

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

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Aug. 5.—The Admiralty reports a German destroyer sunk by a British submarine near the German coast on July 26th.

In the sea of Marmora a British submarine sank two steamers, and bombarded the railway, blowing up ammunition trucks and doing other damage.

General Hamilton reports several sections of the Turkish trenches occupied by an attack on the Australian and New Zealand right. At least seventy Turks were killed, and the ridge on the crest was gained, and the position in that section materially improved.

The French Government reports German trenches captured in Arras and Vimy, and a trench lost at two points in Argonne.

The Russian Government reports 500 prisoners and six machine guns captured in the Baltic provinces. South of Warsaw very desperate fighting continues. The enemy made some progress towards the right bank of the Narw. West and south of Warsaw fighting is favorable to the Russians.

A German transport was sunk by a British submarine in the Baltic. The Italian Government reports the capture of Mount Modetta in Carnia. On Carso a violent enemy attack was thrown back in complete disorder, and about 150 prisoners taken. A regiment of the Emperor's Jaeger was almost annihilated.

London, Aug. 4.—The French Government reports enemy attacks repulsed in Argonne and the Vosges. The Russian Government reports Russian retirement in Baltic provinces, and desperate fighting on the Narw, where every step costs the enemy enormous losses. Further enemy progress, after extremely sanguinary fighting north-west of Ivanogrod. The enemy repulsed between the Vistula and the Bug.

The Italian Government reports American counter-attacks in Carnia repulsed with heavy loss. On Carso violent renewed enemy attacks were defeated and appreciable progress made in the centre.

BONAR LAW.

ST. PIERRE BULLETIN

Paris, via St. Pierre, Aug. 4.—In front of Vanouis the Germans exploded two mines, which caused no damage to our trenches.

A violent bombardment in Apremont forest and at Bando Sapt continues.

RUSSIAN.

Petrograd, Aug. 4 (official).—During the last three days the enemy has made no efforts to dislodge us from the sector of the Narw River. In the district of Jadvano the enemy are conducting trench warfare, but in expelling mines we have continually held the upper hand.

On the Plesna and Ska rivers the whole enemy army has attacked us, having first launched against us reinforcements brought from France. Nevertheless, we soon saw a complete German defeat in this sector, for it took the enemy a week to drive us back from the village of Serwarka on the right bank of the Plesna, our rear-guard regiment, while the battle for the passages of the Narw near Novosod, has not even begun.

Near the mouth of the Ska the enemy, thanks to forests, succeeded in passing our side of the river, but we succeeded in preventing him from bringing his artillery across the Narw and, at the point of the bayonet, we annihilated some forces, which were deprived of the protection of their artillery. These failures compelled the enemy to withdraw from this sector the reinforcements which had come from France, and send them to reinforce the Prussian army which was moving more rapidly. This army was considerably strengthened by other reinforcements which came to it from the left bank of the Vistula. The enemy then changed the direction of his attack, and now on a front between the Narw and the Oje is making great efforts to advance in a north-easterly direction, behind Ostrolenka.

During three days of fighting the enemy repeatedly hurled large masses of infantry against our trenches, but while suffering severe losses he advanced only 2 or 3 verst (1/2 mile).

On August 2 our troops, dur-

Britain Admits Amer. Grievances But Claims Right

Have Justified the Application of Extreme Measures AGAINST GERMANY

American Demands Are Unsuitable, and England Will Carry Out Her Blockade Policy

Washington, Aug. 4.—Great Britain's reply to the latest American representations against interference with neutral commerce, reject entirely the contention that the orders in council are illegal, and justify the British course as being wholly within international law.

Unquestionably, either in point of law or upon principles of international equity, it is the British reply to the American protest against the blockade of neutral ports, with an invitation to submit to international arbitration any cases in which the States is dissatisfied with the action of the British Viceroy Courts.

Changed conditions of warfare, the British Note contends, require new application of principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, airship, and the atrocities of German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off by every means the sea-borne commerce of his enemy.

The Note reiterates that Britain will continue to apply the Orders complained of, although not without every effort to avoid embarrassment to neutrals, and observes that American statistics show that any loss in trade with Germany and Austria has been more than overbalanced by increase of other industrial activities due to the war.

Germany Bemoans Waning Neutrality Roumanian Govt.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The warning that nothing can be expected from Roumania, conveyed in a Tages Zeitung editorial this morning, by Count Ernest Reventlow. His article, which is headed, "Roumania's falling invitation," summarizes the situation thus: "Those friendly relations with Roumania, made sacred by tradition, and on the German side by firm confidence, can hardly longer be considered as existing." Count Reventlow points to Roumania's refusal to permit the exports of grain or to permit ammunition for the Turks to pass through its territory, although Russia was permitted to transport munitions to Serbia. He says, it has been hoped that Roumania would fulfill its treaty obligation, or keep upright, well with neutrality, but that the contrary has come to pass. Roumania's neutrality has become malevolent, he asserts, with a tendency to enter the conflict on the other side to Germany.

How about Harry Thaw taking command of the defenses on the Bug river?

ing a particularly desperate German attack, which we repulsed, saw the enemy's cavalry caught by his own infantry, who had been thrown back, with the intention of forcing them to attack us again. The German losses there were very great.

WARSAW STILL HOLDING OUT

German Aggression is Slacked Off-- Russians Fighting With Great Courage to Save Polish Capital

Hope Entertained That Strategy of Grand Duke Nicholas Will Yet Spring Surprises on Austro-German Invaders

London, Aug. 4.—The stubborn resistance which the Russians are offering to the Austro-Germans, and the slowness with which the forces of the invaders have been able to move during the last few days, has led to the belief in some quarters that the German supply of ammunition is beginning to feel the effect of the contraction of effort, and that Russia may yet save the Polish capital.

Previous experience of German tactics, however, has been that temporary slowing down is followed soon by greater efforts. When Von Mackensen has concluded the present operations in the south-east, Von Hindenburg it is expected will renew his heavy blows on the Narw front.

For the moment the greatest interest is attached to the south-east, where, according to to-night's Berlin report, the Germans have extended a bridgehead position, south of Warsaw. The Austrians have gained a decisive success west of Ivangorod, and Von Mackensen after meeting with considerable resistance, has broken the Russian line east of Leicena, north of Cholm. Similar successes have been gained by the Germans in Courland and in the direction of Lomza. To the minds of many military men,

the Courland operations, which General Von Duelow is directing, are fraught with greatest danger to the Russians, as a big victory for the Germans in this region would enable them to move across the railway which trends the Russian armies. Far west they are already near Forlewa, which is the junction of two branch lines of the Vlna-Petrograd railway.

There has been considerable fighting in the Western zone, in Arras, Argonne and Alsace, but, as usual, the claims of the French and German General Staff are in conflict, as asserting that the fighting has favoured their troops.

An unofficial report from Holland says that a big battle has been in progress along the border from Flanders since Saturday, but there is no confirmation of this.

General Ian Hamilton records an attack by Austrians and New Zealanders on a Turkish trench, which has placed them in possession of the crest of the hill near their lines. These colonial troops hold the positions along the western side of Gallipoli Peninsula to prevent the Turks from sending all their forces against the Anglo-French forces of the Peninsula.

Portuguese Army Demoralized By Political Feeling

Lisbon, Aug. 5.—Political feeling has completely demoralized the army and clashes between Royal and Republican supporters and other factions were frequent yesterday. A quartermaster from the Engineers' barracks shot and killed three sergeants of his regiment and then committed suicide. The sergeants, who were members of a Secret Society known as White Ants had denounced the quartermaster as belonging to the Republican faction, which is charged with conspiring against the present government.

Austria Ravaged By Asiatic Cholera

Zurich, Aug. 5.—The number of cases of Asiatic cholera in the Austrian Empire since August 1 totalled 629, according to an official announcement made today at Vienna. Among those who succumbed to the disease was General Von Tegeth.

German Atrocities And Utter Disregard International Laws

To Modify to Some Extent Accepted Rules

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Because of Germany's Disregard of those Rules but is Willing to Submit Difficulties to International Tribunal

London, Aug. 4.—Comment in the afternoon newspapers on the correspondence between Sir Edward Grey and U. S. Ambassador Page, admit generally American and other neutrals' grievances. The Westminster Gazette says that Britain has been compelled to modify some accepted rules, because Germany has deliberately broken these rules.

The Evening Standard's editorial article says the Notes exchanged show the differences between Britain and U. S. although serious, are by no means irreconcilable. It points out that Grey unreservedly accepts the main American contention that international law must prevail over national law, continuing that the Order in Council makes national law conform fully with international requirements; but if the U. S. does not accept this view, then Sir Edward Grey has conceded that Britain will make no objection to an appeal to an international tribunal. This latter is a strong point, the Evening Standard sets forth, inasmuch as the U. S. has elected to stand on the international principle.

London Standard Sees Grave Danger To the Allies

Unless Bulgaria is at Once Placarded and Made Friendly

SHE HOLD THE KEY

To Black and Aegean Seas, Which She May Place in Germany's Hands

London, Aug. 3.—Discussing the possible course liable to be taken by the Austrians and Germans after the capture of Warsaw, the Standard advocates editorially that the Allies make a tremendous effort to gain Bulgaria by influencing Serbia to make the territorial concessions desired by Bulgaria, on the theory that German forces on the south side of the Danube would overwhelm Serbia to relieve Turkey and open the road to the Black Sea and the Aegean which would bring about the complete discomfiture of Russia, and have the greatest effect on the fortunes of the Allies.

All this would be impossible, the Standard sets forth, if the Balkan States were on the side of Great Britain, Russia and France, Bulgaria being the keystone to the arch.

It is not at all to the credit of French and British diplomacy, says the Standard, that this question was not settled long ago.

No British Coal For Other Countries But Col. Possessions

London, Aug. 3.—After August 30th British coal cannot be shipped anywhere except to British possessions and protectorates, according to an Order in Council issued to-day. The export of coal heretofore was reserved to British possessions and countries which are the Allies of Britain. The new ruling eliminates all Allies.

Cost of Keeping British Army

London, Aug. 4.—The labour of a million men is required to assure the predominance of the British fleet at a meeting at Preston last night. The British Government, he said, was spending upon the Navy nearly half a million pounds daily in excess of what was spent in peace times.

Germany Send Diamonds To United States

London, July 24.—There is one export from Germany which is quite lively and difficult to check—that of diamonds. When war broke out, the syndicate in Berlin which buys the diamonds from South-West Africa found itself with a stock of seven and a half million dollars' worth. These are being cut for very low wages by craftsmen in Belgium, and sold via Holland to the United States.

The United States is practically the only country buying diamonds now, and the Germans know that the American appetite for them is amazing. Most of the De Beere stock from South Africa has also gone to the United States, and good judges anticipate a scarcity of diamonds when peace is declared.

Production has as good as stopped. The mines in South Africa have closed down, their engineering staffs are disbanded, and their native laborers have been repatriated.

Cranan—What do you pay for this set of books?
Nette—One dollar down and a dollar every time the collector sees me brot.

The Turks and Russians are fighting near Musti, but this is no lovers' quarrel.

BIG BATTLE NOW RAGING THAT IS TO DECIDE THE FATE RUSSIAN ARMY AND WARSAW

Austro-Germans Slowly Advancing But Meeting Fearful Losses---Russian Retreat Very Orderly---All Quiet Western Front---New Move of Greatest Importance Now Afoot in Near East---Allies Representatives Hold a Conference With Greek Government

London, Aug. 5.—After having tried for three weeks to force the Russians to evacuate Warsaw and the Polish salient by an encircling movement from the north and pressure from the west, the Austro-Germans have commenced attacks on the fortress of the capital and those of Lomza and Ostroleka, to the north-east and Ivangorod to the south-east.

Berlin claims to-night that the Russians have been driven back to the advanced defenses of Lomza and that the Narw had been crossed near Dabroka and that driven out of the Blonko positions, the Russians have fallen back into the outer lines of Warsaw, which the Bavarians are attacking and that the Austrians have captured the Western part of the fortress of Ivangorod, thus, what should prove to be a decisive battle for the Polish capital has begun in earnest.

In the meantime, Field Marshal Von Mackensen is slowly advancing from the south-east between the Vistula and Bug in an effort to cut off the Russian armies, which appear to be making a leisurely retreat from Warsaw and the Western lines, while General Von Duelow in his wider encircling movement through Courland has reached Rupschik, fifty miles east of Ivincki on the Vlna-Petrograd railway.

Although the operations of Von Mackensen and Von Duelow appear to offer the most dangerous threats to the retreating Russian armies, the Russian General Staff is paying more attention to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, who has been trying with more or less success to force the Bug of the Narw. Here the Russians are offering the most stubborn resistance, and

according to an official despatch from Petrograd in two battles of three days have succeeded in checking the Germans and inflicting heavy losses. The Russians also admit severe casualties. When the despatch was sent the third battle was in progress.

Berlin claims that in this battle the Germans have been successful and have forced the crossing of the Narw near Ostroleka.

On the whole, the Russians, according to official reports, are making an extremely orderly retreat.

Quiet has settled down along the Western front, except in Argonne and Vosges, where German attempts to recapture lost ground or take new trenches have failed, according to the French communication.

New moves of the greatest importance are anticipated in the Near East. Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy have had a conference with the Greek government. A despatch from Paris says an Italian officer recently arrived at the British headquarters to arrange for this.

National Ministry For New Zealand

London, Aug. 4.—A National Ministry has been formed in New Zealand, consisting of five government and five opposition members, according to a Reuter despatch from Wellington.

Knights Re-elect James A. Flaherty Supreme Knight

Seattle, Aug. 5.—James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia has been re-elected Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus, at the annual convention.

Germany Fails To Secure Defeat Of Russian Armies

London, Aug. 4.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Petrograd says that the local rearguard actions which the Russians have been fighting to cover the retreat from the Vistula line, have almost achieved their purpose, and German efforts to secure a crushing victory have failed. The enemy has not even managed to crush any of the rearguards, indeed several of those are more than holding their own and causing the Germans the heaviest of losses.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's army, for the moment, appears to be incapable of any vigorous offensive, and all the German armies seem to be in need of reinforcements.

Heavy fighting is expected between the Vjepz and the Bug rivers, where the Germans are likely to make another effort to draw the Russians into general engagements.

Germany Expresses Her Regret

London, Aug. 5.—A Reuter despatch from Christiania says Germany has informed Norway that the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Minerva was due to unfortunate circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to believe the vessel was British.

Germany has expressed regret and willingness to pay damages.

British Sailors Require Passports

Washington, Aug. 3.—American sailors bound for British ports hereafter will be supplied with passports, to comply with the new features of the British alien restriction law. Allied sailors on American ships will have to get passports from British Consuls.

Montreal controller explains that he wrote a compromising letter after drinking a cup of tea. Green tea, presumably.

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