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WRECK OF THE SCHOONER "HIAWATHA" NEAR HALIFAX

Particulars of the Terrible
Disaster Just to Hand

EXPLOSION OF GASOLINE VAPOR

Cook About to Start Fire in
Forecastle Stove Ignites
the Dangerous Mixture

Halifax, Sept. 10.—Three men are missing and supposed to be dead and three others are in the hospital as a result of an explosion on the Newfoundland schooner Hiawatha, three miles from Halifax, this morning.

The schooner was at the Imperial Oil Company's pier, and had loaded four hundred barrels and one hundred cases gasoline and one hundred barrels of oil, and was to leave for Berlin, Newfoundland, to-day.

While breakfast was being conducted there was an explosion supposed to be caused by gas generating during the night. What is supposed to be two charred bodies can be seen on the deck of the schooner, which is burning to the water's edge. The wharf is also burning.

Halifax, Sept. 11.—Three of the crew of the Hiawatha are dead: Capt. Clarke, Jas. Saunders and Hooper. The saved are the cook, Thos. Fairwell, seaman Kirby and mate Hussey.

Fairwell, besides some burns on his face, had his hands badly scorched, but yet fared better than any other member of the crew except Hussey, whose slight injuries did not require any hospital attendance.

Kirby has a fractured leg and is burned on the face. His nose was more severely scorched than any other part of his body.

The story of the fatality as given by survivors is in effect that last night the fumes of gasoline were so heavy in the fore-cabin that the members of the crew were unable to sleep there, and all went aft and slept in the cabin. This morning when the cook left the cabin to prepare breakfast he lighted a fire. The explosion occurred immediately, and the fire spread to every section of the ship.

FEARFUL LOSSES AMONG THE OFFICERS OF BRITISH ARMY

Casualty Lists of Past Fort-
night Show a Total of
FIFTEEN HUNDRED

Most of These Are on Galli-
poli Peninsula Where the
Fighting Has Been of
Desperate Character

London, Sept. 10.—The officers casualty lists for the fortnight ended August 30, indicate the severity of the recent fighting in Gallipoli peninsula where the bulk of casualties are announced.

They show the British army lost 407 officers killed, 959 wounded, and 136 missing for the fortnight. This number has been exceeded only once in any fortnight since the beginning of the war, 1627 casualties having been announced between May 5th and 18th. The losses of officers since the outbreak of hostilities have now reached a total of 15,840, of whom 4,790 were killed, 9,698 wounded, and 1,352 missing.

During the past fortnight Brig.-Genl. Baldwin was killed, three other Brigadier-Generals wounded, nine Lieut.-Colonels killed, and two reported missing.

The Australian contingent has been the greatest sufferer, having lost 68 killed, 150 wounded and 15 missing.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Under Surgeon's Knife

Ottawa, Sept. 10.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was operated on yesterday, passed a fairly good night and is resting well to-day.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 10.—Sir John French reports artillery activity around Ypres; otherwise conditions are normal.

The French Government report artillery struggle continues. In the Vosges, following an attack by the enemy with suffocating shells and burning liquid some trenches were evacuated, but were regained. The enemy temporarily occupied the summit of Hartmannswillerkopf, but were driven back to their lines. French aircraft bombarded the stations at Luttenbach and Grand Pre.

The Russians continue their pro-meditated retreat, holding the enemy at important points.—BONAR LAW.

British Skipper Sly Old Fox Avoids Bait

Corunna, Spain, Sept. 10.—The British steamer Orania has returned to this port, after having received notification by wireless shortly after sailing, that a German submarine was off Cape Finisterre.

The steamer sighted a sail boat with twenty or more persons on board, supposedly from some steamer that had been torpedoed, but the Orania kept her return course without approaching the small craft, suspecting the German trap.

Russia Reorganizes National Ministry

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Consultations regarding the forming of the new Cabinet are in progress. The Cabinet members deputed to hold these conferences are expected to report to the council ministers to-morrow.

There is no further talk of an immediate prorogation of the Duma. Everything hinges on the question of the reorganization of the ministry.

The Island of Ruad (Syria) has been occupied by the French.

Germans Take Offensive Against the French in Argonne

Some Trenches Lost to the Enemy Who
Used Their Suffocating Gases

Big Struggle for Possession of Strategic
Railway system East

Military Experts Project the View of An Austro-
German Winter Quarters Along the Great
Trunk Railway. Bulgaria Wants Whole
of Macedonia, Serbia is Unwilling
to Make Concession

London, Sept. 11.—The Germans have repeated in the Vosges Mountains and Artois the attempts which they made to break through the French lines in the Argonne forest, which seemingly indicates that the long expected offensive in the West will not much longer be delayed.

By these attacks the Germans claim they were enabled to occupy some French trenches. A French report issued later admits this, but says the German progress was accomplished by the use of asphyxiating gases and that in counter attacks the French regained the greater part of their lost ground on Hartmannswillerkopf, and later repulsed another violent attack against that position.

Hartmannswillerkopf, which was taken by the French during their spring and summer operations has probably seen since as much hard fighting as any place on the whole front. It has changed hands a dozen times. Yesterday the Germans again took a footing on the summit, but according to the French report, were driven down again during the night. Outside these events the armies in the West have been engaged in an

almost continuous artillery duel, bomb throwing and air raids. In the East there is little change in the situation. Two Russian forces on the Sereth River, Galicia, while they made a big capture of men and guns has not interfered with the Austro-German advance.

Further north, the Austrians have taken Dubno, the second of a triangle of fortresses to fall into their hands with the help of the Germans advancing from Kovno, the third of these fortified centres.

Meanwhile, the Germans from south of the Pripiet marshes and the region south-west of Vilna are fighting hard and with some success, for the strategic railway system. Brest, Vilna and Arra have lost their railway system, which is already in possession of the invaders, but they are now aiming particularly at the main trunk line, which starting at Riga, runs through Drinsk, Vila, Lida and the East Pripiet marshes to Rovno, onward to Lemberg in Galicia. Military critics express the opinion that once this line is in the hands of the Austro-German forces, they will go into winter quarters, for the more important military purpose of bring-

ing any large part of the Russian forces to receive battle under such disadvantageous conditions now seems out of the question. Autumn rains already have set in. The three main Russian armies, although reduced and outnumbered, are still full of fight, as is shown by their own defense before reinforcements reach their opponents.

There is still dearth of news from the Dardanelles. On the Austro-Italian frontier the Italians continue their attacks in the mountain regions where their progress is slow.

It is declared by the Sofia correspondent of the Associated Press that Serbia has offered to cede Macedonia as far as Vardar River to Bulgaria, but that the latter wants the whole of Macedonia. This is where negotiations, it was feared, would reach a deadlock, for above all things Serbia desired to maintain a common border with Greece, while Bulgaria always demanded the cession of Monastee, which being near the south-western border, would make a common border impossible.

PRES. WILSON'S ADMINSTRATIVE PATH IS BESET WITH THORNS

International Baro. Takes
Sudden Drop and Clouds
Lower—Ambassadors Now
DISTURBING

INFLUENCE

Consuls of Central Powers
May be Recalled, Count
Bernstorff in the Vortex

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson's request for a recall of the Austrian Ambassador, Dumba, has broadened into a situation involving Capt. von Papen, military attache to the German Embassy, Alexander von Persked, the Austrian Consul General at New York, and possibly Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

The official view is that the Ambassador, although technically involved, is not as seriously concerned as the military attache or consul general. It is not unlikely that both the latter may be recalled or dismissed from the country. Coupled with Germany's disappointing and unsatisfactory explanation of the sinking of the Arabic, after Count von Bernstorff had given assurances that full satisfaction would be given, if it was established that a German submarine had sunk the ship, official Washington views the friendly relations with the Germanic Powers strained more toward the breaking point than ever before.

The hopes that the submarine crisis had been safely passed and that a break between Germany and the United States had been avoided, were displaced to-day by misgivings. Talk of the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations was heard, which involved both the Central Powers, the theory being that Austria, after having her Ambassador practically dismissed from the country, might stand with her ally in her relations with the States.

Unofficial reports that a second Note had been started from the Berlin Foreign Office for Washington, furnished about the only basis of optimism in official quarters.

Russia Reports
Another Success
In Galicia

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—An official communication issued says: "On the Sereth, in Galicia, our troops having yesterday repulsed a series of enemy attacks, delivered counter attacks in the section above Trembowa, and in the district of Tchortkova the Austrians were forced to beat a precipitous retreat. "According to a provisional estimate we took five thousand prisoners, among them sixteen officers. Generally, the situation of our armies is one of calm confidence in themselves. The initiative in these isolated engagements is gradually passing into our hands."

Italian Ministers
Hold Council

Rome, Sept. 11.—Council of Ministers met again to-day and conferred for three hours, continuing a discussion of the situation. No communication has yet been published, concerning the results of those meetings.

Police Court News

Judge F. J. Morris presided to-day and disposed of a large docket. A stoker of the Newfoundland who refused to support his wife gave two sureties in \$200 each to look after her in future or go down for 30 days. A disorderly was fined \$2.00 or five days, and a drunk who appeared for the fifth time was fined \$5.00 or 14 days. The old man picked up last evening and referred to elsewhere will be sent to the Poor Asylum. The Horse Cove man who kicked up lively at Donovan's yesterday was fined \$10 or 30 days. A man summoned by Head Dave for having a defective chimney was given a chance to effect repairs. Two men summoned by Const. Power for fighting on the streets were each fined \$1.00 or five days.

Trades Union Congress Disavow Peace Proposals

Bristol, Sept. 10.—The Trades Union Congress, representing more than three million organized English workmen, rejected by an overwhelming vote to-day, a resolution calling on the Parliamentary Committee of the Labor Party to formulate and advocate terms of peace satisfactory to the working classes.

Ramsay MacDonald, Labor member of Parliament, addressed the Congress. That the members of the Labor Party over-councilled the British workmen to shirk their duty, he added, was a malicious assertion and nothing but a perversion of the simple declaration, that the Labor Party should look out for itself. The duty of every citizen, he said, was to defend the national honour.

Russians Prepare To Evacuate Kiev

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—The concentration of heavy Austrian forces on the Roumanian frontier points to serious operations in the near future against Bessarabia and the region of the middle Dneister, in the opinion of Russian War Office officials.

It is regarded that an offensive move against Roumania is in prospect. The partial evacuation of Kiev already is under way and a number of institutions have been removed. The military authorities consider this to be expedient on the ground that it would lighten the task of the army in the event of that city being threatened seriously.

A rich gold discovery is reported at Kowhash 300 miles west of Cochrane.

Londoners Flock to Recruiting Office Cause of Raids

London, Sept. 10.—The answer of the people of London and in the London district to these exercises in frightfulness may be given in an episode mentioned in the Manchester Guardian, says the Spectator in commenting on the Zeppelin raids of Tuesday and Wednesday nights. One recruiting sergeant has been addressing crowds from the debris of the ruined houses and the results have been excellent.

The Daily Mirror says the reply of London is the great army of recruits. A large number of volunteers presented themselves at Trafalgar Square, and in every part of the country men flocked to the colors. The Evening Standard expressed the hope that the Government will hold the head of the German Air Craft service personally responsible for the deaths occasioned by the Zeppelin raids.

The Globe and other newspapers take the view that every air raid on London or other British cities should be followed immediately by attacks on such German cities as Cologne, Strassburg, Karlsruhe and Dusseldorf, which are within easy reach of Belfort, France.

Sir W. Van Horn At Point of Death

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Sir William Vanhorn is thought to be at the point of death in Royal Victoria Hospital. The bulletin says his condition has taken a much more serious turn during the past forty-eight hours.

Grava fears for his recovery are entertained.

Britain To Offer Safe Conduct To Ambassador Dumba

London, Sept. 11.—While there are no precedents of exact similarity, there is good authority for the opinion that no difficulties should be placed in the way of the return to Vienna of Ambassador Dumba, or the passage of his successor to Washington.

Diplomatic usage, doubtless, will provide safe conduct. In the event of Washington making such a request, a favorable reply from Britain may be expected as a matter of courtesy to the American Government.

TO SEARCH WATERS SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Tokio, Aug.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Owing to persistent reports that armed German merchantmen have been sighted in the South Seas, the Japanese navy has despatched several fast cruisers to search the waters of the Southern Pacific. Advices from Australia placed one of these Germans in the Eastern Pacific in the neighborhood of the entrance to the Panama Canal, where she was supposed to be waiting to prey upon merchantmen of the Allies.

Rear Admiral Suzuki, vice-minister of marine, explains the despatch of warships, as a measure of precaution. As a matter of fact, he said, the navy scarcely credited the reports, but wanted to make certain that shipping was safe in the Orient. About fifty German vessels were tied up in the various neutral ports in the South Seas. If properly armed, at least thirty of them could do active service as volunteer warships. It was just possible that one or two had escaped.

THE RUSSIAN REVERSES SOBER MINDS OF GREEK STATESMEN

Popular Mind Feeling Doubt-
ful Allies Etrengh

BULGARIA HOLDS
KEY TO SITUATION

Greece Looks With Disfavor
on Any Proposal to
Strengthen Bulgaria

Athens, Sept. 10.—The conference between Premier Venizelos and King Constantine will probably be protracted over a considerable interval, and until these discussions are completed it is improbable Greece will adopt a definite policy in regard to the international situation.

Diplomatic representatives of Austria and Germany are disturbed by this evidence of the forthcoming decision concerning the nation's foreign policy. The task of the premier whose inclinations toward the entente allies are well known, has been made more difficult by the recent reverses to the Russians which seem to have strengthened the position of the party which opposed intervention in the war and have raised doubts in the popular mind regarding the strength of the allies.

Some irritation is produced by what is regarded as an attempt by the allies to influence Greece to make unwelcome territorial concessions to Bulgaria. This feeling is being counter-balanced to some extent by the indignation aroused by the reported ill-treatment of Greeks in Turkey. Apprehension regarding the policy of Bulgaria may be described as the key to the situation. Any suggestion that Bulgaria be strengthened

THE TWILIGHT OF HEREDITARY RULE

The Clarion (London)

Peace with the accused Hohenzollern dynasty is not possible. That is why we cannot respond to the belated pacifist overtures of the German Socialists. That is why we must answer them in the words of a French Socialist, Charles Dumas, Jules Guesde's secretary:

William II. is no innovator. He continues the tradition of his race, of his dynasty. He is of the Hohenzollerns, whose historic tradition is made up of rapine, murder, conquest, and contempt for human rights. It is of them that it has been said that "war is their trade." And one understands how, by the prestige of victory and success, they have been able to impose their principle and their moral as a credo to a dazzled people. There is no Hohenzollern without preparations for war and without spirit of conquest, yesterday as to-day and to-morrow, if we allow any to-morrow to this race of prey.

The conclusion is inevitable: There must not be, there cannot be, the signature of a Hohenzollern to the Treaty of Peace.

We will treat only with the German people, masters of their own destinies.

Willy-nilly, the Germans must be saved from their own criminal madness. The Kaiser must go. The Hohenzollern disturbance must be removed. That is our answer to his bumptious bluffing proclamations of early victory.

seems to blind the Greeks to all other considerations.