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HEAVY FIGHTING NOW IN THE BALTIC PROVINCES, THE TIDE OF BATTLE SWINGS BACK AND FORTH.

Fortifications at Toutvent Farm Are Reduced to Masses of Debris 170th Baden Regiment Annihilated By French Artillery---Four Hundred Persons Also Destroyed

Paris, June 14.—When the French troops captured the important position before Farm Toutvent, writes the official eye-witness of the French battle-front, they found nothing remaining of the formidable fortifications installed there, but masses of debris, so steadily had our artillery been.

Continuing the writes says the position was held by 170th Baden Regiment, 1000 men, not one of whom escaped death or capture. Two other companies of 200 men each in reserve also were almost destroyed.

FIRE IN DUNROBIN CASTLE

London, June 14.—Dunrobin Castle, the Highland residence of the Duke of Sutherland has been partially destroyed by fire.

BRITISH STEAMER STRIKES A MINE IN WHITE SEA

London, June 14.—The British steamer Arndale, 3583 tons, sunk as result of striking a mine in the White Sea.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, June 12.—The French Government report a considerable quantity of guns and ammunition captured at Neuville. At Hebuterne, where a further 130 prisoners have been captured, a mile and a quarter of the German line has been pierced to a depth of one kilometre, and a counter-attack repulsed.

The Russian Government report continued pressure upon the enemy on the right of the Dniester, many prisoners and quick-firing guns being captured. Enemy attacks near Galicz were repulsed.

The Italian Government report the failure of a hostile encircling movement near Montenero. The town of Gradisca is now completely occupied.

FRENCH.

Paris, June 13.—The following official was issued by the War Office last night:

"In the region to the north of Arras there has been an artillery engagement particularly violent on the plateau of Lorette. The enemy in that sector between Aix-Noulette and Ecourt has sought by continuous bombardment to impede the organization of these positions which we have gained. Our artillery replies against the trenches and batteries of the Germans."

British Schooner Empress Torpedoed

Plymouth, June 13.—The British schooner Empress was sunk by the German submarine U-25.

Capt. Smith says that one of the officers told him that he disapproved of submarine attacks on merchantmen, but unless submarine commanders carried out orders they would be shot.

The officer added that submarine warfare such as the Germans engaged in was useless to them. "Why," Capt. Smith says the German officer asked him, "do not the big ships come out and fight?"

Turkish Cruiser Midullu Damaged Near Bosphorus

Petrograd, June 13.—The Turkish cruiser Midullu, formerly the German cruiser Breslau, was damaged, just how severely is not known, in an artillery duel with a Russian torpedo destroyer near the Bosphorus, on Friday night.

TRIESTE PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES.

Rome, June 14.—The Governor of Trieste has been transferred his residence to Adelsberg, and the Chamber of Commerce has been transferred to Vienna and the Trieste Treasury has been sent to Ljubiana.

SUBMARINE CAPTURES TWO DANISH SCHOONERS

London, June 14.—Two Danish schooners, Katrine and Cocos Merstal, were stopped to-day by a submarine. The crew of the Cocos Merstal was sent aboard the Katrine and the former vessel was then set on fire. The Katrine has arrived at Firth of Forth, Scotland.

GERMAN LINE FORCED BACK BY BELGIANS

London, June 14.—The German line near Westende, in the region to the Northeast of Nieupoort, Mannekenvierde and Schoore (all in Belgium) has been driven back by strong Belgian attacks in the past few days.

Germans Take Belgian Trenches at Dixmude

After Fierce Artillery Bombardment and Use of Gas---British Reinforcement Pursue Vigorous Counter-Attack and Drive Them Back

London, June 12.—A telegram to the Daily Mail from Northern France says: "Taking advantage of a north-easterly wind the Germans with the aid of gas on Wednesday night, vigorously attacked the Belgians at Dixmude. The Germans began with heavy artillery fire, and then used their poisonous gas. They took by surprise the Belgian advance posts at Dixmude capturing three or four lines of trenches. Large reinforcements, including a British regiment, were brought up on Thursday, and at daybreak a vigorous counter-attack was made. The British charged with great valor, and the Germans were driven back over the Yser and compelled to take up a less favorable position. In Dixmude fierce fighting continues. The town is held half by Germans and half by the Allies."

Big German Effort on San River Against Russians

Movement Resembles That on Dniester But Is On Greater Scale

Continue Attack on Russian Centre---Big Offensive Expected in the West---Italians Continue Progress

London, June 14.—Both in the Baltic Provinces and along the Dniester River heavy fighting continues between Russians, Austrians and Germans without however any very material change in the situation a movement forward and backward in the battle lines of the Baltic Provinces is almost continual. Each side has at various times held the advantage.

In Galicia the scene of fighting has changed. The Germans, hauled in their effort to reach Lemburgy from the South, have commenced to attack the Russians on the River San, North of Przemysl and along the Dniester in Southeastern Galicia. In their report to-night they claim to have been successful in both sections.

The movement in the Southwest resembles that which failed further on a wider scale. The right wing of the Austro-German army is only 20 miles from the Roumanian frontier, while its left wing reaches as far as Halicz, where many attacks have been delivered against the bridge head.

The centre operations is Kolomea, from which point the main attacks which have carried the Germanic allies across the Dniester in several places has been launched. Simultaneously the Germans are proceeding with the attack on the Russian centre at Rawka River, West of Warsaw, where they have also been successful, according to their report. In the Western zone artillery engagements are in progress from the Dniester and Zlawa.

the sea to the Woevre, even beyond that district, with here and there infantry fighting. The French attempted to force the Germans at some points, out of their strongly entrenched positions, and the Germans have been endeavoring to recover lost ground. A big German offensive was predicted several days ago, but so far, it has not materialized, although it is still expected.

With Montefalcone and Gradisca in their hands, the Italians have begun to attack Gorizia, further up the Isonzo River, one of the Austrians' most strongly fortified positions. The Italians have already cut communication North and South of the town, so that it now depends entirely on a difficult mountain road to the Eastward.

GERMAN PAPERS DISCUSS AMERICAN NOTE---PRESS HOLDS DIVIDED OPINION

Generally Recognized as Friendly --- Germany's First Humanitarian Duty is to Protect Her Soldiers from American Ammunition, says the Zeitung---Berlin Papers Cannot Understand Why Bryan Resigned In View of the Friendly Character of Note

Berlin, June 14.—Berlin morning papers generally comment more or less extensively on the American Note, while there is a general disposition to recognize the friendly tone of the Note and the fact that it makes further negotiation possible. The Press is divided into two parties, one of which appears disposed to enter into negotiations, looking for compromise as a new basis, while the other, by implication expressly rejects any departure from the course heretofore followed.

Among the representatives of the latter idea is Tagliche Rundschau, which declares, while the Note seeks

a way to compromise, it seeks it along lines, which must result in disadvantage to Germany.

The Morgenpost says the Note is filled with tones of heartiness and friendliness and seeks to open a smooth way for further negotiations. The offer to mediate between Germany and Britain will unquestionably be accepted by the German Government, and if mediation fails it will be Britain's fault.

The Zeitung finds the arguments contained in the American Note quite unconvincing. The Note, it says, tries to meet Germany's well considered arguments with an appeal to

humanitarian duties, whereas Germany's first humanitarian duty is to protect her soldiers from American ammunition shipments.

The official viewpoint can probably be correctly appraised only after conferences of the Imperial Chancellor, Foreign Secretary and representatives of the army and navy General Staff. The Emperor, it is believed, will speak the final word. It is understood these conferences will begin immediately. Berlin newspapers generally profess inability to understand the motives prompting Bryan to retire from the post of Secretary of State in view of the friendly character of the Note.

Serbia Defends Her Albanian Incursion

Nish, Serbia, June 13.—The Serbian Press Bureau issued a statement to-day, defending the incursion of Serbian troops into Albania, concluding as follows: "Serbia realizes Albanian question will be definitely settled by Europe, but she is also conscious of the fact that measures such as she is now taking are as much in the interest of the

Great Powers as of her own. The reasons for the present expedition, given in the statement, are that Albania has been a hotbed of Austro-Turkish intrigue, resulting in Albanian raids on Serbia realized long since that its fighting front against Austria would include the entire Albanian front. The statement says that Serbia during the Balkan War reached the open sea through Albania, only to be forced to relinquish this territory through Austrian influence."

Submarines Get Trawler and Barques

London, June 12.—The British trawler, James Leyman was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea. The crew was landed. On Sunday the British barque, Crown of India, 2,056 tons, coal laden, and the Norwegian barque Bell Glad, timber laden, were sunk by a German submarine off Milford Haven. The crews were saved.

LLOYD GEORGE COMPLETES HIS MINISTRY

London, June 14.—Lloyd George completing the organization of his Munitions Ministry has appointed Leonard Llewlyn, Director of Materials, Mr. West of Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Shipbuilders, Director of Metals, and Sir Guy Granet Director of Railways and Transports.

Italian Spirit Fired By Memories Of Fifty Years Ago

Rome, June 13.—An official Note issued to-day, sums up the first offensive movement of the army as follows: "In the Trentino zone our forces went resolutely forward, correcting at least a part of the strategical inconveniences of the unfavorable frontier, such as were imposed upon us after the campaign of 1856. Our mounted troops occupied ravines and summits, the names of which recall unforgettable exploits by brave combatants in Trentino half a century ago. Powerful artillery crowns the summits of the plateaus, from where operations more vast can be carried out later. It is battering effectively the forts of the enemy considered up to the present time to be almost impregnable. Already it has demolished some of them, in Upper Cadore. Recollections of Fortunato and Calvi are evoked by the occupation of Carina and other important points. Thus, not only are closed all routes of invasion by the enemy, but gradually there is being opened the way to offensive action as soon as this is regarded opportune. In Carnia zone, Alpine troops are solidly established on important defiles, holding them against repeated counter-attacks by the enemy. In eastern Friule zone our advance forces are developing greater contact with the enemy, progressively overcoming obstacles not to be despised."

Foreign Office Authorized Statement Respecting Cotton

London, June 13.—The Foreign Office has authorized the following statement concerning cargoes of cotton aboard vessels stopped by British marine authorities: "In all cases where the claimant has been able to prove their ownership of this cotton, an advance of ten per cent. has been paid on account. £59,000 sterling has been paid in this manner. It is hoped that a further £100,000 will be paid on Monday or Tuesday. All claimants are requested to furnish documents, showing ownership. They have been told that the British Government is willing and anxious to effect immediate settlement."

Further Advance By the French

Paris, June 13.—The capture of the Germans of the railway station leading to the town of Souchez, eight miles from Arras, was announced in the French official statement issued this afternoon.

Submarine Sinks St. John Steamer

Liverpool, June 12.—The British steamer Leuctra was torpedoed and sunk off Yarmouth to-day. The crew were rescued. The Leuctra was engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. She was 3,025 tons and owned by Thomson and Co., of St. John, New Brunswick.

Greece Favors Venizelos' Party

London, June 13.—An Athens despatch says, "Demonstrations in connection with the elections on June 14, were renewed on Saturday night. A crowd paraded the streets, acclaiming M Venizelos. The triumph of the ex-Premier's party is regarded as certain."

BIG STRIKE IN CHICAGO

Chicago, June 14.—Street-Car strike on. Fourteen thousand employees out.

Gave Safe Convoy To Wilson Representative

New York, June 14.—The Tribune says, Great Britain made certain by a convoy of destroyers, that Col. F. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, wouldn't be molested on his way out of the war zone and his arrival here yesterday on the American liner St. Paul was likewise safeguarded by Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port.

It was said that these "precautions were due to the fact that Col. House bore an important message for Pres. Wilson from London, and the British Foreign Office was determined they should not go astray through German undersea interference."

Italian Airmen Destroy Arsenal

Rome, June 13.—The arsenal of the Austro-Hungarian naval station at Pola has been almost entirely destroyed by bombs dropped from an Italian airship.

According to the Messagero there were at the time in the arsenal port ten warships, including one battleship, two cruisers and several submarines. Some of these vessels are supposed to be damaged.

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