

Citizens: Vote for KELLY for Mayor.

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

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SIR ED. MORRIS WILL VISIT THE WESTERN FRONT

Premier Feels Good Over Raising New Loan—Says Newfoundland Will Fall in Line With Any General Policy For Solidifying Empire From Standpoint of Trade and Defence

LONDON, June 20.—Referring to the other side according to the enemy, Newfoundland 3 year, 5 gold bonds in New York, before sailing for this side, Sir Edward Morris, Premier of the Colony, said that the terms were very satisfactory. The Legislature had authorized payment of 5 1/2 per cent. interest.

Regarding Newfoundland's attitude toward the past war problems, Sir Edward declared that the Colony will be ready to fall into line with any general policy for unification and solidifying of the Empire from the standpoint of trade and defence. During his stay of several weeks in this country, Sir Edward will visit the Colony's contingent on the Western front, as well as the one in training in Scotland. Newfoundland was making a special effort to raise more men for the Naval Reserve in order to replace some of the losses in the Jutland fight. The Premier expressed pride in the fact that Newfoundland for the past quarter of a century contributed voluntarily to Imperial defence by training Naval Reservists. The vote for this purpose in the Legislature invariably being unanimous. The loan just raised will be applied partly to paying advances made by the British Government, covering the Island Colony's war expenses, and partly in completing the Government's railway programme.

Sentence Committed to 15 Years Imprisonment

AMSTERDAM, June 20.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that the German Emperor has pardoned William Lonsdale, an English prisoner of war, who was recently sentenced to death by court-martial, the sentence being later commuted to 15 years imprisonment. Lonsdale was condemned by a court-martial for an attack on the guard at the Dohertzy prison camp.

The American Ambassador to Germany and the American Minister at the Hague used their good offices on behalf of Lonsdale.

A Ship For a Ship

LONDON, June 20.—The policy of a ship for ship was advocated at a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce to-day. It was advocated, despite the provisions of international law, that enemy steamers in the possession of the Allies should be held as hostages for damage to our shipping, thus off setting any advantage in placing the 5 million tonnage proposed to be referred to a committee.

St. Jacques Sunk

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Havre despatch to the New York Journal says that the French steamer St. Jacques has been sunk, but whether by a mine or submarine is not known. Most of her crew are missing. The St. Jacques was 1,338 tons, and was last reported as sailing from Lisbon for Rouen on May 12th.

Liberals Win in Provincial Elections

HALIFAX, June 20.—The Provincial elections took place today, and the polling resulted in the return of 29 Liberals and 14 Conservatives. The Government majority in the House stands the same as before the election.

Kaiser Off For Verdun

LONDON, June 20.—The German Emperor has left Berlin for the Verdun front, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Daily Mail.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, June 20.—A British official issued this evening says the principal feature during the last twenty-four hours has been the mining activity combined with some bombardments by both sides. In Loos sector we exploded two enemy mines. Our mines are believed to have been fired with good effect against a hostile gallery. A hostile mine destroyed a short length of our trench last night. In the same sector our troops surprised and bombed a large hostile working party, inflicting numerous casualties. There also has been some artillery and trench mortar activity about Augres and Vimy. Otherwise the day passed quietly.

FRENCH

PARIS, June 20.—On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans attacked three times our positions north-west of Hill 321. All their attempts were shattered by our machine-gun and curtain fires. Heavy bombardment in Vaux, Chapitre Wood district, and also in Chattancourt sector on the left bank of the Meuse. In the Vosges a German raid on an advanced sap of Michebach district, south of Thann, failed.

PARIS, June 20.—The War Office communication issued this evening, says there has been no important event worthy of mention on the entire front, with the exception of lively artillery fighting in the region south of Fort Vaux.

BELGIAN OFFICIAL

There has been artillery fighting and attacks with bombs in the region of Steenstraete. Calm prevails on the rest of the front.

FRENCH PAYS WARM TRIBUTE TO KITCHENER

Eulogized Kitchener in Lords in Speech Following Lansdowne—Will Always Keep Him in Mind as a Great and Glorious Soldier—Tells of Great Work Accomplished by Kitchener

LONDON, June 21.—Field Marshal Kitchener, Commander of armies in United Kingdom, eulogized Earl Kitchener in the Lords to-day after Lord Lansdowne had spoken on the great loss the country had suffered in the death of the late War Secretary. Referring to the time when he was in command of the British forces on the continent, French said Kitchener never had spared any effort to supply all his demands. There had been many difficulties, he said, in providing men and material in view of the unexpected magnitude of the demands, but Kitchener faced these problems with a determination and endurance. The debt which Britain owed Kitchener, he continued, was expressed in the manifold armies which were defending British interests in all parts of the world. French continued, "It would be idle to pretend that during the past two years I have always seen eye to eye with the late Field Marshal, but such a diversion of opinion in no way interfered with our national interests, nor did it ever shake my confidence in Kitchener's will power and ability to meet the heavy demands I had to make. Many noble lords can speak with much greater authority on Kitchener as a Cabinet Minister. Personally I prefer to keep him always in my mind as the great and glorious soldier which I knew him to be."

Austrian Army Is Cut in Two

LONDON, June 20.—A Russian semi-official reports that General Pfanner's army has been cut in two and is in precipitate retreat. This seems to be borne out by a Russian official statement that the Russian troops have crossed the Sereth.

Official Message from Secretary of State--Important Decision of Economic Conference of the Allies.

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, June 20.—The following account of the proceedings of the Economic Conference will be published here to-morrow:

Representatives of the Allied Governments have met at Paris, under the Presidency of M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, on June 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1916, for the purpose of fulfilling the mandate given to them by the Paris Conference of March 28th, 1916, giving practical expression to their solidarity of views and interests, and proposing to their respective governments appropriate measures for realizing this solidarity.

They declare that, after forcing on them a military contest, in spite of all their efforts to avoid the conflict, the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing in concert with their allies for a contest on an economic plane, which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity.

They cannot, therefore, conceal from themselves that agreements are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies, which have the obvious object of establishing a domination of the latter over the production and markets of the whole world, and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke.

In face of so grave a peril the representatives of the Allied Governments consider that it has become their duty, on the grounds of necessary and of legitimate defence, to adopt and realize from now onward all measure requisite, on the one hand, to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries, full economic independence, and respect for sound commercial practice, and on the other hand to facilitate the organization on a permanent basis of their economic alliance.

For this purpose the representatives of the Allied Governments have decided to submit for the approval of those Governments the following resolutions:

MEASURES FOR THE WAR PERIOD.

(1) Laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy, shall be brought into accord for this purpose.

(2) The Allies will prohibit their own subjects and citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on any trade with the inhabitants of enemy countries whatever their nationality, by enemy subjects wherever resident, or by persons, firms and companies whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects or is subject to enemy influence, and whose names are included in a special list.

They will prohibit importation into their territories of all goods originating from enemy countries.

(3) They will devise means of establishing a system enabling contracts entered into with enemy subjects, and injurious to national interests, to be cancelled unconditionally.

(4) Business undertakings owned or operated by enemy subjects in the territories of the Allies will all be sequestered or placed under control; measures will be taken for the purpose of winding up some of these undertakings and of realizing their assets and proceeds, such realization remaining sequestered or under control.

In addition to the export-prohibitions necessitated by the internal situation of each of the Allied countries, the Allies will complete measures already taken for the restriction of enemy supplies, both in the Mother Countries and in the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates:

(1) By unifying lists of contraband and export-prohibitions, and particularly by prohibiting export of all commodities declared absolute or conditional contraband.

(2) By making the grant of licenses for export to neutral countries, from which export to enemy territories could take place, conditional upon the existence in such countries, of control organizations approved by the Allies, or in absence of such organizations, upon special guarantees, such as limitation of quantities exported, supervision by Allied Consular Officers, etc.

TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND MARITIME RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES:

(1) The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment in countries, suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries, as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plants, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

(2) WHEREAS war has put an end to all treaties of commerce between the Allies and enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance

to grant financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources, to customs duties or prohibitions of temporary or permanent character, or to combinations of these different methods.

PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES:

(1) The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent of enemy countries in so far as regards raw material and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities. These measures should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies, not only so far as it concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial and maritime organization. The Allies will adopt such measures as may seem to them most suitable for carrying out this resolution according to the nature of the commodities, and having regard to those principles which govern their economic policy. They may, for example, have recourse either to enterprises, subsidised, directed or controlled by governments themselves,



The scorpion is said to sting itself when it cannot get through a ring of fire.—Westminster Gazette.

or to grant financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources, to customs duties or prohibitions of temporary or permanent character, or to combinations of these different methods.

Whatever may be the methods adopted, the object aimed at by the Allies is to increase the production within their territories, as a whole, to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries.

(2) In order to permit interchange of their products, the Allies undertake to adopt measures for facilitating their mutual trade relations, both by the establishment of direct and rapid land and sea transport service at low rates, and by the extension and improvement of postal, telegraphic and other communications.

(3) The Allies undertake to convene a meeting of technical delegates, and draw up measures for the assimilation, so far as may be possible, of their laws governing patents, indications of origin and trade marks, regarding patents, trade marks and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence during the war in enemy countries, the Allies will adopt, so far as possible, identical procedure to be applied as soon as hostilities cease. This procedure will be elaborated by technical delegates of the Allies.

WHEREAS for the purpose of their common defence against the enemy, the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy on the lines laid down in the resolutions which have been passed, and whereas

Was Damaged by Exterior Explosion

LONDON, June 21.—Officers and crew of the American ship "Seacomet," which went ashore on Scrobby Islands on Sunday, after having been damaged by an exterior explosion, reported to the American Consulate here to-day. They reaffirm that the steamer sustained damage as a result of an explosion from without, but were unable to say whether a mine or a submarine was responsible.

Turk Garrison at Smyrna Revolts

NEW YORK, June 20.—A despatch from London to the New York Journal, says a Rome despatch states that travellers returning to the Italian capital from Levant report the mutiny of a Turkish garrison at Smyrna, and almost the complete destruction of the city as a result.

Await Carranza's Decision

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The issue of war or peace with Mexico hung in balance to-night awaiting General Carranza's decision as to what course he will pursue. Officials here believed the next 48 hours might bring a clearer understanding of what the immediate future has in store.

THE KYLES PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.15 p.m., bringing H. H. Blanchette, J. H. and Mrs. Blackler, A. H. Phillips, M. Weston, R. Weston, C. P. Crowdy, Miss M. Morris, Mrs. I. Adams, Mrs. J. House, Mrs. Wentzell, W. C. Reid, R. R. Reid, Mark Moores, C. Moores, Mrs. E. Moores, A. Mills, W. B. Huster, Miss E. Roberts, Mrs. Ino. Noel, Mrs. F. N. Grant, Miss E. J. Muir, H. B. Chestwitt, H. W. and Mrs. Noyes, Miss K. F. Mitchell, O. Frazer, A. F. Pierce, Miss Ballarney, Dr. Grant, Miss A. Grant, Miss B. Keough, H. and Mrs. Young, C. Rotheral, E. Mosdale, Miss J. Woodway, Miss K. Kielly, Mrs. J. Standing, Capt. G. P. Cartv, Lieut. H. Ross, Lieut. R. Burnham, Privates B. Garland, I. Griffin, N. Cooper, T. M. Noel, L. Strickland, R. Follett and J. Fury; C. Brown, J. McLeod, C. Ellis, F. W. McCooley, F. J. Sheard and Miss F. Woods.

MORE FISHERY REPORTS

Yesterday the polling reports dated June 17th were posted by the Board of Trade:

From J. F. Williams (Bay Bulls South Head to Long Point)—The total catch is 845 quintals. Twenty-six traps are out and 25 dories and skiffs trawling, together with 22 motor boats. Prospects are good, and caplin struck in to-day. The traps are doing well.

From M. J. White (Aquaforte to Caplin Bay)—Prospects are very good and the catch to date is 538 qtls. Just a few traps are doing fairly well, but the others cannot be attended to owing to the high winds. There is a good sign of cod on trawls, but not sufficient caplin for bait, though there is an abundance outside. Seventy dories and skiffs and 25 traps are fishing.

From J. White (Colinet Island to Head of Salmonier)—Fifteen traps and 50 dories and skiffs with 20 boats are fishing. Prospects are very encouraging, but bait is scarce, there being not much caplin. There are good reports, but operations are hindered by scarcity of bait.

It is recognized that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these resolutions being put into operation forthwith, representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend to their respective Governments to take, without delay, all measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain this object.

BONAR LAW.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES

In Spite of Violence of Austro-German Counter Attacks, One of Which Broke Through Russian Lines Czar's Troops Still Keep on Offensive and Take Many More Prisoners

PETROGRAD, June 21.—On the northern flank of General Brussiloff's front Austrian resistance has been considerably stiffened by the arrival of a large number of German reinforcements, which has succeeded checking the Russian drive between Lutsk and Kovel, which is directed against Vladimir Volynski and aims at destroying the Austrian communications between Kovel and Lemberg, but in spite of the violence of the Austro-German counter-attacks, one of which broke through the Russian lines, the latest reports are to the effect that the Russians have again resumed progress in this sector, after taking the usual toll of prisoners. On their southern flank, the Austrians have been unable to check, even momentarily the Russian advance toward Kolomez and toward the final Dienerst fortification at Halich. General Planger, the Austrian Commander, is apparently paying the penalty for having too long delayed his retirement. General Letchitzky's forces pressing their flank attack further north have reached a point on the Zlota Lipa, some miles northwest of Czernowitz. Russian military critics consider it unlikely the Austrians will be able to hold the Zlota Lipa line, but will be forced back on Halich. Separate Russian movements are now showing strongly centralized tendencies. There are three converging lines advancing on a common objective, which is Lemberg. The first of these lines is approaching Vladimir Volynski, the second Brody, and the third Halich. The capture of any one of these towns would place the Galician capital in a position of grave danger. The total number of prisoners is now 170,000.

IRISH AFFAIRS ARE IN WORSE STATE THAN EVER

Much Attention Given Irish Problem in Morning Papers—Lloyd George's Negotiations Likely Will be Wrecked—During Past Few Weeks Conditions Have Been Getting Worse

LONDON, June 21.—The Irish situation occupies much space in the morning paper which express varied opinion regarding the seriousness of the belief that all the present difficulties will be adjusted.

The Daily Express takes an opposite view, and says David Lloyd George's Home Rule negotiations seem likely to be wrecked. Unionist members in the Cabinet have reached the conclusion that the proposed settlement would be no settlement. During the past few weeks the state of Ireland has been worse than for a long time past. There is open disloyalty and the belief of Unionist members in the Cabinet is that it would be unthinkable to surrender open disloyalty now.

The Times says the difficulty should be approached with a spirit that puts the war first and foremost, every other consideration should be put out of sight. The scheme, like every other scheme for Irish Government, is open to endless objections, but it marks a definite advance from a principal to which representative Irishmen hitherto have been able to agree, and it has made considerable progress in Ireland.