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Mr. Asquith Outlines Britain's Part in the Economic Conference Of the Allied Powers

Says the Fact That Germany Has Maritime Fleet Safely Interned in German and Neutral Ports Would Give Her an Obvious Advantage to Wage War on Markets of the Entente Allies

BELGIUM AND SERBIA MUST BE RESTORED

Allies Must Protect Themselves but in Doing so Will Not Injure Neutrals—The Premier Said the Allies Are Determined to Obtain Reparation For Areas Devastated by Germany—Resolutions Contemplated Only Necessary Measure of Self Defense Against Economic Aggression Threatening Allies Vital Interests

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Premier Asquith opening the discussion in the Commons on the resolution of the Paris Economic Conference, said that the British Government entered the Conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the Central Powers that the Entente Allies, whatever their views of economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity of determination, in economic as well as in military spheres. The second was to make preparation for the period following the declaration of peace, in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans, our eyes have been opened, said the Premier, as to the meaning and manifold ramifications of the German system of economic penetration and commercial and financial control of vital interests, and the use which, with advantage, this system could be put to in war time.

Germany, Asquith said, would be animated with the same spirit when the war was over. The Germans are already organizing industries for an attack on the markets of the Entente Allies, for a vigorous, if possible, attack on neutral markets. The Germans would start with obvious advantage, he concluded, through their action in destroying the works and factories of the invaded countries. Because of the fact that they had a maritime fleet safely interned in German and neutral ports, it would be necessary to make preparations for the coming peace. The resolutions of the Conference represented the general lines upon which these preparations would proceed. Asquith repeated that it was an essential condition of peace that Belgium and Serbia be restored not only politically, nationally and diplomatically, but materially and economically, to the positions in which they stood before the war. The devastated districts of France and Poland will be similarly treated.

Dealing briefly with the measures proposed for the course of the war, and during the period of construction, the Premier said it was the bounden duty of the Allies to take every step to secure for their own use, supplies produced by their own countries. As for permanent measures for mutual assistance and collaboration among the Allies, these would be left to each country. As far as Britain was concerned, continued the Premier, the omens for the future were very encouraging. Their industries had shown extraordinary enterprise and resourcefulness. There was a greater disposition among manufacturers to use all the resources of the country to increase the output and improve organizations. Certain commercial changes, said Mr. Asquith, amounted to a revolution. The Board of Trade was engaged in a scheme to render the country independent of supplies from hostile belligerents, with respect to dyes, spelter, etc. The Government was in consultation with labor representatives with a view to the formation after the war of a policy of social and industrial matters, intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the result of modern industry.

Reviewing the situation in general, the Premier emphasized two points, first the determination of the Allies to obtain reparation for the devastated areas; second, that those resolutions are not aimed at neutrals.

The attention of the Government continued the Premier, has been called to the fact that some apprehension has arisen in neutral countries, more especially in the United States, in regard to those resolutions, that they might be directed against neutrals. This is not the case. These resolutions contemplated only necessary measures of self-defence against economic aggression, threatening the Allies' most vital interests. In carrying them into effect, every endeavor will be made to ensure neutrals against suffering.

There was no more hardened free trader than he, said the Premier, but none could be blind to the fact that this war, with its upheaval in social, political and industrial conditions, suggested new problems, and modifications in the solutions of all problems.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Sir Edward Carson expressed general approval of Premier Asquith's statement, and said that questions of tariff reform and free trade were not concerned. If these resolutions were put into operation, it would be as vital a victory for Britain as any that could be won in the field. Sir John A. Simon warned the House against being hurried into approval of resolutions which might have consequences very different from those expected in the spirit of righteous indignation with a despicable foe. He warned the House to do nothing likely to shift the trade centre of the world from Britain, to say America. Col. Winston Churchill said his opinion was that it was a good war measure, and that the Government's proposals deserved whole hearted and spontaneous approval. The debate shifted into a discussion of the Free Trade question. Andrew Bonar Law admitted that Britain had accumulated enormous wealth under Free Trade, but reminded his hearers that Britain's command of the sea did not depend on Free Trade. If they could imagine Britain placed in Germany's position, having all external trade severed, he would ask how long Britain would have been able to do what Germany had done in carrying on the war. From the viewpoint of military strength, he believed, the effect of a tariff to be greatly exaggerated by both sides. It was really a question of organization, he said. The Conference Resolutions really aimed at making the Allies independent of Germany with regard to vital industries, hitherto controlled by Germany.

BIG ARMIES NOW TAKE TO SHORT REST

Armies Engaged in Three Big Centres—Somme Region—In Russia—In Galicia—Have Let up in Violent Fighting and Are Now Indulging in a Breathing Spell Before Further Attacks and Counter Attacks

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The armies in the three great centres of recent activity—the Somme region in France, in Russia and in Galicia—evidently have let up considerably in the violent fighting which they have been engaged and are indulging in a breathing spell before further attacks and counter attacks. Official communications dealing with operations in these theatres on Wednesday tell of not a single important engagement or any notable changes. In an engagement, 600 Germans were made prisoners and 10 machine guns were captured on the Russian front. Petrograd reports only artillery duels and infantry attacks by small detachments, while Berlin tells of Russian attacks on the Stokhad and Turia river front and local Russian offensives on the Stripa River in Galicia, all of which were repulsed. The Russians are keeping up their advance against the Turks in the Caucasus region.

DEUTSCHLAND SAID TO HAVE ESCAPED O.K.

Whether She Submerged Before Reaching the 3 Mile Limit is Unknown—She Disappeared Unharmd and to all Appearances She Had a Clear Field Ahead to a Point Where She Could Submerge in Safety

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 3.—The German submarine Deutschland passed quietly out of Virginia Capes at 8.30 o'clock last night on her homeward voyage apparently not observed by the Allied warship patrol waiting outside the three-mile limit. She was accompanied to the Cape only by a tug, which had conveyed her down the bay from Baltimore, and by a newspaper despatch boat. Whether she submerged before reaching the three-mile limit is unknown, only it is known she disappeared unharmd and that to all appearances she had a clear field ahead to a point where she could completely submerge in safety.

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BRITAIN WON'T RECOGNIZE SUBAS MERCHANTMAN

Official of British Admiralty Says British Navy Had no Policy to Announce as Regards Operations Against Her Except the Determination to Arrest Her if Possible—Her Progress is Watched With Considerable Interest

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Naval officers here are watching the reported progress of the German submarine merchantman Deutschland with considerable interest, but express little hope she will not make the homeward voyage safely. An official of the British Admiralty discussing the possibility of the under-sea liner not getting across safely, declared British navy had no policy to announce with regard to the operations against her, except the determination to arrest her if possible. He declined to discuss whether the Deutschland would be sunk if sighted by a British war vessel but reasserted the statement that Britain was determined not to recognize the boat as an ordinary merchantman.

Could They Keep Her Out?

THE HAGUE, Aug. 3.—Two men and one woman were the entire audience at the closing of the public session of the international Socialist Conference held here yesterday. The Conference adopted a resolution condemning an economic war after this war and favouring free trade and freedom of the seas.

CONFIDENT HE WILL GET HOME IN SPIE OF ALL

Deutschland at Last Leaves American Waters For Home Port—Capt. Koenig is Confident He Will Make Return Passage Safely—Submarine Proceeded Down the Patapsco River Under Her Own Steam

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—The Deutschland left Baltimore to-night, Capt. Koenig, confidently declaring that he would take her across safely despite the heavy odds she would face when outside the three-mile limit. At 5.40 p.m. she was towed out from the berth which she first occupied 23 days ago. After getting into mid-stream the tow line of the tug "Thomas F. Timmons" was cut and the boat proceeded down the Patapsco river under her own power. Harbour police on the police boat Lannen prevented undue crowding by the small fleet of launches which followed the U-boat. Captain Koenig has a crew of 27. There are said to be eight warships of the Entente Allies waiting for the so-called commercial submarine outside the three-mile limit, spread out a radius of five miles. The Deutschland passed Annapolis at 8.30 p.m., steaming 12 knots.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The Navy Department to-night received a report from the destroyer Sterratt in Hampton roads, which says the tug Thomas F. Timmons reported the Hun submarine had passed out of the Capes and passed the three mile limit at 8.30 to-night. NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 2.—Radio messages received here late to-day said that the German submarine Deutschland was off New Point Comfort, near the entrance to Mobyrock Bay, fully 45 miles from Cape Henry. This would mean a four hours' run to Cape Henry, in the event of Capt. Koenig deciding to make a dash to sea to-night.

Police Compelled To Charge Crowds

GENEVA, August 1.—A Zurich despatch says that a number of young men paraded the streets of that city Tuesday night bearing banners on which were inscribed the words, "We demand a complete demobilization." The police were obliged to charge the crowd with drawn sabres before it was dispersed.

NATIONALISTS DECLARE WAR ON COALITION GOV'T

Irish Party Pass Resolution Denouncing Revival of Castle Rule System as an Outrage on Feelings of Irish People—Devlin Declares "We Shall Not be Satisfied Till we Get Coalition Government Out"

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The Irish Parliamentary party, presided over by John Redmond, met in the Commons to-day to discuss the Irish situation. A resolution was passed declaring that alterations in the heads of the agreement on the Irish settlement were alone responsible for the failure to secure a war emergency settlement of the Irish question. We record our conviction that the failure to keep faith will have a most unfavorable and serious effect on the situation. The resolution adds that the revival of the discredited system of Castle rule, and the appointment of Unionists as the executive is an outrage on the feelings of the Irish people.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—We have declared war on the Coalition government, and we shall not be satisfied until we get them out," declared John Devlin. "We now believe that in the more generous atmosphere which has been created, it is possible and likely that Catholics and Protestants will unite in finding a solution to the Irish question. British statesmanship has been proved bankrupt." These in substance are the resolutions passed by Nationalist members of parliament at its meeting, to-day. John Redmond presided.

Shipping Statistics by German Admiralty

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—49 warships, with an aggregate of 562,000 tons have been lost by the Entente Allies during the war, according to statistics given out to-day by the German admiralty, the figures being brought up to June 30 last. Of this number, says the statement, the British lost 40 vessels, tonnage 485,000. The losses of the Teutonic allies are given as 30 ships 162,000 tons in aggregate.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF ZEPPELIN RAID

Raid Was Carried Out by 6 or 7 Air Ships—A Large Number of Bombs Were Dropped at Various Places—No Military Damage Was Done—Zeppelin Was Seen Travelling Seaward Badly Damaged

LONDON, Aug. 2.—German airships have again flown over the eastern counties of England, dropping bombs. An official communication just issued says that a number of ships crossed the coast of the Eastern Counties shortly after midnight. Their objective has not yet been definitely ascertained, as the raid is still proceeding. Some bombs have been dropped in various places.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A correspondent who explored the districts visited by zeppelins last night, writes the damage done is wanton and indiscriminate. On the whole it was of little value, certainly of no military value. Directly the airships struck the coast they separated for various points of penetration. When the anti-aircraft guns were drawn out the zeppelins immediately turned tail seaward. Their pilots seemed to be mystified. Another official communication was issued early this morning and says: "The raid appears to have been carried out by 6 or 7 air ships. A considerable number of bombs are reported to have been dropped at various places in eastern and south-eastern counties, but no definite reports have been received. No military damage as yet has been reported. Many anti-aircraft guns were in action and at least one airship reported hit. A zeppelin was seen early this morning travelling seaward badly damaged, according to the Exchange Telegraph correspondent in the south-east coast town.

Roads Towards Kovel Are Black with Enemy Forces Retreating

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A British official issued this evening reads:—There is no change in the situation, and the day was comparatively quiet, except for hostile artillery activity against Troches Wood. During the last twenty-four hours our artillery, in co-operation with a flying corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grande-Court, also further emplacements on other parts of the front. A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down, another was damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combats.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A late official bulletin says that further progress has been made by British troops to-day to the east of Pozieres in the river Somme region.

FRENCH

PARIS, Aug. 2.—North of the river Somme last night French troops took powerfully fortified German positions between Hem Wood and Monaca farm. It was officially announced by the French War Department this morning.

ITALIAN.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Austrians suffered a severe defeat in Monday's engagements in Astico Valley, the War Office announced to-day. Their attacks on the Italian lines at Monte Cimole were repulsed with extremely heavy losses for the attacking forces. An Italian aerial squadron dropped four tons of high explosives on the Whitehead torpedo and submarine works of West Fiume, yesterday, seriously damaging the plant.

German Gunboat Sunk by Belgians

HAVRE, August 3.—The sinking of the German gunboat Graf von Gotzen in a duel with the Belgian gunboat Netta on Lake Tanganyika is announced in an official statement.

Death Roll In Ontario Fire Now 400

COBALT, Ont., Aug. 3.—A Conservative estimate now places the death in the fire swept areas of northern Ontario at 400.

Prisoners of War Shot by Germans

Two Irish Prisoners of War in German Camp Near Lemberg Are Shot—Both Refused to Join Casement's Expedition

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Baren Newton, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the Lords to-day, as to whether the Government had any information concerning the shooting of two Irish soldiers while prisoners of war in Germany, said that the American Embassy in Berlin had notified the Government on July 7th that Patrick Moran, of the Connaught Rangers, had been shot by a guard in the working camp, near Limburg, on May 28th. The commandant of the camp told the American representative that Moran, while intoxicated, had attacked the guard who shot him dead in self defence. On July 10th the American Embassy informed the Government that another Irish prisoner, William Devlin, of the Munster Fusiliers, had been shot at Limburg working camp. When Ambassador Gerard visited the camp in connection with the death of Moran, the shooting of Devlin was concealed. An important note, according to our information, is that both soldiers refused to join with Roger Casement in his proposed expedition against Ireland.

Several Consignments Of Contraband Are Released

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Without waiving the right of claims to seize international securities as contraband, the Government decided to release a number of such consignments and permit them to be forwarded to their destinations.

British Fleet Bombard Moulabit

MYTELENE, Aug. 3.—The British fleet bombarded Moulabit on the coast of Asia Minor and landed small detachments.

Second Anniversary of War Finds Positions of Belligerents Very Different From Those of First Anniversary—Central Powers Now Everywhere on the Defensive—Russia's Work is Big Factor in Change

BRILLIANT STRATEGY OF GENERAL BRUSILOFF

By Driving a Wedge Into Austro-German Armies and Causing the Severance of Germans From Austrians he Has Left the Latter in Desperate Straits—Austrian Forces Between Lipa and Dneister Rivers Are Doomed—Rome Reports That Kovel and Vladimir Volynski Have Been Evacuated

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The second anniversary of Germany's declaration of war against Russia finds the relative positions of the belligerents very different from those of the first anniversary. The Entente Allies are now pursuing a successful offensive on all fronts, and the Central Powers are virtually everywhere on the defensive. Emperor William celebrated the occasion by the issue of proclamations to his army, navy, and people, which breathed a spirit of continued confidence of ultimate victory for Germany. Operations on the eastern front continue to surpass those of the west in dramatic interest. Military critics express great admiration for Russian tactics, one important object of which in their opinion has been to isolate the Austrians from the German armies on the Russian front. This, it is now claimed, has been virtually accomplished into the Austro-German position along the front from Kovel to Vladimir Volynski. The view here is that if the Russians have thus accomplished the severance of the Germans from the Austrians, the most decisive result of the whole of the Russian General Brussiloff's strategy will have been obtained, it being argued by military observers that without German support the Austrian armies will become demoralized and collapse. They say the Austrian forces between the Lipa and Dneister are doomed. There has been no confirmation of the reports received from Rome that Kovel and Vladimir Volynski have been evacuated, but Rome is usually well informed on Russian news. A correspondent with the Russian forces has reported that the roads towards Kovel are black with the retreating enemy. Exactly where Gen. Brussiloff's next blow will fall is not known. The Russians are virtually within the same distance from both Kovel and Vladimir Volynski and also are pressing closer towards Lemberg.

Since Sunday's combined advance on the Somme line by the British and French, the situation there has been comparatively quiet. The French have sustained the brunt of the German counter attacks launched against the positions captured in this region. The Germans claim to have driven back the British who had penetrated on a narrow front territory west of Fourcaux wood, and to have successfully repulsed French attacks in the neighbourhood of Maurepas. There has however, been no important change in the line since the last Anglo-French advance.

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