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French Repulse Germans South of Somme River

Germans Infantry Tried to Come Out of Their Trenches But Were Stopped Everywhere by French—In Champagne and Verdun Region French Gunners Have Done Considerable Execution—French Airmen Have Been Active

LITTLE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN-AUSTRO FRONT

Albanians Are Reported to Have Reached Adriatic Sea West of Kavaya—In Asia Minor the Russians Are Following the Turks Who Flew From Erzerum—British Aviator Has Blown up Turkish Power Stations on Ottoman Front East of Suez Canal

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Another of Germany's big zeppelin airships have come to grief. Probably some, if not all, of its crew perished, as it was enveloped in flames as it fell to the earth a victim of incendiary shell fire from French anti-aircraft gun.

Paris official communication reports an airship, southward bound from the region of St. Menihould when French guns at Revigny began shelling it. At least on of the missiles found its mark, a huge aircraft took fire and fell in the vicinity of Brabant LeFol.

The Germans near Lihons, to the South of the Somme River have met with a repulse at the hands of the French in an intended attack extending over about four and one-third miles. An offensive movement was preceded by heavy bombardment and clouds of asphyxiating gases.

When the German infantry endeavored to come out of their trenches for an attack, however, a barrier of fire and fire from French riflemen stopped them everywhere, according to Paris. Germans at Artois were prevented from occupying the crater of a mine by a strong counter offensive of the French.

In Champagne and the forest of Argonne, and in the entire region of Verdun there has been much artillery activity food which Paris claims considerable execution accomplished by French gunners. The Germans report additional repulses of British grenade attacks against captured positions along the Yser canal, who are putting down Entente Allied offensive along the Lens Arras road. Numerous air fights between German and French aviators have taken place. Paris reports that several German machines were brought down by fire from the French airmen. Aeroplane raids have

been carried out by French and British aeroplane squadrons, notably on the German aviation field at Habsheim Mulhansee and on the munitions factory at Pagny Sur Moselle. A British aircraft bombed the town of Don, southwest of Lille.

There has been little fighting on the Eastern and Austro-Italian fronts. Albanians fighting with Teutons are reported to have reached Adriatic Sea, west of Kavaya. This would indicate that the Austro-Hungarians and Allies have completely surrounded Durazzo.

In Asia Minor the Russians are persistently following the Turks who fled from Erzerum and also are pushing their way northward from the captured fortress to the Black Sea with the purpose of establishing a base there for their warships and transports. Bitis, on Lake Van, has been captured by the Russians. The Turk power station on the Ottoman front east of the Suez Canal has been blown up by a British aviator.

Again Constantinople has been thrown into a state of consternation over her presence of an Allied submarine in the Bosphorus, according to unofficial report, under water boat said to have torpedoed six transports laden with munitions, and one tug.

Objects to U. S. Deputy Marshall On Board Appam

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Representations against the presence of a United States Deputy Marshal on the captured British liner Appam, the German prize in Hampton Roads, were made to-day to the State Department by the German Embassy. Prince Von Hatzfeldt, Counsellor of the Embassy, discussed the whole subject with Counsellor Polk. It was said that while the Embassy realized that the feature was out of the hands of the State Department and in the Courts, it was anxious to know when some decision might be expected. The presence of the Marshal was objected to, it was said, because it was feared some friction might develop.

Counsellor Barclay of the British Embassy, to the great dismay of officials, was shown by mistake into the room where Prince Hatzfeldt was waiting. If the British Counsellor and the German Prince recognized one another, as they sat on opposite sides of the room, neither betrayed that he felt he was in the presence of an enemy. The situation was relieved by the departure of Counsellor Barclay to Polk's office.

Why Bulgars Didn't Attack Saloniki

Withdrawal of German Troops Made it Impossible For Them to Attack Allies—Kaiser Blocks Bulgar Aims For Possession of Saloniki, Kavala

MILAN, Feb. 21.—News received here throws new light on the reason why the Bulgarians abandoned their plan to attack Salonika. At a council of war recently held in Sofia, the Bulgarians complained of the wholesale withdrawal of German troops from Macedonia and the Balkans, and declared it would be impossible for them to undertake the campaign alone against the Allies. The Germans replied that they had given sufficient assurances to the Bulgarians, that the fall of Serbia had not left the Balkans' field entirely to them and the Turks, and that they (the Germans) would guarantee a sufficient supply of guns and material for the campaign.

The Bulgarians then declared that if they were to make another great effort with the scant assistance from the Turks, they would do so only if they would guarantee large compensations in Greek Macedonia. In other words, possession of Salonika, Kavala and all the hinterland. The Kaiser, however, in consideration of his promise made to King Constantine, put a halt on Bulgarian ambitions for the possession of Salonika, with the result that the Bulgarians resolved to remain in their trenches. Germany, seeing that the Balkans campaign had come to a deadlock, withdrew still more troops, declaring that she had need for them elsewhere.

Allied Airman Bomb Hun Positions

London, Feb. 22.—A British official as to the campaign in the West was issued to-night. It says: In an attack on the enemy depots at Don about 12 miles south-east of Lille, was carried out by 26 aeroplanes yesterday. Extensive damage is believed to have been done to stores and railways. All machines returned safely.

Our artillery actively bombarded hostile trenches about Hulluch, north of Ypres and Comines Canal. Heavy explosion resulted from our severe howitzer fire against enemy gun positions at Radingham area.

Enemy aircraft during the past few nights made several attacks on various towns in our area, but with no military results. A few civilians, however, were killed.

Six Transports Sunk by Allied Submarine causes Panic at Stamboul

London, Feb. 22.—An Allied submarine passed through the Dardanelles on Tuesday last and reached the Bosphorus and torpedoed one the tugs and six transports laden with munitions, according to an Athens despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

The presence of a hostile submarine caused a panic in Constantinople.

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCE

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Russians have occupied the entire Lake Van district, the Turks retiring southward, and even evacuating Bitlis, according to a Petrograd despatch received in Rome and given out here.

On the other wing, according to the despatch, Russian advance guards have arrived within a short distance of Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast.

ECONOMY & EFFICIENCY NECESSARY

Premier Asquith Says These Are the Main Issues—New Credits Now Asked With Balance in Hand May Last Till End of May

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Munitions for the Army and Navy from April 1st last to Feb. 19th, cost £834,800,000, the Premier stated. He said that loans to the Allies of Britain and the Dominions showed a substantial increase since November, and that the growth in the rate of expenditures was entirely due to loans to the Allies from the vote of credit. These by no means represented the total advances there were advances made by the Bank of England at the request of the Government. Expenditure under this head, he said, would probably reach £423,000,000.

The vote of credit for the remainder of the financial year allowed an ample margin for contingencies, such as the purchase of American securities, he added. The vote of credit of £300,000,000 raised the total votes of credit for the war to £2,022,000,000. The Premier emphasized the steps taken to secure economy in expenditure. The financial committee of the Cabinet had appointed a special committee of business men to bring about economy and efficiency. He did not think this system could be improved on.

The war, said the Premier, is being conducted under rigorous conditions, which prevented any money voted in Parliament from being devoted to any other purpose than the just cause would prevail. Asquith said he was uncertain what sums must be spent before the end of the financial year in purchasing American securities. He anticipated that the extra credits now asked, with the sum still in hand, would last until the end of May. The House, before rising, went into Committee of the whole and passed the vote of credit.

Derby Head Air Defense Of London

Will be Known as Air Member of Cabinet—Lord Robert Cecil will Enter Cabinet and Control Naval Blockade of Germany—Britain Determined to Win War

New York, Feb. 22.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables:

I am informed that the organization of air defence of Britain is to be entrusted to Lord Derby and that when he has co-ordinated both naval and military air services, the post of Director General of Military Aeronautics will be conferred on General Sir David Henderson, who is an aviation expert, assisted by Brigadier General Trenchard, who has had much experience in aviation and is now Aide de Camp to the King.

Lord Derby it is understood is to be the air member of the Cabinet, and it is also understood that Lord Robert Cecil is to be raised to Cabinet rank and entrusted with the responsibility for the rigid enforcement of the naval blockade of Germany and Austria.

I have met Lord Robert Cecil many times and I believe the Minister, while exercising a due care for the rights of neutrals, will make Germany feel the pinch of hunger and want of materials with which to wage successfully her terrible war. The creation of these two new posts is convincing evidence that Britain finally is awake to the monumental efforts required to win the war.

Bryce Says Wilson Is a Puzzle

He Tells Paris Journal That Great Majority of Americans Favor Allied Cause—Does Not Expect Any Real Difficulties to Arise Between States and the Allies

Paris, Feb. 22.—Viscount Bryce, who heads the British Delegation of Both Houses of Parliament to the Anglo-French Parliamentary Committee which is to hold meetings here to-day and on Wednesday, has given an interview to the Paris Journal on the situation in the United States.

It is much too complicated and changes too quickly from day to day, he said, for me to be able to form any conjectures as to the manner in which events concerning the Washington Government are liable to develop. There is, however, one thing which should be known, and it is that the sympathies of the great majority of the American people go out clearly and indisputably to the Allies.

I never had the slightest fear of real difficulties arising between the United States and the Allies, because it is hardly necessary for me to say that there are historical reasons why genuine friendship should be felt in the United States for France (and Great Britain).

Lord Bryce expressed his satisfaction at the fall of Erzerum. He said: "The cause of the Armenians is especially dear to me; there is no people in the world which has suffered more."

OFF AGAIN

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The British steamer Cymric Castle, which went ashore last week on a reef off Mombasa, British East Africa, has been refloated.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

House Hears Asquith Ask for New Credit Votes

The Premier Said the Sum Raised Since Outbreak of War Was Not Only Beyond Precedent but Was Beyond Imagination of Any Financier—McKenna Followed Asquith and Pointed Out the Fact That the Government Had Succeeded in Holding Down the War Expenditure to Below £5,000,000 a Day

AMERICAN EXCHANGE REGARDED SATISFACTORY

McKenna Points Out Strong Position of Britain in Financial World—After 18 Months of War Our Paper Can be Exchanged For Gold at any Bank—Liberal Member Says Munitions Received From United States Are Not up to the Mark

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The House of Commons to-night passed a new vote of credit to the amount of £420,000,000. This is expected to carry the war to the end of May, bringing the total sum appropriated by means of votes of credit since the outbreak of war to £2,082,000,000. This sum, according to Premier Asquith, is not only beyond precedent, but is actually beyond the imagination of any financier in this or any other country. Parliament was occupied to-day entirely with financial questions. Asquith spoke for fifty minutes, presenting the Government's motion for new war credits. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, followed with a statement regarding American exchange, which he declared is now as high as the British Government wishes it to be. The point emphasized by the Premier was not the enormous totals necessary for war, but the fact that by casual economy and safeguards the Government had succeeded in holding down the expenditure to well below £5,000,000 a day, which figure he thought unlikely to be exceeded at any time. "I feel an enormous overwhelming responsibility in asking the House for this gigantic sum," said the Premier, "and could

not do so unless I was satisfied we had most carefully explored the ground so that we are not asking for a penny more than the exigencies of our cause and great historic responsibilities which we have undertaken require and unless we are satisfied that every possible precaution is being taken to see the tax-payers money is not being wasted."

"Touching on the loans to Great Britain's Allies, Asquith stated that the amount had now grown to nearly £169,000,000, to which must be added loans made to the Allies by the Bank of England at the request of the British Government. The amount of this latter item was not made clear by the Premier, but he declared that the provisions of the September budget, allotting £423,000,000 for loans to Allies would not be exceeded.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in an optimistic statement regarding the condition of British credit, said: "Criticism has been made that we are not taking proper steps to maintain our credit, particularly with reference to American exchange. I merely ask the House to compare our American exchange with that of other belligerents. At the present time the rate is \$4.76 and the Government does not wish it to be higher than that. It is still ten cents below normal, but we do not wish it to go either up or about normal for the simple reason that we are discouraging imports by keeping exchange a little below par and checking the export of gold to America. It is an absolute marvel that after eighteen months of war we are still almost the only open gold country in the world. Our paper can be exchanged for gold at the bank and every sovereign paper money had gold at the back of it. It would never have been believed two years ago that British credit could stand such an extraordinary test as it has been subjected to. Notwithstanding gigantic expenditures we have maintained our credit. We have greater resources, but must husband them with prudence. I have no doubt that a year hence I shall be able to show that our credit is still unimpaired."

"Touch on the question as to whether after the war the acceptance and discounting of German bills would be discouraged in London the Chancellor said this subject must be left for the future, but I am sure that the commercial interest of the country will oppose the relinquishment of trade by accepting and discounting bills drawn abroad which has made London the admiration and envy of all the world's great commercial cities."

During the course of the evening's debate Sir Joseph Walter (Liberal), criticized the Government for not having more carefully inspected the munitions from the States. "Care should be taken that we do not get had supplies from the United States," he said, "I am informed that out of twenty-eight shells recently fired by one of our howitzers at the front, only four of them burst."

VON BERNSTORFF'S RECALL MAY BE ASKED FOR BY UNITED STATES

Asserted in Washing he Has Violated Pledge he Gave Secretary Lansing to Keep Lusitania Negotiations in Entire Confidence—Washington Officials Know Facts Have Been Made Public Although They Were Only Known to Bernstorff and Lansing

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A despatch to the Herald from Washington says, a high official of the State Department stated to-day that the administration felt it necessary to discipline Count Von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, for his improper propagandist views. When the Ambassador calls at the State Department he will be officially informed that the intrigues he is habitually promoting against the United States Government, through the medium of publicity, must cease. Whether he will be allowed to retain his residence in Washington depends upon his future conduct. If he does not take to heart the admonitions of the administration his recall will be demanded.

It is asserted of Count Von Bernstorff that he has violated his pledge given to the Secretary of State that he would keep the exchanges in the Lusitania negotiations in entire confidence. Facts regarding these exchanges have been made public, which were known only to Bernstorff and Mr. Lansing. Mr. Lansing knows full well, when he says these facts are presented in the press in a light calculated to promote the German cause, who is responsible for the reports. Furthermore, responsibility

SAYS HUN RAIDERS WERE CONVEYED TO SHORE IN SUBS

New York, Feb. 22.—A cable to The Tribune from London says, it is reported that the German seaplanes which raided the East Coast of England Sunday, were transported to within short distance of the shore by submarines. If the suspicion is correct it accounts for the fact that the invaders were not discovered until they made their appearance over British territory.

FIRE CAUSES LOSS IN NEW YORK RESTAURANT

New York, Feb. 22.—Several people are believed to have lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the Colonial Restaurant in the theatre district early to-day.

OTHER MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

Advertisement for W. H. Jackman, featuring an illustration of a man in a coat and text describing the quality of the clothing.

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