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LONDON, June 19.—That there should be no dissolution of Parliament was the decision virtually arrived at by the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday says Times to-day. Ministers decided on principle that the life of present Parliament should be extended 12 months and that no Municipal elections be held this year.

FRANCO-BRITISH FORCES NOW ON THE OFFENSIVE

Germans With Preponderance of Machine Guns Make Prompt Counter-attacks

THE BATTLE OF LEMBERG RAGING

Russians Claim to Have Drawn German Forces far From Railway Lines

London, June 18.—Although disagreeing as to results, both the German official statement, on the one hand, and the French and British communications on the other, indicate that fighting is progressing in the Arras sector and at the northern and southern parts of the British front, and is as desperate as any that the western theatre of war has developed.

The area of hostilities is tiny compared with the sweep of the Galician front, where the Austro-Germans are still driving forward, but the last few days have brought much hand to hand fighting. The British and French are striving to hold the trenches gained, while the Germans, with a preponderance of machine guns, are promptly initiating a counter-attack.

Each side dwells on the losses of the other and each emphasizes its gains, all of which have been costly, although comparatively small as measured by distance. It is too early to say whether this means a serious Franco-British attempt to break through, but it is patent that they are on the offensive.

In the East, the Austro-German forces are not only nearer Lemberg, in Galicia, but claim to have driven the Russians further across the frontier of Poland in the vicinity of Tarnobrzeg, as well as penetrating further into Dobruza. The battle of Lemberg is now raging along the fortified Grodek line, where it is predicted the Russians will give a final and stubborn battle to save the capital.

The British Press, pending such news as the Russians may utter with reluctance, is finding solace in the reports of the colossal human sacrifices which the Austro-German drive through Galicia entailed. It is claimed that the Russians, even if forced to retreat, by a clever management have drawn the Austro-German forces perilously far from the railway communications, and in the meantime is so seriously sapping the vitality of the Germans, with the estimated losses of 30,000 men a day, as to contribute materially to the outcome of the Western campaign.

Italian Seaplanes Make Successful Raid on Austrians

Rome. A combined raid by Italian naval seaplanes and dirigibles upon the Austrian positions on the Isonzo front are described as follows in an official statement issued here.

Serious damage is said to have been done to the railroad stations and to Austrian entrenchments. All machines returned safely to their bases. The Italians are reported to have gained further successes in an important struggle which is developing around Trieste.

COALITION CABINET LIKELY IN RUSSIA

At Least, Reports to Berlin Say So

Berlin, June 15.—via London.—Reports received by the Vossische Zeitung indirectly from Petrograd point to the possibility of a ministerial crisis and the retirement of Premier Goremykin. A meeting of Duma leaders last Saturday with President Michael Rodzianko in the chair, at which a request to the Emperor to convoke the Duma at an early date was adopted had, according to the newspaper informants, the purpose of starting an agitation for a coalition ministry.

Prince Manouff, the reports continue, presented a resolution that the Duma, immediately after its convocation, move an address to the Emperor and demand a Ministry in which Parliament would be represented. Members of the Extreme Right voted for the resolution in principle it is stated. President Rodzianko went to the meeting after a long conference with Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces at headquarters.

Sir John French Reports Slight Advance Around Festubert

London, June 18.—A report from Sir John French was given out here to-night:—

"The fighting on the northern and southern portions of our front continued throughout June 16th, in co-operation with the attack of our ally about Arras.

East of Ypres all the German first line trenches, which we captured, remained in our hands, in spite of two counter-attacks, which were repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. We were, however, unable to retain those of the enemy's second line of trenches which we had occupied in the morning.

East of Festubert, as a result of a further attack on the afternoon of the 16th, we made a slight advance, and judging by the number of dead in the German trenches entered by us, our artillery fire was very effective.

GETTING HIS JUST DESERTS

New York, June 18.—Gustave Stahl, the German reservist, who swore an affidavit which was submitted to the State Department by the German Embassy, that he saw guns aboard the Lusitania, was indicted for perjury to-day by the Federal Grand Jury.

British Steamer Aelsa Sunk Off Coast of Scotland

London, June 18.—The British steamship Aelsa, of Leith, was sunk by a submarine to-day, off the south-east coast of Scotland. The crew was saved.

Investigating Death Of Warneford, V.C.

Paris, June 18.—The British Royal Naval Flying Corps to-day began an investigation into the aeroplane accident yesterday, which resulted in the death of Lieut. Warneford, the British aviator who recently destroyed a Zeppelin, and Henry B. Needham, the American writer.

ITALIANS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

Rome, via Paris and St. Pierre, June 19.—Late numerous engagements have resulted in constant progress for our troops in Tyrol and Trentino, as well as in the Isonzo Valley. At Zuffenort we have repulsed an Austrian attack from Rovereto. In Coveana we occupy positions of Sasso de Stria and of Albergo de Falzargo. In Carnie our artillery silenced several Austrian batteries. In Montenegro we have captured 800 prisoners, of whom 30 are officers, a big number of guns and 3 machine guns. On the Isonzo our troops debouched from Plavna, capturing all the heights of that region, after serious fighting, fortifying new positions and repulsing all counter attacks elsewhere.

It is reported that the occupation of Goritz is imminent and that Italian advance guards are arriving in sight of Trieste.

Bernstorff Denies the Story of Mysterious Mr. Meyer

Washington, June 19.—Secretary of State Lansing late to-day authorized an announcement that so far as the State Department was concerned, the Meyer Garhardt incident was closed. He added that it had never been officially called to the State Department's attention, except through a denial by Ambassador Bernstorff, who told him to-day that he had no knowledge whatever of any "Mr. Meyer."

PARIS OPINION WILSON NOTE Not An Ultimatum But Leaves No Ground for Dilatory Tactics

Paris, June 15.—Unqualified admiration for the firm dignified and courteous tone of President Wilson's Note to Germany is expressed by the newspapers of this city. While it is considered in no sense an ultimatum, the press contends the language is so clear it leaves no room for dilatory tactics or a complex controversy. President Wilson, it is held, goes straight to the point by inviting Germany to state plainly whether she will respect in future the rights of non-combatants and the laws of humanity.

Notable Representations

The words "solemn representations" which occur in the Note, says the Petit Parisien, sum up its spirit. Notwithstanding the perfect politeness of its tone, the paper asserts, such words are not used in diplomatic documents except in periods of real tension. They are held to show the President Wilson has decided upon his policy and nothing will induce him to alter it.

Berlin Claims Another German Victory?

Berlin, June 18.—An official announcement is made here to-day that an Allied force which attacked a German position north of LaBasse, in north-western France, was destroyed, only a few succeeding in retreating.

Paying the Penalty

Edinburgh, June 19.—Robert Hatterington and Henry A. Wilson, members of the Glasgow Iron firm of Wm. Jackson & Co. were to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment and payment of fines of \$19,000 each for trading with the enemy in shipping ore mined by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.

SWEDISH PRESS DEMAND REPRISALS

London, June 19.—Anger of public press is rising daily over German submarine attacks on neutral shipping says Reuters Stockholm correspondent. Newspapers in discussing the question, say that in addition to strong protests, the Swedish Government should not hesitate adopting some form of reprisal.

OFFICIAL

British

London, June 18.—The French Government report great activity during the past two days. Fighting north of Arras developed extreme intensity. Important progress was made and almost wholly maintained near Souchez and Neuville. Eleven German divisions were engaged and suffered extremely heavy losses. Over six hundred prisoners were captured. There has been considerable progress in the Vosges and Alsace, where the Germans lost 500 prisoners.

The Russian Government reports very severe engagements continue in Galicia between the San and the town of Lubaczow. On the Dniester front the enemy were thrown back between the River Tysmenica and Strij, above Zurawno. Nearly 9,000 prisoners were captured with six guns and twenty one mitrailleuses.

The Italian Government report satisfactory progress towards Trent, the Carice Alps, and on the Trentino front. Near Montenero, 600 prisoners were captured.

French

Paris, June 18 (official).—In the sector north of Arras, a violent artillery duel has taken place to-day. Our front remains unchanged. We hold all the ground we have captured.

In Alsace we have fortified the positions which we took yesterday, and continue to make progress here.

Our advance parties at the end of the day reached the outskirts of Metzeral. We have advanced along both banks of the Fecht. We hold under our fire the enemy's communication between Metzeral and Munster. Further prisoners, machine guns, and a very large quantity of war materials, notably rifles and cartridges, have been taken by us.

There is nothing to report concerning the situation on the remainder of the front.

Russian

Petrograd, June 19.—Admission is made in an official statement issued at the War Office here that the Russians have retired beyond the lines of lakes at Grodek, less than 16 miles west of Lemberg, their last line of defence in front of the Galician capital.

ALLIED AIRMEN VISIT BRUSSELS

Amsterdam, June 19.—11 allied airmen dropped bombs on German balloon sheds at Brussels on Thursday, causing slight damage, according to a Nassbode despatch.

CANADIAN TROOPS AGAIN IN ACTION

Suffer Further Losses At Festubert

Ottawa, June 18.—The Canadians have again been in the firing line. The First Brigade, according to advices received here to-day, has been in an engagement and sustained a number of losses. The exact location of the battle is not given out, but it is presumed that it was at Festubert, where, according to Sir John French, one line of German trenches were taken in part, though subsequently ground had to be yielded.

Austrians Strongly Defending Pola

Rome, June 18.—A refugee coming into Rome from Pola, the Austrian naval base, reports that the Austrians have 200,000 men in strongly entrenched position there.

Sudden Strength Of Russian Bourse Causes a Stir

Bulgaria Likely Join in War With Allies

London, June 18.—Reports are in circulation here that Bulgaria has come to an agreement with the Allied Powers. These reports lack confirmation, although the buoyancy of the Petrograd Bourse is taken in London as indicating that important events are near at hand.

The opinion is generally expressed here that there is no chance that Bulgaria will enter the war on the side of Germany and Austria.

Earlier in the day, the strength of the Russian Bourse and a sudden drop in exchange rates, led to the belief that the Dardanelles Straits were on the point of being penetrated, or that Russian financiers had received some private news of great importance.

That some great coup is about to be sprung is considered certain here, for following their great reverses in Galicia, the Russian markets could not possibly have developed the sudden strength exhibited to-day.

GREAT ACTIVITY On Western Front Allies Advancing

Spirit of Troops Perfect—600 Prisoners Taken—Germans get Great Check and Suffer Great Losses

Paris, via St. Pierre, June 19.—There has been great activity on the front for the past two days, fighting north of Arras yesterday becoming extremely intense, infantry actions very numerous and vigorous artillery duels violent and continuous. We have realized progress, which has been generally maintained, though furiously counter-attacked by the enemy, and again to-day fighting still continues. Very violent it is, especially in the sector to the north that we progressed, varying several German trenches on sides of the Aix Roulette-Souchez road. The Germans are still holding on in Fond de Bural, but they are nearly completely surrounded.

We have advanced yesterday and to-day towards Souchez in the directions of north, north-west, south-east and west in uninterrupted measure. More to the south we took footing in part of the Castle of Carliou, of which trenches filled with water served as enemy's basis of defence. We also carried Souchez Cemetery and ground on slopes at south-east of Souchez 8, Hill 119, thanks to several brilliant charges, results of yesterday were extended to-day.

In North, to east and south of Neuville we carried by assault first line of enemy, and on certain points the second. The units engaged fought with bayonet and hand grenades under violent artillery fire. Our infantry, after attacking with extreme energy, being efficaciously upheld by the firing of nearly 300,000 shells was obliged to face during the night of Wednesday to Thursday several violent and repeated counter attacks of heavy German effectives, but repulsed these on the whole front of the line. We only evacuated a small wood taken yesterday morning south of Hill No. 119, that enemy's artillery fire rendered untenable. The Germans engaged eleven divisions in the above-mentioned fighting and these suffered extremely heavy losses. The spirit of our troops is perfect and the number of prisoners taken by us amount to beyond 600, 20 officers included.

Our bombing squadron bombed enemy's reserves at Givenchy and at Follewood and dispersed German troops in formation. The great check sustained by the enemy in its counter-attacks against Quenneviere is confirmed by German corpses found in front of our trenches. Long ranged cannons twice bombarded Villers Cotterets. One person was wounded at Rheims, where more than 80 shells, of which several were incendiary, fell in the city, particularly on the Cathedral.

In Alsace our successes continue, we have captured Altenhof, a suburb of Metz, also Steinbruck and we continue progress on both banks of the Fecht. The Germans are setting Metzeral afire. Prisoners in our hands number 60, of whom 10 are officers and 23 sub-officers. To the already mentioned material must be added 3 bomb throwers, 2 machine guns, campaign telephones and apparatus for the emission of asphyxiating gases.

A German aero has been brought down by one of our aviators in Alsace, both German aviators being killed.



Some time ago rumor said a Minister of the Crown was removed from a Graball Party Caucus Meeting because of his indecent demand for Booodle while under the influence of liquor. The matter then under discussion was the export of round timber from the Labrador.

Many rumors of Big Givings Out in connection with Land Grabbing Deals have been current for some time. The Sharks overpowered the Premier, so it is said, and the tail end of the Party triumphed. The above cut shows where poor Morris landed himself—Choked in the Grip of Dollars—Chain ed and sheekled by the Timber Grabbers. That deal of theirs will prove the death blow of Graballism. Neck, feet and hands bound, poor Morris will be cast into utter darkness when the electors get after him at the polls.