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STRAINED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN GERMANY AND STATES

German Note Not Satisfactory--No Surrender of American Rights is Keynote to Popular Sentiment--United States Will Hold Germany to Blame for Any Subsequent Rupture Between the Two Countries

Washington, July 12.—A formal study of the official text of Germany's reply to the American Note on submarine warfare as it affects neutral rights, strengthens the conviction of high officials that the most critical point in the relations between the two countries has been reached.

made public. It differed only in a few unimportant words from the Associated Press copy, which came from Berlin, Friday night.

Indian Captives Escape the Turks

London, July 11.—The story of the remarkable escape of 100 Indian prisoners of war, who escaped from Constantinople and reached Afghanistan after a four months' march is told in a letter received here from Kabul.

The men, who are Pathans, formed part of the Indian army fighting in Flanders. They were captured by Germans and sent to Constantinople in the hope, the letter says, that being Mohammedans, they might be induced to join the Turks.

French Warship Bombards Alexandria

Paris, July 11.—The French Ministry of Marine has issued a statement announcing the bombardment of Alexandria (near Smyrna) by a French battleship. The statement says:

"The German Consul at Alexandria having taken no notice of our action on May 13th, when a French battleship bombarded the Consulate, and having rebuffed the German flag, a French battleship again bombarded the Consulate, carrying away the flag. Precautions had been taken in order that no other houses should be hit."

German Blames British Govt. For Submarine Warfare

Berlin, July 10.—Commenting on the German reply to the Morning Post says the answer is in every way worthy of Germany. It shows the calm of a good conscience, willingness to lessen the fearfulness of war as far as possible, an upright wish to live in peace with America, but it also expresses the firm will not to abate one jot or tittle of Germany's rights.

Latest Victims Deadly Submarine

London, July 11.—The British steamship Elliesiere was shelled, torpedoed and sunk today by a German submarine off the Cornish coast. Her crew of 21 with the exception of a Norwegian fireman who was killed by a shell, was saved.

Declares Intention To Kill J. P. Morgan And Sir C. S. Rice

New Orleans, July 12.—A letter received by a newspaper here last night signed Pearce and declared the writer intended to kill J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring Rice, and finish the work of Eric Munter, who committed suicide several days ago, after wounding Morgan. It warned persons who had friends or relatives aboard the British steamers Hothel Head and Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans July 10th to watch for reports from those vessels.

Harmless Bombs In Sugar Cargo

New York, July 10.—Nine bombs were found aboard the steamer Kirkoswald at Marseilles when the vessel went to discharge its cargo of sugar from New York on her last outward voyage.

Zapata Troops Flee From Mexico

Washington, July 11.—The State Department received a despatch dated July 10 from Consul Sellman at Vera Cruz saying that Carranza, Chief of the Staff has informed him that General Gonzalez entered Mexico City on Saturday. Casualties number three thousand. The Zapata troops which had held the capital fled.

Fire Extinguished Minnehaha Sails

Halifax, July 11.—The Minnehaha sailed this afternoon. The fire is completely extinguished and the port wardens in examination found no bombs on board.

German Steamers Steal Away From Norwegian Ports

London, July 12.—A Christiania despatch to the Daily Mail says that twenty-four German steamers, which took refuge in Norwegian ports since the beginning of the war, have left these ports during the past few days, for an unknown destination.

German Evacuate Last Trenches Taken From the Russians

Petrograd, July 11.—On front of the Vistula, the Germans, on the night of July 9 evacuated the last trenches which they had from us, covering the evacuation with a hurricane of fire.

Russia's Defeat Archduke Ferdinand Helps the Situation

But Does Not Warrant Jubilation Says Correspondent

THE ENEMY HOLDS A Thousand Mile Front and His Loss is Not Serious

London, July 12.—While the defeat of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand undoubtedly ameliorates the situation in the Lublin theatre, says the Times' Petrograd correspondent, a warning note is sounded in military circles against premature jubilation.

It is pointed out that the enemy holds a thousand mile front, wherefore his failure in a section of forty miles can be regarded only as a fact of isolated importance.

The Archduke's defeat followed the exhaustion of his final reserve which he threw into the fray in the Valley of Bystritzka, hoping thereby to paralyze the Russian success at Urzendorf and north of Wokolacz and to smash the Russians operating on both banks of the Bystritzka.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, July 10.—In South West Africa the surrendered force comprises 204 officers, and 3166 men; 37 field guns and 20 machine guns were also captured.

General French reports the enemy counter attacks on trenches recently captured, were successively stopped by French and British artillery. The enemy have now fallen back along the Canal, thus extending our gains. The enemy losses were severe.

FRENCH

Paris, July 11.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office last night:—"Belgian troops repulsed last night an attack on a point of support on the right bank of the Yser, an important strategic point. A sudden attack by us has made us master in Champagne of a German lookout post, the occupants of which were killed or dispersed."

In the region of the Meuse the bombardment of the enemy was directed against Salpigny. An inventory of material taken by us at Fontenelle establishes the fact that the enemy left in our hands one cannon, four machine guns, two bomb throwers, a great number of rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, oxygen apparatus, designed as a protection against gases, and a depot of grenades and cartridges of different types.

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The Death Of Archbishop Quigley

Rochester, N.Y., July 11.—Catholic Archbishop Quigley of Chicago died last night.

RUSSIANS BALK GERMAN PLANS FOR BIG OFFENSIVE IN THE WEST

Crown Prince's Efforts Slack Off--Germany Returning Troops to East Front--Italians Make Good Progress in the Mountains Around Trieste

London, July 11.—The check which the Russians have imposed in Southern Poland, and the additional strain which it has placed on General Von Mackensen's army to the right, has postponed, it is believed, in military circles here the threatened German offensive on the west, and there is now a possibility of the Allies being the first to take the offensive.

In support of this it is pointed out that the attacks by the German Crown Prince's army in Woevre, which the German press announced were the commencement of a general move forward have ceased. What fighting that is now going on along the western front consists of artillery engagements and a few isolated attacks and counter attacks by infantry which makes little or no difference in the positions of the opposing forces.

The British, according to a French report, repulsed a German attack. German reports, however, referring to this British attack says it was repulsed with considerable loss.

Reports from neutral sources are to the effect that to make good their efforts against the Russians, the Germans are moving troops, which were intended for the western front, to the eastern front. To a certain extent this seems confirmed by a statement in a Russian official report that reinforcements have reached Archduke Joseph Ferdinand and that General von Mackensen has also commenced the offensive, which, however, broke down under Russian fire. While military critics are still undecided whether the Russians will make a stand on their present lines or fall back on the Bug river, thus abandoning the fortresses of Invangorod and Warsaw, they have agreed that counter attack which they have delivered has postponed, for a time, at least, the necessity for any further retirement.

There is no confirmation of the reported Italian victory at Corso plateau, but despatches from Rome say the Italian troops are making good progress on the work of capturing the mountains around Trieste which they hope to take before commencing an advance on the city itself, thus avoiding bombardment of the town which is largely inhabited by their compatriots.

CANADIANS RUSH TO ARMS

Borden Lands Soldiers 75,000 Men Are Training

New York, July 5.—Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada, who sailed for England during last week, will be gone about six weeks.

Sir Robert has a keen sense of humor and is thoroughly satisfied with the way the war is progressing for the allies.

Just before he answered a few questions Sir Robert gave to the newspaper men the following statement:—"During the war there has been very close co-operation between the British and Canadian governments in respect of all matters relating to the war and touching the common interests of the Empire. This co-operation has involved incessant correspondence both by cable and by letter with the Colonial Secretary and with Sir George Perley, the Acting High Commissioner of Canada in London."

"It is considered that co-operation between the two governments can be rendered more effective and the common interests more thoroughly safeguarded if certain important questions could be discussed at a personal interview. This is the chief reason for my approaching visit to London."

In answer to the question concerning ammunition factories in Canada, Sir Robert replied:—"Ammunition factories? You can say that the industries of Canada have applied themselves to the work of turning out munitions of war with great resourcefulness and pronounced success."

"As for volunteers in the war, we have sent 75,000 so far, and you know what kind of a record they have made. We have about 75,000 more, organized and in training. The men are coming in to volunteer faster than we are able to train, arm and equip them."

"According to despatches, the Germans says they are the best fighters they have encountered in the war," was suggested.

Sir Robert smiled. "They are of a splendid type," he said, with evident pride. "I asked the chief of staff about one regiment I reviewed lately in Ottawa."

"I have never seen anything better than this regiment," he replied. "As a matter of fact," he went on, "I think every regiment the best until I see the next."

Men of Age for Military Service In United Kingdom

An analysis of the latest census returns shows that there are about 8,100,000 men in the United Kingdom between the ages of eighteen and forty says the London Daily Express.

This total is made up as follows:--

Table with columns for Age and number of men. Includes sub-totals for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

Warning Sent To British Ships By Secy. Daniels

Washington, July 12.—Warning to look out for bombs concealed in their holds was flashed last night from the naval wireless towers at Arlington to two ships at sea which sailed from New Orleans, July 9. Both vessels are British steamers, the Hothel Head and Baron Napier and cleared with a cargo of mules for the British army.

Fierce Struggle On Krasnik Line

Berlin, July 12.—A despatch from Vienna indicates that the fiercest struggle is in progress along the Krasnik line. The Russians have brought forward strong reinforcements, probably from the interior and are making repeated heavy attacks.

Deadlier Gases Used Against Russia

London, July 12.—The Red Cross Society learns that the gases which the Germans are now employing on the Russian front are denser, deadlier and quicker in their action than heretofore, says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

Why Italy Loves Nation's Soldier

The Italian soldier is not only severely drilled, but he is also expected to perform a good many duties not usually regarded as falling within the requirements of military service. It is considered incumbent on every man wearing the king's uniform to give aid whenever and wherever it may be needed for the protection of life and property, against crime, accident or disaster, and whenever a calamity befalls—such as the recent earthquake—the first move is always to send troops to assist the suffering. This is one reason why Italy regards her army with affection as her protection at home as well as her defender against foreign aggression.

Police Court

Before Mr. Morris, K.C.

A loose and disorderly person was fined \$2.00 or 7 days.

Four young men from the East End on the last half holiday filled up with booze and agreed to disagree, with the result that a free street fight resulted. They were fined \$2.00 each. This "survival of the fittest," resulting from the Dutch courage from an overdose of liquor produces, is one of the things which Mr. Morris very properly considers entirely out of keeping with 20 century methods; and this free fight business must be stopped.

Albert Noseworthy, an orphan lad, was charged with a breach of the 3 section of the Municipal Act, which provides that every driver of a horse within the city limits must be over 18 years. Noseworthy is only 15, but he is an anxious boy to make a living, and has a brother with the volunteers; consequently the Court let him go, but fined his employer, Mr. Edward Spurrell, tailor, \$5.00 for breaking a necessary law, which is intended for the protection of the public.

A Topsail Road farmer, drunk while in charge of a horse was fined \$12.00 or 7 days.

Richard Barron, a stoker, who is charged with deserting H.M.S. Niobe, at Halifax on Feb. last, and who was arrested under warrant, was remanded for 8 days.

A Harbor Gracian also contributed \$1.00. He found the city ardent too strong for his constitution.

The case against Cecil Dawe, 14 year old laborer, New Gower St., who is charged with the larceny of \$100.00 from his father on the 9th inst. is still pending.

A girl from St. Mary's Bay who seems to be an incorrigible character, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months in default of a \$50.00 bond.

A postponed case in which John Diamond, a carman was before the Magistrate at the instance of the S.P.C.A. was dismissed.

Mr. Long, the owner of the herring barrels at Harvey & Co's, gave evidence that all the barrels were short filled and lacked pickle. The weight in the nine barrels of herring did not exceed a reasonable load.

Mr. L. E. Emerson appeared for Diamond and Mr. Fox for the Society.

SHIPPING

S.S. Prospero left Fogo at 11.35 a.m. and is due tomorrow night.

S.S. Portia is in port and is sailing for western ports at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

3,000,000 Make War Supplies

Another Million Wanted To Help the British Win The Conflict

London, July 5.—A rough census of war workers has revealed that approximately three million are employed, directly or indirectly, in furnishing supplies for the British army and navy and for the other allies. Of these, more than a million are engaged in shipbuilding, engineering, and the making of munitions. It is estimated that fully another million can be employed on this work and it is proposed to provide the necessary plant for this number at least.

The advisers of the government are of the opinion that if trade union objections can be overcome, not much difficulty will be experienced in obtaining this extra million of workers. On this assumption the government is content to rely on voluntary labor for the present, but if it should be found that, after a reasonable period, their hopes are not fully realized, the government will take any action necessary to recruit the full complement.

Once the plans is mobilized, it is intended to employ it to the fullest capacity; and labor must be found for this purpose, regardless of opposition from any quarter.

Trade union leaders concerned are now in doubt regarding the intentions of the government, and they are trying to smooth over the difficulties in order to avoid compulsion.

Education in Russia

In 1877, there were, according to Professor Vinogradoff, but some 10,000 provincial schools in Russia. They had increased to 28,000 in 1911, while in the large centers such as Moscow universal education has already been reached. It is also true that the Duma has worked out a definite scheme for a network of schools for the agricultural provinces of the empire. Much credit, as is deserved, has been given to the work of the zemstvos, and the local governors in this field; but their work and all the work for education, it must in justice be said, has been done with the hearty co-operation of the Emperor, and could not have been done without it.

While at the beginning of the present reign there were but 50 in every 1,000 in Russia who could read and write, the latest authoritative information (1908), as given by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, shows a marked gain, 211 out of every 1,000 being able to read and write. This advance has been secured in spite of unusual difficulties. It must be remembered that the territory of Russia covers one-seventh of the earth's entire land surface. It is not easy to organize school districts in a country of swamps, so thinly populated than in many places human habitations are 20 miles apart, with no railroad connections and poor highways.

A mouse scares a woman almost as badly as a milliner's bill scares a man.