

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

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AUSTRO-GERMANS GIVE THE RUSSIANS NO REST--CZAR'S FORCES ARE STILL RETREATING

Severe Fighting All Along the Eastern Front Except in Central Poland--Military Critics All Contend That Little Prospect German Offensive on Any Big Scale While This Drive Is On--Crown Prince's Effort to Reach Verdun Has Been Very Costly--Roumania Still Remains Neutral

London, July 17.—The Austro-German armies, which now appear to be working in perfect concert as a result of German organization, are giving the Russians very little rest or time to reorganize themselves after their retreat from Galicia.

Simultaneously with the German effort to reach Warsaw or the Russian lines serving that fortress, from the north, the Austrians have attacked along the Dniester and have succeeded in crossing the river at several points. General von Mackenzen's army, which doubtless has been waiting for Field Marshal von Hindenburg to move north, has also come to life again.

Fighting has been resumed in Southern Poland, in fact there is fighting of more or less severity all along the Russian front, except in Central Poland, where the Russians hold such strong positions that in the opinion of military men, it would be impossible to break through.

The Germans claim to have made further progress with their northern operations, but with the Russians retreating it is not likely that the main combined operations are the most gigantic yet undertaken, the aim being, according to military experts, to squeeze the Russians out of Warsaw and the great slice of country which they hold north, south, east and west of that city, and at the same time attempt the invasion of Bessarabia.

So long as these efforts to crush Russia or to break her power of offensive continue, there is little possibility, so military writers say, of the Germans attempting any important movement in the West, for it is believed the Austro-Germans will for a long time require all their available troops in the East.

Four German army corps composed of Pomeranians and men from Schleswig are said to have left Thorn to reinforce General Von Hindenburg. The German Crown Prince did not try to break through the French lines at Argonne, but it is the opinion of military experts that his intention was simply to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

A German official statement claims one result of this offensive was the capture of seven thousand French soldiers in three weeks. On the other hand, however, the French claim to have regained most of the ground which they had been forced to give up and which they state did not exceed four hundred yards in depth. British critics describe the effort of the Crown Prince as a costly and but partially successful advance followed by a counter offensive, which definitely checked his progress.

Fighting is now in progress on the Lorraine frontier and at Artois, where the French continue the attempt to capture Souchez.

Further progress, unofficially reported from Athens, has been made by the Allies on Gallipoli Peninsula and Dardanelles campaign, and as the Athens despatches are generally ahead of official reports, this statement is credited here.

More important is the news that Roumania declined to accede to the Germans demand that Roumania allow munitions to pass through that country for Turkey.

The Entente Allies announce another victory in Africa, where they captured Megawdere, an important trading centre in Kamerun.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, July 16.—General Hamilton reports that the attack in Gallipoli on the 12th, resulted in the advance of our right and right centre, including the French corps, by about 400 yards. Over 400 prisoners were captured.

Nothing special in the French report.

The Russians report enemy advance in the region of Riga. The Russians are occupying a position south of Przasnysz.

The Austrians are attacking in the Dniester district.

Steady Italian progress continues. Faltzrege peak was carried by a surprise attack.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH.

Paris, via St. Pierre, July 16.—In the region north of Arras, the enemy attempted during the night to come out of their trenches south of Sarleu Castle, but was immediately stopped by our infantry and artillery fire.

In the Argonne our cross-firing kept back the Germans, who did not try to attack.

Between the Meuse and Moselle it was a busy night but without infantry attack.

There was a bombardment at Jonvaux ravine; at Ailly Wood, grenade fighting; north of Fleury, gun shooting and cannonade.

In Lorraine the Germans attacked on a 3-kilometre front on positions previously lost by them near Leintrey. At the same time they bombarded all our line from Champenoux forest to Enouse, making also a few partial infantry attacks, which were repulsed at all points.

Near Centry, after having taken a foothold in a small wood, they were driven back by our counter-attack.

In Parroy forest the assaulting troops, coming as near as our wire entanglements, were dispersed by our fire, leaving us some prisoners. The enemy's losses seem to be heavy.

Dardanelles.—On the 12th and 15th July our Oriental expeditionary corps and the British right attacked the Turkish positions, capturing several lines of trenches. A first line was captured on all this front during the morning of the 12th, and a second line that same evening after a magnificent charge by Zouaves and legionnaires. Next day saw new progress on several points, and the occupation of the low valley of Kereves. We captured 200 prisoners and our Allies 150.

The enemy was surprised several times by our artillery, while they were charging in dense formation, and sustained very heavy losses.

The fleet efficaciously co-operated in firing on Achi Baba and on the Asiatic coast.

British Capture Important Town in Kamerun

London, July 16.—A statement given out by the British Official Press Bureau, says that a telegram from the Government of Nigeria reports that on June 17th allied forces occupied Nagunggre, an important town in Central Kamerun.

Our losses were two killed and eight wounded.

Thaw Free Man

New York, July 16.—The Judge has decided that Thaw is sane, and releases him.

American Market Open To Every One

Milan, July 17.—Commenting upon the Austrian Note to the United States protesting against the shipment of ammunition to the Allies, the Corriere della Sera points out that America never has refused to supply arms and munitions to the Central Empires, but that Germany and Austria are unable to obtain them from that country because of the superior naval power of the Allies.

The American market is open to all, says the paper, and if the Government were to close it to the Allies it would commit a violation of neutrality in favor of the Central Empires.

Austrian Army Crosses the Dniester

Berlin, July 16.—Despatches from Austrian headquarters say that after a heavy bombardment of the Russian position, the Austrians have crossed the Dniester River at Uchebyyskupe on the Russian border, where the Austrian Crown Lands of Galicia and Bukovina, and the Russian province of Bessarabia meet.

Irishmen Receive Sentence of Exile

London, July 16.—The Government ordered three members of the Sinn Fein, Blithe, Malloys and Pim, of Belfast, to leave Ireland. The immediate cause of their expulsion is believed to be their campaign from public platforms against war recruiting.

French Recapture Hill From Germans

London, July 16.—The recapture by the French of Hill 285 is announced today in a statement from the French Embassy, issued through the British official press bureau; also a refutation of the German claims of an important victory in the Forest of Argonne. The statement says their gains at no points exceeded a depth of 400 metres (440 yards).

Alarming Spread Cholera in Austria

Zurich, July 16.—The Austrian Ministry to-day announced that there were 800 cases of Asiatic cholera in the Empire on July 7th.

American Note Presented to Govt.

London, July 16.—Ambassador Page visited the Foreign Office this afternoon for the purpose of acquainting the British Government with a summary of the draft of the new American contra and Note.

Historic Invitation Says Daily Telegraph in an Editorial

Dealing With the Presence of Borden in British Cabinet

PRACTICALLY A REVOLUTION

In the Old Governmental System of Great Britain

London, July 17.—The Daily Telegraph, dealing editorially with the Cabinet meeting, under the caption of "Historic Invitation," says the attendance of Sir Robert Borden at the Cabinet revolutionized the only practice and system, by which this country has been governed for more than a century and a half and revolutionized not less completely the nature of the constitutional relationship between Britain and the Dominion Overseas.

The Prime Minister, in issuing the historic invitation to Sir Robert Borden fully realized that consequences of immeasurable moment, must naturally follow his action in the fullness of time.

Floods Threaten Kansas City

Kansas City, July 16.—Kansas City to-day is faced with a serious flood situation. According to announcements by the local weather bureau, at noon the Missouri river reached 27 feet and already miles of lowlands have been flooded.

Munitions of War In Baltic's Cargo

New York, July 16.—The manifest of the White Star steamship Baltic, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, heavily laden, was made public to-day. It shows that the ship carried, in addition to other cargo, 127 cases containing aeroplanes and parts thereof, 154 automobiles, 5,900 cases of cartridges, and other war munitions.

American Packers Case in Court

London, July 16.—The third day of the hearing of the meat packers' case in the British Prize Court, was again occupied by Attorney General Sir Edward Carson. Presenting the Crown's arguments for the condemnation of the Norwegian steamers, Alfred Nobel and Kim B. Joranson, and of the Swedish steamer Friedland, the Attorney-General produced a letter that had passed between Messrs. Aschers of Hamburg and the American packers, and asserted that it contained frank statements that efforts were being made to deceive.

British Govt. Pays For Cotton

Washington, July 16.—The British Embassy to-day began the practice of making payments at Washington for detained American cotton cargoes, the identity of the ownership of which has been satisfactorily established.

Roumania Refuses The German Request Remains Neutral

London, July 16.—A correspondent at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Co. quotes the Vorwaerts as announcing that Roumania has refused to comply with Germany's demand to allow weapons and ammunition to traverse Roumania for Turkey.

Battleships Pass Through Panama

Panama, July 16.—The Panama Canal was used to-day for the first time by large battleships of the United States navy, when the Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, carrying naval cadets from Annapolis to San Francisco, made the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Manitoba Elections Be Held in August

Winnipeg, July 16.—The Manitoba elections take place on August 6th next. July 30th is nomination day.

Mr. James Crawford will leave by the Florzel going to New York and other parts on business.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND

South Wales Miners on Strike--No Change To-day in Situation, Men Still Show Determination--Munitions Act Cannot be Enforced, Said to Have Made Situation Worse

London, July 17.—The day brought no change in the South Wales coal strike situation. Wet weather, which kept the men indoors, prevented them holding mass meetings which had been arranged and but few gatherings took place in small halls where the speakers devoted themselves to attacks on colliery owners and the Press, which is outspoken in its condemnation of their action in quitting work.

The Executive Committees of South Wales Miners' Federation, most members of which oppose the strike, came to London today, and conferred with Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, who, it is understood, made new proposals for settlement of the trouble, which will be considered at a meeting in the morning.

There is no indication of any weakening on the part of the men, but the impression still prevails that a few days will see the end of the walkout.

It is not believed that the introduction of the War Act will force the men to go back to work, for it is impossible to bring 150,000 men before the courts or impose fines for contravening the act. In fact the resort to this measure is believed rather to have made the situation worse. Demands now include its withdrawal, so far as coal mining is concerned. Supplies of coal on hand are sufficient to prevent any embarrassment for a week, or more, as far as the navy is concerned.

AMERICAN CABINET CONSIDERS A NEW NOTE TO GERMANY

Respecting Her Rights to Travel the High Seas--Court of Enquiry Holds Captain and Owners Lusitania Not to Blame for Disaster

Washington, July 17.—Developments in the issue between the States and Germany awaited to-day the return of President Wilson from Cornish, N. H. The President is taking up with Secretary of State Lansing and other members of the Cabinet, several drafts of an answer to Germany's recent reply to the United States. The new note will reassert the right of Americans on the High Seas.

It probably will be brief until either Great Britain or Germany requests specifically mediation on the subject of submarine warfare and contraband. Officials hold that the American Government will make no move in this direction, and that this Government will not subordinate the Lusitania case or the assertion of its rights at hints from Germany.

The Court held that no blame for the tragedy attached either to Captain Turner, Commander of the vessel or the Cunard Line owners. After having carefully inquired into the circumstances of the disaster, says the report, the court finds the loss of the said vessel and lives due to damage caused the ship by a torpedo fired by a submarine of German nationality.

In the opinion of the court the act was done not merely with the intention of sinking the ship but also with the intention of destroying the lives of people on board.

Austrians Retreat Across the Vistula Complete Rout

Geneva, July 17.—The following despatch was received from the Austro-Hungarian forces which attempted to dislodge the Russians from positions along the Vistula river have been repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians attacking in turn occupied a miles of the Austrian trenches.

Fresh Russian batteries which have arrived and which have been posted on the Sereth River have begun to bombard the passage across the Dniester River, south of Saleszczyk, obliging the Austrians to recross the river, their retreat is being converted into a rout by Russian bayonet attack, east of Horodenka.

The Austrians occupying the left of the Dniester have been dislodged after a fierce hand to hand struggle on the Stripa River. The Russians have succeeded in temporarily arresting the Austrian offensive.

Cargoes to Germans

San Francisco, July 15.—Federal officers were conducting a search to-day for fourteen men accused in indictments returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury of violations of American neutrality. Ralph K. Blair, formerly a lieutenant in the British army, who is alleged to have aided in recruiting soldiers here for England, was one of the 14 indicted. Harry G. Lane, former British soldier, was arrested last night. Three other individuals and one corporation are to be tried on charges of recruiting soldiers.

Chief interest in the alleged neutrality violations centered in the case of eleven individuals and three corporations, indicted in connection with the steamer Sacramento, which is said to have delivered a cargo from this port to German warships in the South Pacific.

The Sacramento is owned by the Northern and Southern Steamship Co., whose president is Philip Thayer. According to U. S. District Attorney Preston, Thayer's name has been prominently mentioned in the grand jury investigation. His present whereabouts is unknown to the Federal authorities.

Preston said to-day he considered the Sacramento's case far more important than that of alleged recruiting.

SICK PEOPLE ARRIVE BY TRAIN

Jacob Crocker, from Bonne Bay, with a sore arm; Wesley Cowans, Newtown, a sufferer in the Newfoundland disaster who lost his leg and goes to New York for an artificial limb; Ambrose Nichols, Port aux Basques, eczema; Silas Hicks, Carmanville, internal malady; all arrived here by this morning's accommodation train at 1 o'clock for hospital.

Mr. Eli Whiteway, who was at the station despite the lateness of the hour, looked after them all.

NFLDERS. RECEIVE SOME WOUNDS

We learn today that Mrs. O'Brien, whose son Michael is a Naval Reservist on H.M.S. Albatross, received news to the effect that he, with other friends in the same ship, were wounded in a recent brush which they had with a German ship, where we could not learn.

O'Brien was wounded in the leg, but not seriously. He and thirteen other wounded Newfoundlanders of the same ship are now in hospital.

SENTENCED FOR RUNNING SHEBEEN

Const. John Morrissey arrived here by the motor car owned by Fred Hibbs to-day from Bell Island. He had with him a man, a cripple, who had been running a shebeen on the Island for some time past and who was yesterday before Magistrate Power.

He was convicted, fined \$50.00 or 30 days, and took the latter alternative. He was taken to the penitentiary.

FIVE YOUNG CHINESE ARRIVE

To-day by the Express there arrived here five young Chinamen who come all the way from the Province of Canton. They crossed over to British Columbia and came in by the C.P.R. and Kyle to Port aux Basques. They were met by Kim Lee and Tom Lee at the Railway Station and will work in the former's laundry. Four of them were here before, having been on a holiday home, but the fifth had to pay the head tax.

"FLORIZEL" SAILS

S.S. Florizel sails at 3 p.m. for Halifax and New York, taking the following passengers:—

Miss Wiseman, C. O'Neill Conroy, Mrs. Benning, P. Benning, Cella Benning, Joseph Benning, C. B. Kelly, Dr. Pratt, Dr. Overton, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Teiter, H. D. Blaucher, Mrs. Rigerson, Jas. Crawford, Margaret Landy, Robt. Mercer, Bessie Thomas, Alice Parnell and T. Finn and about 30 round trippers.