 up to May 31. Losses from that time up to August 21 are shown to have been 123,914 a daily average of about 1500.

Tremendous Vote Asked of Commons

London, Sept. 15.—An official announcement says that the Premier will ask the Commons to-day to vote a credit of £250,000,000, not only to support the Army and Navy, but civil lists, growing out of war conditions.

German Drive Against Russians Still Unchecked

Russian Army Pushing Austrians Through Galicia

ARTILLERY DUELS IN THE WEST

Vigorously Sustained by Both Sides—No General Offensive Yet in Sight

London, Sept. 15.—The German drive toward Dvinsk goes forward unchecked, according to a Berlin official statement issued to-day. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's Army has taken five thousand prisoners during encounters of the last twenty-four hours, and has forged ahead within about thirty miles of Dvinsk fortress, Riga, for the time being, is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should Von Hindenburg succeed in getting effectively astride of the Petrograd railway further south, it would expose the Baltic port to a serious enveloping movement.

All mid-Poland fighting, the Germans claim, is progressing in their favour, but the Russians are still on the offensive in Galicia, pressing their dash through Galicia in the latter part of last week.

The artillery duel West, as yet, has not abated. Both sides are making a prodigious expenditure of shells, leaving the public to guess when, if at all, any general infantry attack is coming.

Asquith Regrets Public Attitude Towards Campaign

London, Sept. 14.—Official admission was made to-day for the first time that the British cabinet was seriously debating the question of conscription.

When parliament opened to-day the subject was raised on a motion for adjournment. Premier Asquith announced that this is not a matter which has escaped the attention of the government. When the government, without undue delay, and with that due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands have arrived at their conclusions, they will be presented to the House, and will then become the subject of parliamentary discussion.

The Premier expressed regret that the question as to best way in which this country shall meet the call to bring the war to a successful conclusion, had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped that there would be no further debate on this subject for the present.

"Times" Skeptical Regarding Loan

London, Sept. 15.—Report from New York of efforts by the Franco-British commission to establish a billion dollars credit on behalf of the Allies are received skeptically here. The Times says, in a financial article: "A good deal of water is likely to flow under Brooklyn bridge before any such proposal can become practicable. Well informed people will note that gold in increased quantities is being sent to New York, and will pin their faith to its being used there for its proper purpose."

Germany Disavows All Responsibility Hesperian Loss

Berlin, Sept. 14.—The German government in a note from the Foreign Office to Ambassador Gerard, delivered to-day, made a qualified disclaimer of the responsibility for sinking the steamer Hesperian, saying that in face of the evidence thus far at hand, that the government was satisfied that the Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine.

As an instance of pure luck it will be hard to beat the record of the 100,000 Armenians who were only exiled.

KITCHENER HINTS AT CONSCRIPTION

Problem of Keeping Firing Line Full Soon to Receive Practical Solution—Cheerful View of War Situation—Germany Has Shot Her Bolt, Her Aggression is Slaxening While Allies Increase in Strength

London, Sept. 16.—The Germans appear almost to have shot their bolt. As the new armies become trained ready to take the field, considerable reinforcements have been sent out to join Field Marshal Sir John French's command. You will be glad to hear his opinion of these troops communicated to me. He writes:—The units appear to be thoroughly well officered and commanded. Equipment is good and order efficient. Several units of artillery have been tested behind the firing line and trenches, and I heard very good reports of them. Their shooting has been extremely good and they are quite fit to take their place in the line. These new divisions now had an opportunity of acquiring by experience in actual warfare, a portion of the necessary training of soldiers which it was impossible to give them in this country, which once acquired will enable them effectively to take their place in the line with the rest of the British army. With these additional reinforcements, amounting to eleven divisions (about two hundred and ten thousand men) Sir John French has been able to extend his line and to take over from the French approximately seventeen miles of additional front. Throughout the summer months the French have held their own along their extended line and in some places, notably near Arras and Alsace, made substantial progress.

We see the Russian army remaining to-day intact as a fighting force. It doubtless suffered severely from the bombardment which had been subjected during recent months but the German forces also had to pay heavy toll, for their advance into Russia, and who will venture to say, until the present grips are relaxed, which armies suffered most.

The Germans recently, on several occasions, used gas and liquid fire. The enemy bombarded our lines with asphyxiating shells, but these forms of attacks, lacking as they now do the element of surprise, failed in their object and lost much of their offensive value, owing to the steps taken by us to counteract the effect of these

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Army Officers Get a Rebuke From the Premier

London, Sept. 15.—Premier Asquith rapped the knuckles of the officer members of the Commons, who recently returned from the front with a signed memorial urging the Government to hasten to adopt conscription. The Premier repudiated any desire to close lips, but he added: "They ought to feel themselves under a most strict sense of responsibility. Let them remember," said the Premier, "that they sit in the Commons, not as representatives of the Army, but of their constituents. It would be most unjust, because they happen to be in the Army, that they should pretend to come to this House with any mandate from the Army. That would be an evil thing for the Army, and a bad thing for the Commons. It is a claim I would never admit."

The vote of credit, which the Premier will move to-morrow, it is understood, will be at least \$750,000,000, possibly more. In the Lords, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener will review the progress of the war, and explain the present state of recruiting.

American Citizens German Sympathies Oppose the Loan

New York, Sept. 15.—The Anglo-French financial commission heard to-day that German agents were alarmed at the momentum gained in the past few days by the movement to lend Great Britain and France a billion dollars, and have instituted a country-wide campaign against the flotation of the proposed loan. According to information which came to the Commissioners' attention, the German attack on the cover of American citizens of German parentage, nativity, or sympathies; although, in reality, these citizens were not the prime movers in the agitation. The attack included, not only a negative

stand in refusing to participate, which the agitators hope will be taken by banks with a large list of German-American depositors, but embraced extreme measures against any bank with German-American depositors helping in any way to finance the loan.

Germany Holds Hesperian Not Sunk By Submarine

London, Sept. 15.—A semi-official statement issued in Berlin to-day, says that it has virtually been established that the steamship Hesperian was not sunk by a German submarine. The statement forwarded from Amsterdam is as follows:—

"According to evidence from competent quarters, it appears, from news at present available, and from facts known in official quarters, to be as good as excluded, that a German submarine can be held responsible for the sinking of the Hesperian. First, in view of the distribution of submarines in accordance with war plans, no German submarine was at sea in the district on Sept. 4th, where the Hesperian sunk. Second, according to descriptions received from British sources, the explosion was of such a kind that it must be inferred from its effects that it was caused by a mine rather than a torpedo. Support of this assumption is found in the fact, according to accounts received, that the ship was hit close to the stem and the foremost compartments were filled with water."

Rumania Suspends All Freight Traffic On Rail Roads

London, Sept. 15.—A despatch to the Times from Athens, says that all freight traffic on Rumanian railways has been suspended.

Latest War Messages on 4th Page

Five Air Raids In Seven Days

London, Sept. 14.—The total casualties from airship raids during the last seven days amount to 166. During this period there have been no fewer than five air raids made in England.

The first raid of the series took place on Tuesday night, resulting in 55 casualties. The second in the eastern counties occurred the following night, when there were 106 victims. The third and fourth were both futile. Yesterday's attack with four victims, brings up the total for the five raids to 166.

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