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BRITISH COALITION PARLIAMENT HOLDS ITS FIRST ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, June 3.—A British submarine torpedoed a large German transport in the Sea of Marmora, yesterday morning.

There has been close hand to hand fighting on the northern front of the Dardanelles since the first of June, the enemy again losing heavily. On the southern section the Turks twice recaptured a fort captured by the French on May 29th. They have since been driven out, and the front remains intact.

The French Government reports that British troops have carried the Chateau Hooze, near Zonnebeke, with the bayonet, also further progress south-east of Neuville, and violent infantry actions east of Lorette. The Russian Government reports the bombardment of Przemysl by the enemy, capturing several guns. The German report states that Przemysl has been recaptured.

The Italian Government announces some advance on Trentino. Monte Nero, on the left of Isonzo, has been occupied. Enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH.

Paris, June 3.—In Belgium, the British troops carried at the point of the bayonet the Chateau Hooze near Zonnebeke.

Between May 9 and June 1, the French division took Carancy, Malon, Milland and the sugar refinery at Stubez, captured 3,000 prisoners, including 64 officers, buried the bodies of 2,500 Germans, and lost themselves in killed and wounded, 3,200, of whom two-thirds were only slightly wounded.

President Wilson Abandons Policy of Watchful Waiting

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson to-day served notice on factional leaders in Mexico that unless within very short time they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States will be constrained to decide what means should be employed to help Mexico to save herself and save her people.

This signifies a change from the "watchful waiting" policy which has guided relations with Mexico for more than two years. The President's statement is regarded everywhere in official and diplomatic quarters as notice of a new and vigorous policy to restore peace below the Rio Grande.

What steps the President is prepared to take if the warning goes unheeded, is not disclosed in the statement.

"Lapland" Sails As White Star Steamer

New York, June 3.—The Red Star steamship Lapland sailing as a White Star steamer left here to-day for Liverpool with 275 passengers and 14,000 tons of cargo.

Only one passenger was American.

BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST A LONG ONE

London, June 3.—The birthday honours' list is a long one. Three Canadians are among the honoured: Lieut. Governor Hardie, of Ontario, Dr. Paterson, Principal of McGill University, and Very Rev. Daniel Miner Gordon, Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., who have been created Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Earl Kitchener has received a Knighthood of the Garter, while Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador to France, and Sir Kenneth Muir MacKenzie, Clerk to the Crown, have been made Barons.

A large number of Army and Navy officers receive promotion or appointment to the Order of the Bath.

The list contains very few political honours. Half a dozen members of Parliament have been appointed Privy Counsellors and an equal number receive baronetcies, among the latter being Sir Gilbert Parker and Sir Henry Norman.

Twenty persons were given Knighthoods, including E. L. Fletcher, one of the managers of the White Star line, Charles Edward Foyer, Fisheries Expert and Leo G. O'Leary, Liberal member of Parliament.

Sir John Newell Jordan, Minister to China, has been appointed a Privy Counsellor; Rt. Hon. Sir James Rennell Rodd, Ambassador to Italy, is given the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Charles Louis D'Cruz, Minister to Serbia, and Francis William Stronge, Minister to Chile, are made K.C.M.G.'s.

Italians Bombard Defenses of Trieste

Invading Army Advances Under Cover of Fire of Warships

Rome, June 3.—The bombardment of the Austrian forts defending Trieste has been commenced by the Italians. The advance of the Italian army of invasion, which has been driving towards Trieste by way of Monfalcone, has been resumed under cover of fire from the Italian warships. The heavy artillery of the Italians has reduced the Austrian fortress of Beldivere, north of Ala, one of the works defending Rovereto on the south.

This victory opens the way for further advance of the Italian army up the Adia Valley towards Trent.

In Friuli, the Italian troops, fighting under enormous difficulties, have gained Monte Nero, and important Alpine Peak, which they are fortifying.

Shells are reported to have fallen in Trieste, along the north of Trieste and along the Nebresina railway.

Norwegian Steamer "Cubano" Torpedoed

London, June 3.—The Norwegian steamship Cubano was torpedoed and sunk yesterday off Flannan Islands. The crew were landed at the Hebrides, a group of Islands off the West Coast of Scotland.

New Ministry Will Likely Get a Hot Reception From Nationalists

Lawrence Ginnell Attacks Asquith, Calls Him Speaker of Platitudes and a Tory

London, June 3.—The first assembly of the coalition British Parliament to-day had no especial features. Asquith was absent, McKenna, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was at Nice, conferring with the Italian financial authorities, while Bonar Law, Balfour and other members of the new Cabinet from the Unionist side could not take their places on the front bench until the passage of the bill permitting them to take office without re-election.

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, announced that he would introduce a bill which would be passed through all its stages to-day, to make temporary provision for rendering unnecessary the practice of seeking re-election for members on accepting office. The Home Secretary he said, regretted the absence of Premier Asquith, who was on urgent public business, and declared the Premier hoped to be in his place on Monday, when he would make a statement regarding Italy and the war. A bill for the establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, he added, would be introduced, and go through the later stages on Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Sir John Simon said the tribunal for dealing with alien enemies had been appointed. William O'Brien asked Sir John Simon whether the House would have the opportunity of discussing an event of importance to Ireland, namely the disappearance of the Home Rule ministry, which cannot be allowed to pass without some comment.

Richard T. Holt, Radical, inquired if there would be an opportunity for members to discuss the new Ministry. This drew cries of "No, No," from the Unionists, but Holt, continuing, said if this opportunity is not given it would be necessary to discuss the Bill.

Lawrence Ginnell, Nationalist, opposed the Bill. He said the new members of the House, or as he expressed it, they have no character. Ginnell then launched into an attack upon Asquith. All his life, he said, the Premier had been a speaker of political platitudes; all his life he has been Tory at the bottom. The Speaker warned Ginnell three times to desist from attacking the Premier. Finally he was compelled to ask him to take his seat.

The debate was somewhat prolonged. Finally, leave to introduce was given, and the House proceeded with the second reading. Ginnell alone voiced opposition.

Lynch, Nationalist, attacked the Government for the coalition Cabinet. He said that ministers had apparently been selected without regard to their fitness, and through parliamentary chicanery and intrigue. The speaker said he failed to see the relevancy.

On introducing the Ministry of Munitions measure the Home Secretary explained that the War Office would be the authority to demand munitions, and that the new Ministry would be the authority which would supply them.

The bill passed its first reading and the Commons adjourned until Friday.

British engineers can do what French engineers have already done. In France private firms have given the State assistance in this critical hour which is beyond computation. The last French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France.

I am here to ask you to help us to equip our armies with the means for breaking through the German lines in front of our gallant troops, and I know you will do it. Speaking of conscription he said: To introduce compulsion as an important element in organizing the nation's resources in the skilled industry trade, does not necessarily mean conscription in the ordinary sense of the term. Conscription means raising by compulsory methods of armies to fight Britain's battles abroad. If the necessity arose, I am certain no manly party would protest. We won our liberties in this land on more than one occasion by compulsory service. The Great Republic to the West won its independence and saved its national existence by compulsory service. Two of the greatest democratic countries in Europe to-day, France and Italy, are defending their national existence and liberties by means of compulsory service. It has been the greatest weapon in the hands of democracy many times for the winning and the preservation of freedom. All the same it would be a great mistake to resort to it, unless it was absolutely necessary.

Manpower is the key to the situation. It is the only resource which will come out triumphant, free and more powerful than ever for good in the affairs of men.

I come here to tell you the truth and unless you know it, you cannot be expected to make sacrifices.

Our Russian allies have suffered a severe setback. The Germans achieved great success, not because of the superior valor of their soldiers, or the strategy of their Generals. The German triumph is due to entirely superior equipment and an overwhelming superiority of shot and shell, munitions and equipment.

It was battle won by the use they made of their skilled industries, especially by the superior organization of the German workshops. Two hundred thousand shells were concentrated in a single hour on the heads of the gallant Russians. Had we been in a position to apply the same process to the Germans on our front the Germans would have been turned out of France and driven half way across the devastated plain of Flanders. They would have been well out of the country if they had tortured and tormented with dastardly cruelty. More than that we should have actually penetrated Germany.

For the moment we have more than plenty of men for the equipment available, and more men will come to our call, but we want the workshops to equip them with weapons.

The State now needs the help of all, and I am perfectly certain that

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FALL OF PRZEMYSL GREAT VICTORY FOR GERMANS

Russians Unable to Resume Offensive For Many Months to Come

LOYD GEORGE TOURS COUNTRY

Urging on Manufacturers and Employers to Greater Effort

IN TURNING OUT WAR MATERIAL

The British Becoming More Active Near Ypres and Labassee

London, June 4.—With the capture of Przemysl, which occurred at an early hour this morning, the Austro-German armies achieved the main object of the great thrust which they commenced against the Russian line in Western Galicia just a month ago to-day. They have yet to drive the Russians further back to establish themselves easily in the defended position which will enable them to detach forces for operations against Italy and the Allies in the West.

Whether or not they accomplish this the Germanic Allies have won a great victory and with a suddenness which overshadows all past operations of the war. With the surrender of the fortress there fell into the Russians' hands, according to official reports, 120,000 Austrians, 600 guns and an immense amount of war material. Most of the forts, however, had been completely destroyed by the Austrians before they surrendered. This is considered in military circles here to account for the fact that the fortress succumbed so quickly to the Austro-German attack.

Of what booty the Austro-Germans have captured with the fortress there is no estimate. It is not expected here that the victors will be satisfied with their gain of Przemysl, but that they doubtless will endeavour to push on to Lemberg or even farther and put the Russians in such a position that they will not be able to resume the offensive for many months.

The British Government is urging workmen and employers to turn out shells in enormous quantities. Lloyd George, the new Minister of Munitions is touring the country with this object. The expectation is the new British armies when they take the field will be equipped, as no other forces ever were.

Meantime the French continue operations North of Arras where it is declared, they are slowly moving the Germans out of strongly fortified positions. The British on their part have become more active in the regions of Ypres and La Bassee, while the Italians continue to report the capture of important positions along their frontier.

Mistress May quite contrary, how does your garden grow? I planted my seeds but I let the weeds and the quack grass overflow.

THE RUSSIANS SURRENDER PRZEMYSL

When Last Shell Was Spent and Enemy at Muzzle of Guns

Petrograd, June 3.—Official report says, Przemysl was bombarded on Monday with heavy guns, and the enemy delivered his principal attack against the northern front in the region of Forts 10 and 11, which the Austrians had almost completely demolished before the surrender of the fortress. When we repulsed these attacks, the enemy succeeded in taking several of our guns which had bombarded the enemy's columns, until the latter was close to the muzzles, and the last shell was spent.

According to supplementary information we took two hundred more prisoners and eight quick-firers. In Galicia on Monday, between the Vistula and Przemysl, stubborn fighting developed, our troops gained somewhat important successes on the left bank of the lower San, taking several villages.

On the right bank of the San river we were successful near the village of Kalukouve, taking a base south of the village and capturing 1,200 prisoners including 22 officers and eight quick-firers.

FRENCH PLANES BOMBARD IMPERIAL CROWN PRINCE

Paris, June 4 (Official).—Twenty-nine French aeroplanes between four and five this morning bombarded the headquarters of the Imperial Crown Prince. They dropped 178 shells, many of which reached the mark. All machines subjected to severe cannonade, but returned unscathed.

Austro-German Forces Moving Rapidly Northward

Vienna, June 3.—The German and Austrian forces which broke through the Russian lines at Stry are moving northward rapidly. The Russians are apparently unable to make a stand on the plains, and the chances of doing so north of the river is regarded as problematical, now that Przemysl has fallen, rendering it possible for General MacKenzen to continue his movement eastward. He would naturally meet a check at the Russian fortified positions, partly composed of a chain of lakes, extending north and south through eighteen miles, west of Lemberg.

It is thought, however, that these positions will prove untenable, because General Linsingen, having crossed the Dneister to the west of Mikolajow will likely cut communications with Lemberg.

The Austro-German plan of operations against Lemberg apparently is the same as against Przemysl.

Submarine Sinks Two Trawlers

London, June 4.—Two Welsh trawlers have been sunk by German submarine, "Hiorld" of Cardiff and the "Victoria" of Milford. The Hiorld about 150 miles south west of Lundy Island the Victoria 130 miles from St. Ann's Head.

Several men on the Victoria were killed by shells from the submarine. The remainder of the ship's company and crew of the Hiorld have landed at Milford.

"The yellow peril" is the new name for dandelions in the lawn.

An axiom—a sure thing, as the chicken remarked of the ax.

PORTUGAL GETTING ANGRY

Lisbon, June 4.—Proning vehemently against the sinking of two Portuguese ships by German submarines, the press of Portugal demands that the Government immediately sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

UNITED STATES WILL INSIST

That Germany Strictly Adhere to All Accepted Principles of International Law --- Matter Now Hinges on Question Did Lusitania Carry Armament

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson emphasized in an informal talk with Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to-day, the intense feeling of the American people over the sinking of the Lusitania and other violations of American rights on the high seas, and impressed upon him that the United States must insist on the adherence by Germany to the accepted principles of international law

as they affect neutrals. In German quarters to-night, optimism was apparent and the view was expressed that the German reply did not purport to be a full answer to America's demands, and that if the latter could show that the Lusitania carried no guns it would not be surprising if this would be accepted by Germany, furnishing the basis for giving reparation.

Pres. Wilson Puts Straight Question To German Govt.

Washington, June 4.—The President yesterday drafted a Note, brief and pointed, to be sent to Germany, asking the definite question: Whether the Imperial Government intends to be guided in future by humane principles, embodied in international law for the conduct of maritime warfare? It will be submitted to the Cabinet to-day and despatched before the week end.

Coincidentally there will start for Berlin a personal emissary of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to lay before the Emperor and German Government the substance of what the Ambassador learned from President Wilson in his talk yesterday of the true state of public opinion in the United States toward the German and the American view on submarine warfare.

The President made arrangements for the safe conduct of the envoy. His name is not known generally, but foreign Governments already have given assurances to the United States that he will not be molested. The de-

spatch of the Ambassador's report will not affect the sending of the American Government's rejoinder to the last German Note.

BENEDICT PREPARES WHITE BOOK

Rome, June 4.—Pope Benedict is preparing a White Book in which he will show what steps he took in support of peace.