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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## BIG BATTLE RAGING IN GALICIA--HAS NOT YET BEEN DECIDED

### BATTLESHIPS LOST IN DARDANELLES

Battleships	Date	Tons
*Irresistible	Mar. 19	15,000
*Ocean	Mar. 19	12,950
*Bouvet (Fr.)	Mar. 19	12,007
*Goliath	May 13	12,950
*Triumph	May 25	11,800
*Majestic	May 27	14,900

\*Mined. †Torpedoed.

One British submarine, two French submarines and several dispatch boats and other small craft are also known to have been sunk, while others of the great warships have been so badly battered that they have been forced to withdraw for extensive repairs.

## "SIMPLY TO THY CROSS I CLING"

### Wounded Soldier Crawled to the Foot of Cross and Died, A Cobourg Man Writes

Sergeant Kenneth Haig, who went to the front with the B. C. Horse, writing to his parents at Cobourg says:

For four days we were in a hell upon earth when things were at the worst. Our battalion was in the front line when it started, but our company was the reserve and we were subject to some awful shell fire all the time. When the battle started just about 6 p.m. we were sent soon to help the Highland Brigade. It was a wild fight. German heavy shells were bursting all over and their fiendish gas was polluting the air.

The worst of all was when our platoon, headed by our major, charged across the hill to help the Eighth Battalion. We were in a single line and had about 600 yards before we could get cover. The Germans saw it and gave us machine guns and shrapnel. I imagine the machine guns were firing high, but the shrapnel crashed right over our heads. How any of us escaped is beyond me. But most of us gained the cover.

**A Nerve-trying Exploit.**  
Everyone who survived that will always shudder when he thinks of it. The same day about fourteen of us were sent out to watch about five hundred yards of open space between two positions. We crawled out and got in the desired position. My bones were skinned. In fact we had to keep right on the ground like snails crawling, for had they seen us a few shells would have told the tale. We had a field of mustard to go through, which was the only thing that made our advance possible at all. We at last got to a place where we could see everything going on and stayed until dark unseen and every one of us safe. The Germans certainly did not know how things were or they would have come ahead at that place and outflanked the 8th. Of course we could have delayed them a little, but an afraid if they had come it would have gone hard with our little gang.

**Died at Foot of Cross.**  
We saw the Germans come up in hordes, but every time they were repulsed. It was no fun keeping from shooting at them either. I cannot forget one sight I saw as we were going down a road. Four of us made a stretcher out of blankets and boards and were taking a poor Scotie down badly cut up. Poor chaps were lying all over the road, where they had fallen in all shapes. At a corner was a shrine and in it I saw the most touching scene I ever saw. One poor fellow, wounded, had crawled in, and at the foot of the crucifix had died. It touched me right to the heart. No one could imagine a picture more fitting to the words, "Simply to thy Cross I cling."

### Secretary Bryan Resigns Position

Washington, June 8.—Secretary of State Bryan, late to-day, submitted his resignation to President Wilson. It was accepted. Officials let it be known that the Secretary had determined to leave the Cabinet because of his desire not to embarrass the President by opposition to the policy of the administration as to the present foreign situation. The utmost good feeling between the President and Secretary Bryan prevailed.

While Bryan's attitude towards the situation which has arisen between the States and Germany is not definitely known, it is generally believed that he favored a Note of a character which, under no circumstances, would involve the States in grave complications.

Bryan's resignation will take place to-morrow, June 9th. Robert Lansing, Counsel of the State Department, automatically will become Acting Secretary of State. In official circles the belief is generally expressed that Lansing will be appointed to the office ad interim.

### Lansing is said to be in entire accord with the President's views, on the nation's foreign policy.

### British Govt. Considers Insurance Against Air Raids

London, June 8.—Premier Asquith announced in the Commons to-day that the British Government was considering the initiation of a national insurance scheme to cover losses inflicted by German aircraft.

### Trawler Pentland Sunk in North Sea

Hull, June 8.—The trawler Pentland has been sunk in the North Sea. The crew were saved.

S. S. Beothic leaves North Sydney to-day with a load of coal for Job Bros. and Co's.

## GERMANS PUSHING RUSSIANS BACK

### Between Kolomea and Kalusz---Russians Preparing to Come Back, Counter Attack on Lower San

### Russian Position Not Dangerous---British Quiet on Western Front---The French Gain Ground North of Arras---Censorship Screens Italian Doings---Three Norwegian Steamers Sunk by German Submarines

London, June 9.—The big battle in Galicia has not yet reached a decision. The Austro-Germans have crossed the Dneister, south of Lemberg and have assumed the offensive. Further south, according to an Austrian official report they have succeeded in pushing back the Russians between Kolomea and Kalusz, in Eastern Galicia.

This operation is necessary before the Teutonic Allies can continue their advance toward Lemberg, as Russian attacks in the region of Kolomea are beginning to look dangerous, after the Russians had, as reported from Petrograd last week, inflicted a rather severe defeat on the Austrians in this district.

British and Russian military opinion is that the Austro-Germans after their big effort, which regained for them the greater part of Galicia, have about exhausted themselves. The view is expressed that they will soon have to secure and fortify their line which they have, or they cannot withstand the Russian counter offensive which has already made itself felt on the Lower San.

If the Russian position is really dangerous these authorities say the

Allies would long ago have taken the offensive in the West to relieve the pressure in the Eastern front. True, the French have been attacking a number of points between Rheims and the district North of Arras, and have in some cases been successful in gaining ground, but the British remaining quiet, it can hardly be said the general offensive in the West has begun.

The French are considered to have been successful in what they have undertaken North of Arras. They have gained additional ground North of the Aisne, repulsed four German counter attacks and extended their previous gains.

On the other hand the Germans claim to have repulsed some French attacks North of Arras, and to the North of Soissons the scene of the Germans' last important victory in West. The British report all quiet on their front, but to the Zeppelin brought down yesterday by Sub-Lieutenant Warneford, for which he to-day was awarded the Victoria Cross. They claim to have added two German aeroplanes, as an offset to the destruction, reported by Germans, of an allied aeroplane near Douai. Operations on the Italo-Austrian

frontier are pretty well screened by censorship. There indications, however, that a big battle is imminent. It has not already begun, along the Isonzo River, where the Italians apparently have decided to launch their principal attacks. Italian cavalry has already crossed the river at one point. It is reported from Geneva to-day, although there is no confirmation, that they have pierced the Austrian line. There are also reports that the Allies again have taken the offensive on Gallipoli Peninsula and have decisively defeated the Turks, but this likewise lacks confirmation.

German submarines continue their activities. Among the latest victims were three Norwegian vessels, the steamers Trudvang and Clitterland with iron ore and lumber respectively for British ports and the barque Superb with grain from South America for Queenstown. Others sunk were the Belgian steamer Menapius with a loss of seventeen lives and the trawler Pentland.

Roumania, according to a German report declined the first offer of the Entente Allies to join them. Bulgaria is now in agreement with Roumania and is said to be willing to take any action that country decides upon.

were all repulsed.

Our attack to the south-east of Hebuterne is a complete success. We carried in an assault the two German lines of trenches and the Tont Veit farm, making 400 non-wounded prisoners, including 7 officers, and taking quick-firers, the number of which is still unknown. Several hundreds of enemy corpses are lying on the ground. The Germans only delivered one counter-attack, which was immediately checked.

To the north of the Aisne the enemy multiplied desperate efforts with the view to recapture the two lines of trenches that we took from him yesterday. After receiving reinforcements by automobiles from a distance of 80 kilometres, the enemy counter-attacked furiously, but was completely repulsed; 2,000 German dead are lying on the ground. We made 250 prisoners, including one artillery officer and 28 sub-officers. We captured 16 quick-firers, and numerous others are under the debris. We destroyed by melinite three 77-guns, which had fallen in our hands yesterday. They were down behind the second German trench which we captured. They could not have been brought up to our lines owing to violent artillery fire.

Between Soissons and Rheims we made several local attacks and drove the enemy back for a hundred yards in the wood to the south of Ile au Bois. In Champagne, near Mesnil, troops brought by the Germans from their second to their first line, probably expecting an attack, were dispersed by our artillery. At Vanquois for revenge we squirted burning liquid on the enemy's trenches, who replied by heavy artillery fire.

### ITALIAN.

Rome, June 8.—Our troops are advancing on important positions beyond the frontier, meeting with slight resistance.

On the front of Isonzo de Caporetto to the sea we are in contact with the enemy protected by artillery. We have established bridge headings on several points of the passage. In

the higher valley of the Caporetto our troops are continuing the fight, and still maintain their positions against the enemy who is hidden on a high plateau. We are installed on both sides of the River, seriously menacing Tolmino. On the lower Isonzo we have thrown a bridge in front of the enemy. Our troops having crossed the river are now fortifying the positions to obtain on the Isonzo, as on all the rest of the front, liberty of action for future operations.

### Lieut. Warneford Gets Victoria Cross

London, June 8.—King George has sent the following telegram to Lieut. Warneford:—

"I most heartily congratulate you upon your splendid achievement yesterday, in which you, single-handed, destroyed an enemy Zeppelin. I have much pleasure in conferring on you the Victoria Cross, for this gallant act."

### Bruce's Passengers

The Bruce arrived at Port aux Basques at 6.25 a.m. to-day with the following passengers:—G. V. Bishop, Miss L. Gardner, Lieut. F. Millor, G. Glennie, W. J. Newmarch, D. A. Kinson, H. L. Harding, H. J. Clark, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Geo. Cobb, F. W. Benard, Miss S. Allan, J. A. Miles, D. MacKay, L. F. Huebsch, Miss Thistle, Mrs. Ed. Pike, Miss H. H. McKay, His Lordship Bishop Power, F. Moore, C. Ballard, H. B. Curtis.

A Kyle's express with a large mail is due this afternoon.

A number of passengers left by this morning's train to connect with the Glencoe at Placentia.

Two children who came from the school for the blind at Halifax by the Stephano, went to their homes by this morning's train.

## MAJOR GUTHRIE'S EXPERIENCES

### Graphic Account of Events on the Battlefield---German Tricks Foiled

Fighting for three days and three nights without food or sleep, then having one issue of rations given them from British stores, and going through the same experiences for three days and three nights more; then a day and a night to rest back from the line, only to be brought up again to spend days under shell fire, to dig themselves in and await an attack by the Germans, is an unvarnished outline of the experiences which Major Percy A. Guthrie, Fredericton, who was promoted on the battle field to the post of commanding officer of the 10th Canadian Battalion, relates in the letter received by his wife. "The soles of my boots are red with blood, and I am haunted by the terrible scenes and wake up at night imagining I hear the awful groans and cries of the wounded and dying," he wrote, as he described his thrilling experiences, including having his cap pierced by a German bullet and being knocked out for four or five hours by the gases of one of the German poison-filled shells. He tells of the almost superhuman struggle which the Canadians put up around Ypres and Langemarck in their successful effort to hold the British line in the latter days of April. There is one incident Major Guthrie describes: "We took cover from the hail of lead in an old gun emplacement, and the Germans, thinking we had gone into the battery they had been looking for opened up on us and gave us about 200 shells. Knowing that we were fooling the Germans and wasting their ammunition we lay close, while our battery, not being disturbed, pounded away. After a time we saw an old man run out of a hedge and stand about 100 yards back of the battery and point in that direction. No German shells dropped while he was there. It was exactly 6.30 p.m. I got his game and covered him with my rifle and brought him in. He was very frightened. We kept him until dusk and took him with us when we

went to report to General Turner, where we turned him over with a statement. What happened to him can be guessed at. Just about 15 minutes after he had pointed to the guns shells dropped all around our battery. This gives an idea of the completeness of the German spy system."

Here is another interesting extract: "Our position (at a certain time) was in an open piece of ground, and we were just in time, for coming over the hill in company formation marched a battalion of Prussian Guards, and I was to see my first German trickery. I was at first non-plussed at the idea of a whole battalion marching in such a formation into an enemy's country, and this was what they had intended. I shouted for them to stop, but they paid no heed. I then ordered my men to fire, at the same time Major Odium of the 7th gave the same order. They broke and took cover, but did not fire back. Then a number of them arose, holding up their hands and shouting 'We surrender.' We did not fire. They shouted they were French and not to shoot. I shouted to lay down arms, but they did not. Then someone went out towards them from the 7th to see who they were. Three fired at him and down he went. We opened up. They first advanced and then turned back to a trench on the west of the hill. Their ruse was to march down as friendly troops and occupy this open strip and in that way force a wedge through our lines. Our prompt arrival put the kibosh on this. After getting behind their trenches they gave us a good rattle of fire, but just then our artillery got wise and placed a few shells in their trenches, which kept them still for practically the rest of the day."

Major Guthrie led his battalion and the remnants of the 7th battalion, too, in one of the most daring and successful charges of the whole engagement, and which resulted in their driving the Germans back from a strong position.

### PALTRY QUIBBLING AT WESTMINSTER

Secretaries Juggle With Salaries—The Commons Criticize

### DIVISION OF SPOILS

Asserted Lardham—Secretary Simon Defends Arrangement

London, June 8.—The project of pooling salaries, recently agreed on, which makes a secretary's yearly income about \$21,000, instead of some receiving \$25,000 and other \$10,000 or less, was sharply criticized in the Commons during considerable of the vote for the salary of the Minister of Munitions.

Datzel, a Unionist, took the stand that if the secretaries thus distributed their pay, they were altering amounts fixed by parliament without the consent of parliament.

Lardham (?) Liberal, took a similar view, saying it was a question of the division of spoils, to which he strongly objected.

Home Secretary Simon defended the arrangement, saying that, as in every respect it was a domestic agreement among the men concerned, he thought it was insidious to enquire into the matter.

Premier Asquith said he had listened to such discussion with surprise and pain. The only question before the House was whether the new Mini-

ster of Munitions was to receive a salary of \$25,000. If the Commons was to pry into how this money should be spent, it would mean an end of the deceacies of public life. The Premier for one denied the right of the House to discuss the matter. The Speaker ruled that the matter could be discussed, but he questioned the good taste of such procedure.

"For God's sake let us quit this and be Britons," exclaimed Kellaway (Liberal), whereupon the House agreed to the salary stipulation.

A motion was made by Pringle, Liberal, that the House adopt an amendment limiting the powers of the new Ministry of Munitions to those already conferred by statute or otherwise, on any government department or authority. This meets the objection that Lloyd George would, in his new field, have unlimited power. The House then went into Committee, eventually passing the Bill.

### The Bank Fishery

The catch landed and afloat by the western banking fleet to date is calculated at almost 20,000 quintals over last year, when the spring fishery was about the average. Without exception every banker has secured a good fare, and some have landed what would be considered a fair voyage for the season. If present conditions continue and early caplin baitings are procured, in all probability the total catch will exceed last year's by many thousands of quintals.

To-day, June 9th, is the anniversary of the big fire of 1846, also that of the Labrador gale of thirty years ago.