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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. No. 202.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH.

London, July 22.—The French Government report enemy attacks repulsed in the Argonne, except for the loss of one trench...

The Russian Government report a local success on the right bank of the Narw; and the enemy offensive checked on certain portions of the Lublin-Cholm front.

The Italian Government report increasingly intense fighting on the Isonzo front.

FRENCH

Paris, July 22.—Westward of Muenster in Alsace, ten miles west south-west of Colmar, a set-back by us was followed by nine German counter-attacks...

We captured and held a trench in the neighbourhood, 150 metres in length, and maintained all our previous positions.

Our aviators dropped eight bombs of 90 and four of 150 millimetres on the station at Autry, north-west of Binarville.

In the Dardanelles quiet prevailed since our success on July 12th and 13th.

Disestablishment Has Been Postponed

London, July 23rd.—In Parliamentary circles it is believed the Government has arranged for the issue of an Order in Council, postponing into force of the Welsh Disestablishment until the war is over.

Immunity Granted British Shipping For One Week

London, July 22.—So far as British vessels are concerned, the German submarines drew a blank during the week ending yesterday.

This was the first week since the commencement of the war that some loss of British shipping has not been occasioned by either German cruisers, mines or submarines.

During the week under review more than 1,326 vessels of more than three hundred tons each, arrived at or departed from ports of the United Kingdom.

Submarine Gives Timber Cargoes To Flames

London, July 22.—The Swedish barque Capella and the Norwegian barque Nordlyset, both timber laden and bound for England, have been set on fire in the North Sea by German submarines.

Belgian Consul Leaves Warsaw

Washington, July 22.—The American Consul at Warsaw cabled the State Department to-day, that the Belgian Consul had left Warsaw.

Danish Steamers Have Been Released

London, July 22.—The Danish steamers Virginia and Curra, under detention at Kirkwall, have been released.

British Chancellor Planning Changes In Fiscal Policy

Increased Taxation on Importation and Readjustment

INCOME TAX

Are Among the items—Balance of Trade Must be Made Favorable

London, July 22.—Under the present exceptional circumstances, the question of further taxation of imports needs serious consideration, and the Government and Chancellor of the Exchequer will give the matter early attention.

he Premier, said he was in full agreement with the deputation. The country had not gone far enough in providing additional resources from taxation for carrying on the war.

for a long while had been of the opinion that the present income tax was very arbitrary, and that it ought to begin on a lower scale.

As to direct taxation, it was obvious that if credit was to be maintained, the pecuniary resources needed for the effective conduct of the war must be procured.

The consumption of imports must be diminished, and the export trade maintained on an increased scale.

Activities Around The Dardanelles

London, July 22.—The latest official report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, says:—

In the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench in front of our line during the night of July 18th. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed.

On July 19th an anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air.

In the southern area the Turks on July 18th made an attack on some newly-captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease.

Yesterday, 21st, a small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss. A successful attack was made on a part of a communication trench held by the enemy.

The German Uniform

Berlin, July 22.—The present German "field-grey" uniforms having been found to wear badly, the troops are being gradually supplied with a new uniform of which the coat is grey and the trousers blue-grey.

Strained Relations Turkey and Italy

Rome, July 23rd.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey already strained, are becoming more tense, because of the reported refusal of the Turkish authorities to permit Italian subjects to leave the Ottoman Empire.

RUSSIANS DEFEND INNER FORTIFICATIONS DEFENDING THE POLISH CAPITAL

Germans Waiting to Capture the Grand Duke's Army Should It Evacuate Warsaw

GERMAN ARMY HEADING FOR BALTIC CITY OF RIGA

Contradictory Reports from the Western Theatre—Big Battle Between Italian and Austrian Forces Now Developing

London, July 23rd.—The Austro-German armies continue to press the Russian forces defending Warsaw, and while they have made progress at some points, they have not as yet made any serious breach in the well fortified inner lines defending the city.

The Russians, though have been pressed back to bridgehead positions directly West of Warsaw and into the fortress of Ivangorod, further Southeast of the Vistula, but at these points they are probably in a better position to offer stubborn resistance to their opponents.

The two attacks that are being made from the North, along the Narw River, by Von Hindenburg and that which Von Mackenzien is directing from the Southeast, between the Vistula and Dug Rivers have apparently been held up, or the Germans are waiting for an opportunity to move forward to catch the Russian armies, should it be decided to evacuate Warsaw.

At any rate the Berlin official statement does not claim any advance for Von Mackenzien, while the report, although it states the Russians ceased their counter attacks along the Narw, does not mention any success on the part of Von Mackenzien.

However, should the Russians hold Warsaw it would surprise the military critics of the Allied countries, who have discounted the loss of the city, attacked from all sides by opponents possessed of a superiority in guns and munitions.

Grand Duke Nicholas although able to deliver some stinging counter attacks and to inflict heavy losses on the Austro-Germans, must in the first place consider the safety of his armies, the loss of which would be much more serious for the Russians than retirement from the Polish capital or territory around it.

In the region of Shawli, Dubysa River, on the Mariam Pol Kovno road the Germans claim a series of successes, but nothing is said of the fighting nearer Riga, for which city another German army is heading.

The Argonne and the Vosges are still the scenes of severe fighting in the West. Accounts from opposing sides are so contradictory as ever, but it would appear the French are the aggressors in the Vosges and have made some progress and that the Germans have offset this by a partially successful offensive in the Argonne.

The Italians continue their attacks along the Isonzo. The battle for the conquest of the Gorizia-Carzo Plateau is assuming larger proportions, more men being engaged than in any previous battle on the Italian front.

The Italians claim to be making progress, while the Austrians consistently report all attacks have been repulsed.

A short official account issued to-night of recent Gallipoli Peninsula fighting, indicates the engagements have been rather of a minor nature, but have favored the Allies.

THE CABLE SHIP "STRATHCONA" LOST

Honolulu, July 23.—The British cable schooner Strathcona, en route from Auckland to Honolulu, is a total loss in the South Pacific, near the Fiji Islands.

Typhus Epidemic Now Under Control

Washington, July 22.—The American Vice-Consul at Belgrade reported to-day that the typhus epidemic in Serbia and Montenegro was under control.

Red Cross officials here notified the Rockefeller foundation authorities in New York. The latter indicated their readiness to provide any necessary funds in co-operation with the Red Cross for completing the work and putting that part of the European war zone under the jurisdiction of the American sanitary commission.

WILL APPEAL IN THAW CASE

New York, July 19.—While awaiting the decision of Supreme Court Justice Hendrick on the question of Harry K. Thaw's sanity, Thaw's counsel had prepared for submission to court to-day a formal order vacating the original commitment under which he was first sent to Manhattan Asylum.

Justice Hendrick had promised to receive application for such an order today but it was understood that his decision whether to free Thaw as sane would not be rendered until tomorrow.

Although a jury had rendered a verdict declaring that Thaw is now sane the justice was not necessarily bound to adopt it as he had ordered that the jury should act only in an advisory capacity.

State Will Appeal

Thaw and his counsel had little doubt that the justice's decision would be in accordance with the verdict of the jury. In the event of such a decision counsel for the state were ready to give notice of an appeal and to ask that Thaw be held in bail pending decision by a higher court.

Russian Troops Seek Strength In Prayer

Petrograd, July 22.—In the order of the day issued in connection with the services of Prayer being held throughout Russia to-day, Grand Duke Nicholas calls upon the troops to accomplish fresh deeds, and achieve a victorious end to the great battle now raging.

Germany's Colonies

As at the beginning of the war, Germany's colonies were as follows:

In Africa—Togoland, 33,700 square miles, population 1,000,000. Kamerun, 190,000 square miles, population 3,500,000.

Southwest Africa, 322,450 square miles, population 200,000. East Africa, 364,000 square miles, population 7,000,000.

In the Pacific—German New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline, Solomon, Marshall and Samoan Islands, with a total area of 96,445 square miles and a population of 432,600.

In Asia—Kiao-Chau, area 117 square miles, population 60,000. Of these there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and principal railways is menaced by three columns and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November. Togoland was captured by a British force on August 26, 1914, and German Samoa by a New Zealand expedition on August 30.

On September 11 an Australian expedition captured New Guinea and the Bismarck Archipelago. On October 7th the Japanese captured the Caroline, Solomon, and Marshall Islands, and on November 7 Kia-Chau surrendered to a Japanese and British-Indian force.

GERMANS SEIZE AMERICAN BARK

Berlin, July 23.—The American bark Dunsyre, from New York for Stockholm, has been seized by Germans and taken into Swinemunde.

No Change In Gallipoli Situation

Constantinople, July 23rd.—There has been no change in the situation on the Gallipoli front in the past week. Both the Allies and Turks have confined their efforts to desultory small arms fire and sapping operations. The weather has been excessively warm.

Mt. Vesuvius Is Growing Active

Naples, July 17, Paris July 18.—The activity of Mount Vesuvius is becoming more marked. Professor Malladra, director of the Royal Observatory on the volcano to-day descended into the crater with three assistants to take photographs and make observations.

Professor Malladra found the temperature of the lava at the edge of the crater to be 100 degrees centigrade. Thirty yards down the crater water falling on the lava turned into steam and quickly evaporated.

An electric pyrometer nearby registered 565 degrees centigrade. The heat scorched the feet of Professor Malladra and his assistants, making it necessary for them to stand on asbestos mats.

The explosions were deafening and falling cinders burned the explorers slightly. At certain points lava sprang up in jets a yard high, these incandescent fountains turning into large bubbles of white or gray gas. Below the observers saw a subterranean lake of boiling lava, similar to those found in the Hawaiian Islands.

The average man's conscience is more elastic than his suspenders.

There is a lot of unconscious humor concealed in the explanations of a baseball manager as to why his club failed to make good.

British Govt. Apologizes to Norway Expresses Regret

For Violation of Territorial Waters by British Warship

NORWEGIAN GOVT.

Called Upon to Demand Satisfaction From Germany For Loss of Shipping

Christiania, July 23rd.—The British Government has expressed regret to the Norwegian Government, at the violation by British warships of Norwegian territorial waters, especially by the seizure, by an auxiliary cruiser of a German steamer inside the three-mile limit. The note announced that the British Admiralty has been requested satisfaction with the terms of the note although pointing out that it was considerably delayed.

The papers call upon the Government to demand satisfaction from Germany for the torpedoing of Norwegian ships with the loss of several lives.

Britain Battles On Euphrates Plains

London, July 22.—The British have occupied Sukeh Sheykh on the Euphrates River in Arabia, according to an official report issued to-day.

They are now attacking the Turks who have taken up a position below Nasariyeh.

The reported British defeats in Iraq are declared to be devoid of foundation.

Canada Donates 1000 Machine Guns

Ottawa, July 22.—Subscriptions sufficient for the purchase of 1,000 machine guns, have, so far, been received by the Government.

The principal contribution comes from Ontario, the provincial Government having contributed half a million dollars. One hundred thousand each have been received from Huntley Drummond and James Carruthers, of Montreal, while various other amounts range from \$10 to \$5,000 from individual clubs and various institutions.

REPORT LUSITANIA PIRATES CAPTURED

New York, July 15.—Louis Charles Lewis, son of Lewis Lewis, a London art dealer, arrived yesterday on the American liner St. Paul from Liverpool with a story of the war which the ship's officers describe as extremely interesting if true.

"Three weeks ago," said Lewis, "the submarine which sank the Lusitania was caught in the steel wire net in the English Channel off Dover and the crew were captured and put in prison. The men admitted to the Admiralty authorities that they had fired two torpedoes at the big Cunarder off Kinsale Head on May 7.

"The news has been suppressed in England because Government officials are afraid that if it was to become known the people would demand a public execution of the officers and crew of the submarine, who were the murderers of 1,261 innocent people.

When asked what the number of the German submarine was, Mr. Lewis replied that it might be the "U-24," but of that he was not sure. The facts he said, were related to him by his father, who told him he had been informed of the capture of the submarine by a high official of the Admiralty Office.

A happy and patriotic combination would be a fly swatter with a popgun attachment that would give a loud Fourth of July report at the instant of impact.

THE LOCKET

Some times it is necessary to bury soldiers in the trench where they fall. A British soldier was found killed by a shell; in his tightly-clenched hand was found a locket attached to a chain from his neck.

The locket contained the portraits of his wife and little son. He had only just looked at it, and pressed it to his lips, when he was struck down by a piece of shell, killing him instantly.

"Dead in this deathly trench, Another soul has fled; Looosed by the death's shell's wrench,

A life quickly sped: It is the blood of one more shed. Who never more the trench will tread,

Dead, dead, dead!

"Bury his body here. Just where he fell; A hero without a fear Kill'd by a shell:

Sprung from a valiant race, Gone to a higher plane. Right out of hell.

"What grips he on his breast? A locket and chain! Open it, 'twill be the best— See, wife's portrait and name; Look also his little son, May be his only one— O, what a shame!

"Yes, take it off his neck, I'll send it on. Alas! does she little reck His life has gone: God ease her earthly strife, Comfort her darken'd life, Help soothe her wrong.

"Lower his body in Whilst bullets play, Amidst roaring cannons' din Let's kneel and pray. Cover his eyes so dim, Throw the earth over him, The soul's flown away."

—Thomas Goss.

Armed Guards At Bayonne Works Kill Two Strikers

New York, July 22.—Whether the militia will be called out to preserve order, was the question to-night in Bayonne, where two more men were killed to-day in a fight between striking employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and armed guards, bringing the total deaths up to three, since the inception of the strike.

The strikers will present their demands for fifteen per cent. increase in wages in writing to the commissioners to-morrow, and the latter will lay them before the Standard Oil Plant officials.

And man is also the architect of most of his own misfortunes.

Sayville cipher messages, evidently, are those which contain nothing of importance.

Our id a of an impressive funeral is one conducted in the interest of some other fellow.

Girls should beware of young men who pose as candy kids; as husbands they are apt to develop to lemon drops.