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Australians and Huns Battle Furiously for Possession of Pozieres

Great Part of Village is Now in the Hands of the Australians—No Diminution in Vicious Fighting Which Began Saturday Night—Comparative Quiet on Thiepval Front—Minor Engagements South of the Somme

LONDON, July 25.—At Pozieres the Australians are still fighting furiously with the Germans for the possession of the village and head road leading from it to the east. The greater part of the village is now reported to be in their hands. There has been no diminution in the vicious fighting which began on Saturday night.

Along the British front from Thiepval to Guillemont a condition of comparative quiet prevails. South of the Somme along the French line where the only fighting reported was that of minor engagements which resulted in the French capturing the German battery south of Estrees. Eastward of Verdun region the French have occupied a German redoubt west of Thiaumont taking with it five machine guns and two score prisoners.

Berlin still asserts the only result of the British attack on Sunday along the Thiepval-Guillemont line was the penetration of a few houses in the village of Pozieres, and that the Australians obtained these only after having suffered sanguinary losses, and

that German troops have been removed from the Verdun front for some operation. It is apparent from the German statement that the Brandenburg Grenadiers, of Douaumont fame, defeated the British in the fight on Sunday at Longueval.

Although unofficial reports have credited to the Russians a big gain against the Germans in the Riga sector, neither the Petrograd nor Berlin communications has as yet recorded any important change.

Petrograd claims the dislodgement of the Germans from the Village of Galitchani on the Lipa River, in Volhynia, while Berlin says the Galician border, in southern Volhynia, strong attacks by the Russians against the German line were repulsed.

Emperor William is reported to have left the French front to observe operations in the East.

The Russians have made further progress against the Turks in Erzincan region, Turkish Armenia, while south, along the Persian front, the Turks report they have gained fresh successes over the Russians.

The Italians in Astico and Avis reports of the Austro-Italian theatre report continued advances against the Austrians.

GERMAN EMPEROR IS OFF TO EAST FRONT

Russians Make Further Progress Against Turks in Turkish Armenia—Italians Keep up Pressure on Austrians—Russians Make Gains Against Germans in Riga Sector—Both Berlin and Petrograd Make Claims for Successes in Volhynia—Berlin Denies Success of British Attack of Sunday on Thiepval-Guillemont Line

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Accident in Cleveland New Water Works

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 25.—15 men were killed and 18 overcome by gas in new water works tunnel extending from the shore to west side of the Crib tonight. Two bodies have been brought ashore. Firemen and life saving crew have gone to the rescue.

Carbonvoid saves 25% your fuel cost.

The Annual Garden Party at Mount Cashel WILL TAKE PLACE ON Wednesday, July 26th.

Road Race, Football Fives, Pony Race, Baseball Final, Dancing, Gun Exercises, Skittles, etc. The C.C.C. and T. A. Bands will be in attendance.



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New War Credit Is the Largest Yet Asked For

Premier Asquith Asks for Vote of Credit of £450,000,000—Total Since Beginning of War is £2,832,000,000

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith today asked the Commons for a vote of credit for £450,000,000. This vote is the largest asked by the Government since the beginning of the war, and will bring the total voted this year to £1,050,000,000. The total since the beginning of the war is £2,832,000,000, approximately \$14,150,000,000. Moving the vote of credit the Premier said that recent expenditures out of the votes of credit, approximately five million pounds daily, and represented all out-going. The Premier said that all expenditure from April first to last Saturday was £559,000,000. Navy and Army munitions cost £379,000,000. Loans to Britain's allies £157,000,000; food, railways, etc., £23,000,000. The average daily expenditure for the war was £4,950,000. The Premier said that he hoped the expenditure for the army and navy would not exceed the present level in the near future. The munitions cost remained stationary at the highest level yet reached, but he added this might increase.

ASQUITH ASKS NATIONALISTS TO RECONSIDER

Tells House the Proposals are Fair and Just—Says no Partialities Shown Either Side During the Negotiations—Appeals to Nationalists Not to Throw Away Opportunity

LONDON, July 25.—A significant remark was made in the Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith at the conclusion of the debate on a motion for adjournment made by John Redmond, Nationalist leader. Following the announcement by the Premier that the Government had no intention of introducing any Home Rule Bill for Ireland with regard to which there is no substantial agreement among all parties and in appealing to the Nationalists not to throw away an opportunity of bringing the Home Rule Bill into immediate operation, Asquith said: "I ask the House, I will ask the country if necessary, if the Government's proposals are not fair and just."

Before the motion of Redmond was voted down Asquith directly addressed the Nationalists denying that any partiality had been shown to either side during the negotiations. Asquith declared the exception of six Ulster counties from the Home Rule Act was, to his mind a greatest gift and take arrangement that ever has been made in the history of a political controversy. He asked the Nationalists not to break off negotiations.

The Somme Battle

PARIS, July 25.—On the South bank of the River Somme yesterday evening French troops captured a block of houses south of their trenches. North of Verdun, around Oivillers, says a French official between the Oise and the Aisne several German patrols were dispersed. Near Tracy de Va'e, on the left bank of the Meuse, in the Verdun region, there was grenade fighting. At Hill 304 on the right bank of the Meuse, violent cannonading was in progress at Fleury and Lalafue. German attacks on French positions at Baschwille, in Alsace, are claimed to have failed. Sub-Lieutenant Nungess of the French aviation corps brought down his tenth aeroplane.

A Grave Admission

LONDON, July 25.—Grave admission of Germany's plight is contained in a review of the war up to date in the Frankfurter Zeitung, which says in part: "Germany is a besieged fortress, therefore everything depends on the steps as to when and what and will be made of the bloody work. That Germany will never hand down its flag we very well know, yet the question of her holding out is now beginning to gain its real significance."

HOME RULE BILL WILL NOW NOT BE INTRODUCED

In Reply to Redmond Asquith Informs Commons That Government Will Not Introduce Any Bill Until First Satisfied Such Measure Will Meet Substantial Assent From All Parties

LONDON, July 24.—Redmond asked amid loud National cheers, whether the Government had decided to depart from the terms of the agreement, arrived at by the Irish party, based upon proposals made by the Secretary of State for War, Mr. Lloyd George, whether the Government had determined to insert in the bill new proposals, at variance with the agreement, without consulting the Nationalists; and whether the Premier had received any intimation that a bill so framed would be vigorously opposed by the Nationalists. The Premier, in reply, pointed out that the agreement was subject to approval and of revision by the cabinet. Two main points, he said, had emerged from the agreement. These had been accepted by both sections of the cabinet, the Unionists and Home Rulers. The Unionists, the Premier said, influenced very largely by the attitude of Redmond and his friends during the war, had agreed that Home Rule should be brought into immediate application, while the Home Rule section had agreed that the six Ulster Counties should not be brought in without their consent. Redmond repudiated the interpretation placed upon the agreement by the Premier, and asked whether it was not a fact that on Saturday last, the War Secretary, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Herbert Samuel, Home Secretary, had sent him a message saying that a decision had been reached by the Government on the two points mentioned. Mr. Asquith replied that the Government were not introducing any bill until it was satisfied that it met substantially with the assent of all parties.

Asquith Reviews Past Expenditure in Asking for New War Credit Vote

July Total he Says Will be Higher Than Last November When it Reached High Water Mark—Munition Expenditure Has Increased Continuously up to May—£11,000,000 Was Loaned to Australia to Finance Purchases of Wheat Contracts for Home Government—Lloyd George Has No Doubt but Allies Now on the Road to Victory—Says One Thrill With Pride ver Splendid Feat of British Arms in France

LONDON, July 25.—Our naval expenditure, said Premier Asquith in introducing the new War Credit Vote has proceeded at a uniform rate, he said, and reached the high water mark exclusive of munitions, last November. From January to June it retained fairly to contrast figure rather less than November. July total, continued the Premier, probably would be higher than that of November. It was expected that apart from any change in the policy that the present level would be maintained for the near future. The munition expenditure has increased steadily and continuously up to May. In that month and during June and July it was fairly constant. Under all heads the expenditure might be expected to expand a little more. The daily average loans for all munitions had dropped for £1,490,000 in the first period, but, these figures, said the Premier, were very misleading because in the first period there was one item of £12,000,000 attributable in reality to a previous period. Allowing for that the average expenditure under this head had increased. The figure for the second period was told by the fact that the Government had advanced £11,000,000 to Australia to enable the Commonwealth to finance the purchase of wheat contracted for the Home Government.

After a speech by Winston Spencer Churchill in criticism of Premier Asquith for not reviewing the war situation, Lloyd George, Secretary for War, replied saying it would be premature

Makes Speech for Wounded Hun Soldiers

Emperor William Says he Must Carry Out the Duties Assigned to Him by Divine Appointment

NEW YORK, July 24.—Emperor William during his recent trip to the front somewhere in the rear of Peronne, on the Somme front, says a despatch by wireless from Berne, made a speech to the German wounded soldiers which is attracting much attention in Germany. He is quoted as saying: "It is the most poignant grief of my life that I am unable to take more active part in this war. It is my earnest desire to take my place in the trenches to deal such blow as my age and strength would permit. If I could take my place with the youngest of you, I promise I would leave my mark on the enemy, but the inscrutable Almighty has willed it otherwise. The burden of thinking, deciding and leading has been hard upon me. Realizing this, I know my life must not be risked in the foremost line of battle where my feelings, if unrestrained, would carry me swiftly. My life must be conserved carefully for the welfare of Germany, in order to carry out the duties assigned me by divine appointment."

Commercial Problems After the War

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Asquith made it clear in the Commons that the appointment of a Commission to consider commercial problems after the war, which was recently announced, would not interfere with the holding of a large conference in which the Dominions would participate. In reply to a number of questions, he said that the Government's desire was, as soon as possible, to convene a conference of representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India, to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war.

Press Regards Failure to Settle Irish Problem As Deplorable Tragedy

British Official To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, July 24.—In the Somme sector, the enemy achieved little by heavy counter attacks, except very severe losses, only recovering part of Fourreaux Wood and part of the village of Longueval. Our attack was resumed yesterday. Fighting was intensely violent. A large portion of Pozieres was captured, and further guns and prisoners were taken. Progress was also made in Fourreaux Wood and in the direction of Guillemont.

The French made progress north and south of the Somme, capturing 3,000 prisoners.

Round Verdun there were some slight French successes.

On Sunday night our light forces engaged six enemy destroyers. The enemy ships were repeatedly hit, but reached the Belgian coast.

The Russians have won further victory in Volhynia, capturing 14,000 prisoners. They are advancing rapidly towards Erzincan in the Caucasus.

Italians have captured various mountain positions and numerous prisoners.

In Egypt a Turkish force has advanced towards Kabila.

Further important successes are reported from East Africa.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, July 25.—A British official issued to-night reads: "Fighting continued in villages around Pozieres, where the number of prisoners taken by the Australian troops has reached a total of six officers, 145 men of other ranks. On other parts of the battle front there has been considerable artillery activity on both sides. Between Amere and see nothing of importance has occurred."

French Official

PARIS, July 24.—On the Somme front it was quiet at night with bad weather still prevailing. North of the Aisne reconnoitering parties penetrated the German trenches near Vailly and brought back some prisoners. On the right bank of the Meuse last night during a small action in the vicinity of Chapelle Saint Etlune we captured about 30 prisoners. According to latest information we have captured over 800 prisoners in this sector during the past ten days.

Last night a German aeroplane dropped bombs on Luneville wounding one person. Sub-Lieut. Chaput brought down his 8th German aeroplane, which fell near Fresnes en Woevre. Another German machine was attacked and smashed near Vaux fort, during the night of the 22nd to 23rd; and on the 23rd our armoured aeroplanes dropped 8 bombs on Conflans station, 40 on their military establishments near Vigneulles, and 25 on Dieuze aerodrome barracks.

Mesopotamia Inquiry

LONDON, July 24.—Introducing a bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Dardanelles and Mesopotamian campaigns, Premier Asquith announced in the Commons that the commission will be given discretion as to the privacy or otherwise of their proceedings. The Commission would sit in India as well as in London.

Crew of Submarine Hold Service

BALTIMORE, July 25.—Communication Service was held to-night aboard the interned North German Lloyd steamer Neckar lying longside the submarine Deutschland for captain and crew of the submarine. A German immigrant missionary conducted the service.

Instead of the political phrase "Where did the money come from?" now comes the new war phrase "Where did the Deutschland's nickel cargo come from?"

London Papers Gravelly Comment on Collapse of Irish Negotiations—Daily Telegraph Says "We have Had an Old Milestone Tied Once More Around Our Necks in a Heavier and More Dangerous Shape Than Ever"

LOYD GEORGE OFFERS TO RESIGN OFFICE:

Daily News Says if he Does Asquith May Follow Him and Adds: Coalition Government's Position Has Been Weakened by This Irish Fiasco—Thinks Irish Problem Now Worse Than Any Time Since the Eighties—Nation is Faced With Serious Problem Which May Have Disastrous Results

LONDON, July 25.—All the London papers have commented editorially, earnestly and gravely on the collapse of the Irish negotiations. The Daily Telegraph says the abandonment of recent hopes of a settlement of the menace in Ireland had the trouble in the Commons, adds: "We have had an old milestone tied once more around our necks in a heavier and more dangerous shape than ever. We shall be fortunate if it does not hamper our progress in every step through the deep water to be traversed."

The Daily News says the collapse of the negotiations leaves the Irish problem not merely unsettled, but worse than it has been at any time since the eighties.

The Express says the whole business is a deplorable tragedy. There has been a plethoric delay and misunderstanding until now we are faced with a breakdown in a political trace which existed since the beginning of the war. The leaders of the nation, who should be devoting all their minds to defeating the enemy are again to be distracted by internal feud and dissension.

The Graphic says once more an attempt to establish Home Rule has failed, because like all previous Home Rule schemes it neither satisfied Irish sentiment nor secured justice for Britain.

The Daily News reports that David Lloyd George, in view of the failure of the Irish negotiations, of which he was the chief agent, has offered to resign his office. The Premier's attitude, says the News, is understood to be that if Lloyd George resigns his office the Premier should consider himself obliged to resign also. There is no doubt the events of the past week culminating in an Irish fiasco, adds the paper, have weakened the Coalition Government's position.

LONDON, July 25.—Confirming publicly to-day the suspicion that the Cabinet has been unable to reach a decision in regard to the Home Rule Amending Bill, Premier Asquith in the Commons announced the Government would not introduce any bill of this kind with regard to which there was no substantial agreement among all parties. This was taken in the lobbies of Parliament to mean Home Rule was dropped for the moment. David Lloyd George's negotiations had come to naught. The stumbling block appears to have been the retention by Imperial Parliament of Nationalist representation with undiminished numbers.

The "Athos"

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Norwegian steamer Athos from Bathurst N.B. for St. Nazaire, France, with a cargo of lumber, put into Trepassy, Nfld., to-day with her forepeak filled with water. Steamer struck near Cape Race yesterday; later floated off and reached port without assistance.

Kaiser Makes Another Move

BERLIN, July 24.—Emperor William, it is officially announced to-day, has moved from the Westerd to the Eastern theatre of war, accompanied by the Chief of the General Staff of the Army in the field.