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LABOR TROUBLES EXERCISE ENGLAND

"War To Be Won By Engineers"

"We Need Men," Says Lloyd George, "But We Need Arms More Than Men"

Intolerable Position—Arms Supplies Being Delayed by Strikes

Bangor, Wales, Feb. 28.—Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd George, made pointed reference to the United States, in an address here to-day.

"If Germany were triumphant over this country," he said, "she would be practically dictator of the world. Where, he asked, could we look to for a chivalrous country to protect us—to America? If countries like France and Russia with huge armies, and we with the most powerful navy in the world, could not face this terrible machine, how could America step in? It would be more than America could do to defend her interests in her own continent. America is unready more so than we were."

The Chancellor then took up the liquor and industrial questions. "The Government has wide powers to deal with the drink question, and it means to use them," he declared. He said that a small minority of workmen engaged in the armament factories had refused to work a full week because of the lure of drink. "The Government would use its powers discreetly and in the spirit of moderation," Lloyd George asserted fearlessly.

He was sure the public would support whatever action was taken to allow no indulgence of this kind to interfere with the country's prospects in the war. "This war," he said, "is to be won or lost by engineers. We need men, but we need arms more than men. Every day of delay is full of peril to the country. For one reason or another we don't get the assistance we have a right to expect from our workshops. Industrial differences are inevitable, but we cannot afford them now. It is intolerable that the lives of Britons should be imperilled for the sake of a farthing an hour. During the war the Government should have power of settling all differences, so that work shall go on.

If men are entitled to more money, the Government should give it. I do not believe the parties involved will refuse to comply with the urgent command of the Government that there should be no delay.

Expressing confidence in the outcome of the war, the Chancellor said that the people of this country hardly realized yet the importance of the struggle in which they were engaged. He warned them that victory could not be won without a long struggle. He declared that while Britain had endured the largest volunteer army ever gathered in any country, or in any century, it ought to be larger still.

Allies Will Stop All Shipping To or From Germany

London, Feb. 28.—Great Britain, France and their allies have advised neutral countries that they held themselves at liberty to stop all ships to and from Germany and the countries of her allies.

The public pronouncement of this action will be made early next week, probably on Monday.

The text of the declaration will set forth that this decision is necessary because of German submarine attacks, but that Great Britain and France will respect lives of crews and passengers, in any steps they may take.

Russian Losses 2,500,000 Killed, Wounded, Missing

Pittsburg, Feb. 20.—Herman Strattan, of this city, has a letter from Joseph Lindenlauf, of Dortmund, Germany, in which the following estimate of Russian losses in the war is given: Total casualties, killed, wounded and prisoners, 2,500,000 men, of which killed 360,000, and prisoners taken by Germany, 400,000; taken by Austria, 220,000. This leaves about 1,520,000 wounded, and it is estimated nearly one-half of these are crippled for life or otherwise unfit for future army service.

Respecting Blockade Judge S. E. Baldwin Gives Opinion

Judge Baldwin is one of the best authorities in the United States on International Law

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 23.—In view of the proposed embargo on the trade of neutral nations by the German blockade around Great Britain, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, one-time Governor of Connecticut and one of the foremost authorities on international law in this country, was asked to give an opinion in regard to its effect. He said:

"The German doctrine has enough support in the principles of international law to make it worth while to put it forward at a juncture like this. The submarine and the airship are new tools of war. The principle in regard to blockades is that if they are to be respected by neutrals they must be effective. No one would question that a nation might have so many submarines in her navy concentrated in certain waters, or off certain ports as to make an effective blockade.

"The immediate question now put before the world is whether Germany has made or can make, any such concentration of submarines as would justify her position, in respect to neutral trade, in the setting up of closed seas and closed ports, by their aid, supported by aircraft.

"This is one of the many questions arising and to arise in this war, to perplex neutral nations and create important precedents."

Russian Meats For German Army

Large Amounts Foodstuffs Flowing Into Germany by Way of Finland and Sweden

Petrograd, Feb. 19.—The Russian Ministry of Commerce suspects that quantities of foodstuffs are reaching Germany from Russia via Sweden and Finland. The attention of the authorities has been called to the large amounts of frozen meat, grain, butter, and eggs that are flowing into Finland and Sweden. An investigation is under way.

AMERICANS MAROONED

London, Feb. 19.—Ambassador Page received a wire to-night telling of the plight of more than 100 Americans who are unable to cross the Channel from France because of the cancellation of sailings. Mr. Page has made arrangements with the American Line to hold the steamer New York, which was due to sail from New York on Saturday, until Sunday, so that the marooned travellers will have time to make connections.

Submarine Stores In Irish Sea

Trawlers to Drag Bottom for Sunken Tanks of Gasoline Said to Have Been Planted Just Before War Broke Out

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 23.—British trawlers are being withdrawn from their work of clearing mines in the North Sea to Falmouth to drag the west coast for tanks of petrol, which were sunk there prior to the outbreak of war for the use of German submarines. Several of these tanks, already have been found.

This statement is made in a cablegram received here from J. H. Bennett, news editor of the Roanoke Times, who sailed from Norfolk to Rotterdam on the Lavonia, the ship assigned by the Belgian commission to carry Virginia's relief, Mr. Bennett cables:

"Falmouth is looking forward to the arrival of these small fishing craft, which are to make that port headquarters with surprise. The transfer of the boats to the west coast was made known when a British officer, in an unguarded moment explained they were to drag the west coast of England for casks of petrol known to have been planted a few days prior to the outbreak of hostilities by German merchantmen.

"These casks filled with petrol were sunk, according to this officer, in the neighborhood of Falmouth, and their location carefully charted. Some of the casks filled with petrol have been found by the trawler drags and a systematic search for others has been organized by the British Government. For this purpose 200 trawlers have been ordered to concentrate at Falmouth and drag the entire coast.

"It was explained by the officer that the findings of these casks of petrol explains the mystery of how German submarines could operate so far from their bases of supplies. The presence of the sunken tanks of gasoline was discovered by the British soon after the recent battle in the North Sea."

RUSSIA'S BIG DAILY WAR BILL

Industries at Zero Proposes to Expel all Germans and Austrians--Their Property to be Confiscated

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—Russia's daily war bill was estimated at 14,000,000 rubles (\$7,000,000) in the discussion which preceded the adoption of the budget.

In the debate upon the best means of stimulating industries and business generally, M. Markoff, one of the Deputies of the Right, proposed the expulsion from the country of all Teutons and the donation of their property to relieve the families of war victims.

A similar recommendation was made by the Council of the Empire, which suggested that all Austrians and Germans, except those of Slav origin, be deprived of their lands, and that all war prisoners be compelled to work on farms and estates, with special consideration for Slavs.

"How Well The Stars And Stripes Would Look Among These Flags," Exclaims His Majesty King George.

London, Feb. 20.—The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Bark, in the course of his visit to Britain, presented to King George 250 cigars in a gold box ordered in Paris a month ago at a cost said to have been \$127,500. The sides of the box are half an inch in thickness, and the top and sides are ornamented with the flags of Britain, Russia, France, Belgium and Serbia, worked in precious stones.

The box is presumably a gift from the Czar, for it is not thought that M. Bark personally would have bought so costly a present.

When M. Bark gave the box to the King his Majesty, after thanking the Russian Finance Minister, turned to his private secretary, Lord Stamfordham, and said with a smile:

"How well the Stars and Stripes would look among these flags!"

KING'S VISIT TO THE GRAND FLEET

Dardanelles Bombardment—Four Main Forts Reduced

Straits Swept For Four Miles Up—Enemy Left The Forts At The Entrance

The Greatest Fleet Ever In Action

Now Engaged Clearing the Way to the Sea of Marmora, on the Way to Constantinople

London, Feb. 28.—King George returned to the Palace this evening, after a visit to some of the warships of the Grand Fleet.

London, Feb. 27 (official).—The four main forts at the Dardanelles entrance, namely, Cape Helles, Sedul, Orkhanieh and Kum Kaleesi, were re-attacked on Thursday morning by the Allied fleet.

The Queen Elizabeth, Agamemnon, Irresistible and Gaulois at long range, and later the Vengeance and Cornwallis engaged the first closely, and the Suffren and Charlemagne, the last two. Reduction was completed all four at 5.15, after a further close attack by the Vengeance, Triumph and Albion. Sweeping operations then began.

On Friday the Straits were swept for four miles up. The Albion, Majestic and Vengeance, at the limit of the swept area, engaged Fort Dardanus, and the enemy left the forts at the entrance. Landing parties from the Vengeance and Irresistible de-

Germans Retreating Before Russians

The Invasion Of Russian Soil a Complete Failure Laconic Message Enemy Running.

London, March 1.—The "Daily Telegraph" correspondent wires from Petrograd that it seems no longer premature to assert that the German invasion of Russian soil has definitely failed. The outstanding features of the situation are, that the enemy has been forced into defensive at almost every point along the Niemen-Bohr-Narev line and that the centre has been completely smashed in at Przasz and that on a section of thirty or forty miles he is retreating rapidly here and there in disorder.

Several Russian regiments which had been following up the Germans day and night have so far sent no detailed reports, confining themselves to the laconic statement that the enemy was running and Hirszasz, which has been occupied by the Germans, had returned into the possession of its rightful masters at eleven o'clock on Friday night, and that the booty captured, it was expected, would be considerable.

Allies Anticipate Grave Difficulties In Forcing Dardanelles

The Hardest Part of the Problem is Yet to Be Faced. Greatest Fighting Machinery In the World Engaged

London, March 1.—The attempts to force the Dardanelles by the Allied fleet is of momentous importance to the Allies. The Allies, however, do not anticipate that their success in the Dardanelles undertaking will be immediate for they are now facing the hardest part of the problem. They are facing the strongest forts ahead of them, although the guns of these forts have not the range of the guns of the largest ship, particularly the fifteen-inch guns of the Queen Elizabeth, and the fact that the Queen Elizabeth is in commission suggests that her four sister ships, all of which were laid down within a few weeks of each other, are

BIG DEMONSTRATION TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Socialist-Labor Party in London Protest Against Food and Fuel prices. Expresses Indignation With Government.

London, March 1.—A Socialist-Labor demonstration has been held in Trafalgar Square to protest against the prevailing prices of food and coal. Resolutions were adopted expressing indignation and disappointment at the Government's refusal to take effective measures to deal with the alarming increase in cost of food and fuel.

Torpedo or Mine Boat Picked Up Contained Two Bodies Negro Seamen

Paris, March 1.—A despatch to "La Liberté" from Morlaix, on the English Channel, says a ship's boat, bearing the name Liverpool, containing two dead negro seamen were picked up in the Bay of Locquirec.

United States' Note To Japan

Washington, Feb. 20.—That the United States Government forwarded overnight a Note to Japan, bearing on the latter's demands upon China, was hinted in Administration circles here to-day.

Steamer Adrift Unidentified

New York, March 1.—An unidentified steamer, drifting with all propeller blades shorn off near mid-Atlantic, according to log of the American Line steamer New York, which has reached here to-day from Liverpool.

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WOMEN'S STORM RUBBERS, 49c. to 90c.
SNOW GAITERS at Reduced Prices
WOMEN'S now range in price from \$1.50 to \$2.65.
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EAST, WEST and CENTRAL STORES

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