

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

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 192.

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

## PREMIER ANNOUNCES FURTHER INCREASES IN GENERAL TAXATION

At the War Session of the House of Assembly Opened Yesterday Afternoon by Governor Davidson

### REPORTS A BIG REVENUE DEFICIT

Quarter of a Million Dollars Must Be Raised To Pay Expenses of Volunteers—Sealing Inquiry Promised

THE opening of the "War Session" of the Newfoundland Legislature, took place yesterday afternoon. At 3 o'clock His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain A. G. ...

After inspecting the guard of honor, His Excellency accompanied by his Aide and by Capt. MacDermott, R.N., Inspector-General Sullivan, Lt.-Col. Conroy and Lt.-Col. Paterson, proceeded to the Council Chamber, where he took his seat on the Throne.

Speech from the Throne  
Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council;  
Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

You are called together to-day under circumstances of an unparalleled character. The European war, in which the Mother Country found herself compelled to engage, has occasioned such conditions that all the Oversea Dominions have felt it a pride and a privilege to tender her their moral and material support.

Since last we met the Colony has suffered from an appalling catastrophe, whereby some two hundred and fifty of our people lost their lives the past spring at the seal fishery.

Because of that her soldier sons are nobly and loyally responding to the call, and how proud and deservedly proud, the "grey old mother" must feel to-day, when, after centuries of protection, her sons are rushing over the seas to her help from the great dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, aye and Newfoundland, for while we are comparatively poor and small, we are loyal and true, and this House and the country will show within the next few weeks that we are able and gladly willing to do our part.

Five hundred of our lads are leaving to fight for the flag, but the patriotism and enthusiasm which permeates the whole country leads us to believe that instead of five hundred, if necessity arises, twenty-five hundred will answer their country's call.

The second paragraph of His Excellency's Speech has reference to that appalling tragedy at the icefields the past spring, whereby two hundred and fifty of our hardy sealers, the best of our men, lost their lives. There is always a dangerous avocation, an avocation which they carry on for the noblest of purposes—that of providing sustenance for those depending on them. In their pride and performing their duty under the extreme hardship and danger they were called away, and only in the hereafter will we know why. Now we have only to bow to the will of an Inscrutable Providence.

The Government are to be congratulated upon the creation of a Board to enquire into the disaster, and while the lost ones can not be brought

possession of the Crown rallying to the support of the Mother Land in this emergency. It is a special pleasure to me, representing His Majesty the King in this, the oldest Colony, to know that in loyalty, patriotism and self-sacrifice Newfoundland is prepared to do its part, as shown by the ready response of our people to the call of the Mother Land.

In conclusion I would say that I trust Divine Providence may guide us all to wise measures in the interests of the country and the Empire, and I feel sure that in the time of trial and anxiety through which we have to pass, the people of this country will maintain that aspect of calmness and dignity which, in previous periods of tribulation, has characterized them. It is essentially a time when mutual forbearance on the one hand, and a generous spirit of co-operation on the other, will do very much to mitigate the difficulties which must incidentally follow from a prolonged continuance of hostilities, and to buoy us up with hope for better things when peace is again proclaimed.

Moved the Address  
As indicated in the opening paragraph of the Speech we have been called together under circumstances of an unparalleled and unprecedented character, said Mr. R. J. Devereux in moving the Address in Reply. If we take our minds back to the days of Alexander, remember the conflicts of ancient Rome, the doings of Hannibal, the days of Marlborough, and nearer still of Napoleon, and our own Wellington, nothing will be found to compare with the situation with which the world is faced to-day.

Great Britain and her children, descendants of that first warrior Queen, who, though a captive in the Roman Senate, gave expression to the sentiment of Imperialism, are fighting for the liberty of the world.

The Empire's Position  
The Empire's position was nobly expressed a few days ago in the Mother of Parliaments by Mr. Asquith, and Sir Edward Grey—and the majesty of the Empire was shown by their words—when they said: "We cannot allow our solemn obligations to be flouted even if they were made with a smaller or weaker state."—words which will re-echo down through the corridors of time, as evidence of the high principle that guided the affairs of the Empire.

It is our proud boast to-day that the Empire goes into the fight with pure hands and a conscience as pure as the ideals that have made her great.

Proud of Them  
Because of that her soldier sons are nobly and loyally responding to the call, and how proud and deservedly proud, the "grey old mother" must feel to-day, when, after centuries of protection, her sons are rushing over the seas to her help from the great dominions of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, aye and Newfoundland, for while we are comparatively poor and small, we are loyal and true, and this House and the country will show within the next few weeks that we are able and gladly willing to do our part.

Appalling Tragedy  
The second paragraph of His Excellency's Speech has reference to that appalling tragedy at the icefields the past spring, whereby two hundred and fifty of our hardy sealers, the best of our men, lost their lives. There is always a dangerous avocation, an avocation which they carry on for the noblest of purposes—that of providing sustenance for those depending on them. In their pride and performing their duty under the extreme hardship and danger they were called away, and only in the hereafter will we know why. Now we have only to bow to the will of an Inscrutable Providence.

The Government are to be congratulated upon the creation of a Board to enquire into the disaster, and while the lost ones can not be brought

## GREAT QUALITY OF EFFICIENCY

Displayed By the Men of the British Expeditionary Force Whenever They Have Been Engaged

London, Sept. 2.—A Paris correspondent sends the following: "To-day I pushed up as near the front as possible, but could only get a general impression of the events of recent days."

"It must be borne in mind that although on the left the allied armies have been forced to withdraw their lines so far they remain intact; at no point has the enemy succeeded in driving a wedge into the circle which is drawing closer and closer around the capital and gaining in strength as it retreats."

"Amid all the welter of war the British troops have produced a great quality of efficiency. The spirit of Kitchener apparently pervades the whole British expeditionary forces."

## GIVES LOSSES OF THE BRITISH

London, Sept. 2.—The official announcement of the casualties suffered by the cavalry brigade and three of the divisions, less one brigade, of the British force in France is as follows: Killed, 36 officers, 127 men; wounded, 57 officers, 629 men; missing, 95 officers, 4,133 men.

## AIRSHIP FLIES OVER ANTWERP

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Antwerp says another Zeppelin airship flew over the city last night.

## AUSTRIANS FIRED ON THE RED CROSS

Paris, Sept. 2.—A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Novoe Vremya charges that during the bombardment of Belgrade, the Austrians destroyed a Maternity Hospital over which the Red Cross was flying, killing 100 children.

back, yet an endeavor can be made to prevent such occurrences again.

Secured the Motion  
His Excellency reminds us of the awful tragedy that befell our country since last we met, when some 250 of our countrymen lost their lives in a battle with the elements in the prosecution of the seal fishery, said Mr. T. Lefevre, seconding the motion. We vividly recall to mind the heartfelt pity aroused for the sufferers and sympathy for the relatives left to mourn the loss of loved ones, but swept the entire country.

We are glad to notice, Sir, that legislation will be introduced at this Session authorizing and enabling the Government to appoint a Commission of Enquiry to enquire into the circumstances and conditions surrounding this loss of life, and to offer such suggestions as may tend to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.

Are Unparalleled  
His Excellency's opening remarks remind us that the circumstances under which we are called together to-day are of an unparalleled character. The strong arm of a high-handed despotism is loose in Europe, and a large part of that Continent is turned into an armed camp, and consequently we find the Motherland standing in the gap to uphold the sacred undertakings of her Treaties and the preservation of the Empire.

Sir, it is gratifying to find that the call for volunteers in our own Colony is meeting with such a splendid response; and already more than the five hundred asked for have volunteered.

Outposts Are Loyal  
It is true that the city of St. John's has contributed nearly the whole of these, and the outposts may be considered to be behind in this movement, but I must inform this honorable House that the majority of our young men of the North are on the Labrador, and of the western outposts they are afloat in our bankers, but Sir, let me assure you that if another 500 is needed later, it will be found that the young men of the outposts will not be backward in offering themselves for the King and Empire.

## NEW POPE ELECTED

Rome, Sept. 3.—Cardinal Dellechiesa has been elected Pope.

## RUSSIANS WIN IN 7 DAY FIGHT WITH AUSTRIANS

And Seize Heavily-Fortified Positions Around the City Of Lemberg

## ENEMY RETREATED IN GREAT DISORDER

Russians Captured Thousands of Prisoners and Big Lot of Supplies

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian War Office to-night: "After a battle lasting seven days, the Russian army seized heavily fortified positions around Lemberg, about ten or twelve miles from the town. The Russian troops then advanced toward the principal forts."

In Disorder  
After a battle yesterday, which was fiercely contested, the Austrians were obliged to retreat in disorder, abandoning heavy and light guns, parts of artillery and field kitchens. Our advance guard and cavalry pursued the enemy who suffered enormous losses in killed, wounded and prisoners.

The Austrian army operating in the neighborhood of Lemberg was composed of the third, eleventh and twelfth corps and part of the seventh and fourteenth corps.

Abandoned Guns  
During the pursuit by the Russian troops the Austrians who beat a retreat from Gula and Lipa were forced to abandon an additional 31 guns. Our troops are moving over roads encumbered with parks of artillery and convoys loaded with provisions of all kinds.

The total number of guns captured by the Russians around Lemberg amounts to 150. The above despatch was sent direct from St. Petersburg by the St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency, a semi-official Russian news agency, and is the first despatch received in Halifax direct from the Russian capital since the declaration of the war.

## GOVERNMENT LEAVES PARIS

Transferred to Bordeaux To Be Prepared For All Possible Emergencies of the War

Paris, Sept. 3.—At midnight it was officially announced that the President and all Embassies of the Allied Nations had left at 10.50 p.m. for Bordeaux, where they will stay during hostilities.

United States Ambassador Herrick, who has taken charge of the Archives of the Embassies of all belligerent Powers, remains in Paris with first Secretary Bliss and the second Secretary, Capt. Parker.

Mr. Herrick will remain here to afford protection to Americans, as the Ambassadorial residence is in neutral territory, where Americans can find refuge in case of need. It also makes possible for American banking interests, to continue here in view of the relief of possible distress from the United States.

Squid were plentiful along the Southern Shore yesterday and several bankers secured their supplies of bait.

## GERMAN POWER AT ITS LIMIT

She Now Has Every Available Able-Bodied Male Under Arms—Great Reserves Of Allies

London, Sept. 3.—The editor of The Pall Mall Gazette writes:

"We believe that Germany already has put under arms every able bodied man and inhabitant between fifteen and fifty-five years of age and must now be at the maximum of her power."

"The Allies, on the other hand, are growing stronger every day. France is not spent; Russia has not got into motion fully and the immense reserves of the English are not yet drawn upon."

"Unless the Germans can destroy the French field armies, the investment of Paris will do her little good with a French army still in solid front in the field, with the British contingent steadily growing and with Russia coming many millions strong."

"Above all with the British sea power supreme everywhere we can lift up our hearts, tho we have stern and severe trials, dark days and a long war ahead."

## BRITISH BRUSH BACK GERMANS

In a Cavalry Engagement—Capture Ten Guns From Enemy—More French Successes

London, Sept. 3.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following this morning:

Continuous fighting has been in progress along almost the whole line of battle. The British cavalry engaged, with distinction, the cavalry of the enemy, brushed them back and captured ten guns.

The French has continued on the offensive and has gained ground in the Lorraine District. In the other regions of the war the Russian army is investing Koeningberg and a Russian victory, which is now complete, at Lemberg has already been announced.

## MAKES OBJECTION TO JAP'S ACTION

German Eastern Legation Claims That the Mikado's Men Have Violated China's Neutrality

Peking, Sept. 3.—Japan has landed between 10,000 and 15,000 troops from 18 transports at Lung Kow, a newly opened port, about 100 miles north of Tsing Tau. This is declared to have been done in violation of China's neutrality.

The German legation has protested to the Foreign Office against an infringement of China's neutrality by Japan.

## TURKO-GREEK WAR VERY SOON

European Circles Look For An Outbreak in a Couple Of Days

London, Sept. 2.—A St. Petersburg despatch conveys a semi-official statement to the effect that in well-informed circles there the opinion is expressed that war between Turkey and Greece is now only a question of two or three days.

## MANY ACTIVITIES OF THE RUSSIANS

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch to The Daily News from Rome says:

"Besides advancing in East Prussia, the Russians are also invading Germany in Northern Galicia; their object being Konigsbute in Prussian Silesia, whence presumably they will march on Berlin, via Breslau."

Schr. Dictator is loading dry fish at Grand Bank for Oporto.

## RUSSIAN ARMY PIERCES THE GERMAN DEFENCES

Have a Splendid Army and the Soldiers Are Fighting With a Vim Which Converts Practically Every Fight Into a Victory

London, Aug. 31.—A despatch to The Daily Mail from St. Petersburg says:

"The German defence in East Prussia is based on four parallel and strongly fortified lines, running north and south. Each is supported by natural obstacles. The foremost three lines are distinct ropes of numerous lakes. The fourth and strongest defence line is the Vistula river, extending from the Russian frontier to the Baltic."

"Outside these defence lines, the Germans have on the northeast the very strong fortress of Koeningberg, with fortified advance positions at Libau and Tapiau. This is situated on the flank of the Russian line, and must be invested, causing the detachment of a considerable force."

Extensively Fortified  
"The foremost three defence lines are extensively fortified. There are important and permanent fortifications at Allenstein and Boyen, and the whole is filled with lakes, leaving only comparatively narrow defiles for the advancing troops. The country is full of fortifications, partly provisional and partly fieldworks, most of which are armed with heavy guns. A frontal attack would be a very difficult task."

"The Vistula, from 500 to 1,000 yards wide, is guarded by six fortresses. The largest are at Thorn in the south and at Danzig in the north. Between them are Fordon, Kulin, Fraudentz and Marienburg."

Great Organizer  
"A man entitled to rank among the first as an organizer of victory is compelled to remain far from the battlefield. He is General Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Kitchener, who is now reorganizing the Russian armies. The armies have been irreproachably equipped and the spirit of the men is the same as the spirit of the nation."

"The defeat of three German army corps in northeastern Prussia was converted into a rout by the timely arrival of another army coming from Warsaw in the rear of the enemy's position. The Warsaw army, which was very powerful, completely turned the German position at Mazur lakes, and while extending its operations over a wide front westward, headed toward Sallenstein. The German 20th army corps thus became a nut between stout crackers. The commanders of both Russian armies acted with energy and promptitude, worthy executives of the brain dominating the whole army."

Excellent Strategy  
"In Galicia the best of Russian strategy will be on a level with the victorious plan adopted farther north. The Austrians in Lemberg possibly will be taken in a similar way. This may be inferred from the fact that one army is advancing from the south-east, as is shown by the fact that nine Russian cavalry squadrons have routed the entire Austrian cavalry division at Plukhow."

"The Austrian force retreating from Vladimir Volynsky, Russia, 17 miles from the frontier, towards Sokel, in Galicia, Austria, probably has been cut off. Grand Duke Michael, the Emperor's brother, has returned from abroad and is going to the front."

"The Russian Embassy in London, while pleased over the victory at Gumbinnen, states that it feels bound to warn the English press not to exaggerate the consequences of the victory."

## GERMAN CAVALRY GET A SET-BACK

Paris, Sept. 2.—A German cavalry corps marching towards the Forest of Campagne on the left wing of the allied forces were engaged by the English on Sept. 1st. The English captured ten guns.

This statement is given out officially.

## LEAVE ALSACE TO THE FRENCH

The Russian Menace in Prussia Has Forced Germany To Withdraw An Army To Cope With Them

Basle, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—The Germans have abandoned their movement towards the French fortress of Bel-fort as a result of Russian offensive movement in Eastern Prussia.

The Great army of 150,000 German and Austrian troops which crossed the Rhine several days ago, accompanied by a large number of siege guns, has been withdrawn from Alsace, and has started North to replace the German troops withdrawn from the lines to Nort Lorraine and in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle.

The French are now complete masters of Alsace. There are about 60,000 German reservists left in the upper part of the Province and it is expected that a French offensive movement against them will be undertaken.

## MEXICO HOLDS ELECTIONS SOON

Mexico City, Sept. 2.—The general elections have been called for November.

Until these are held the country will continue under military rule.

## GERMANS KILL THEIR OWN MEN

Who Were Severely Wounded On Field Of Battle—British Do Much Execution

London, Sept. 2.—The Ostend correspondent of the Express quotes Leon Hard, a Senator of Hianault, as testifying that "the Germans killed their own severely wounded men on the battlefield, only tending to those who would recover."

There are many signs, according to the despatch that the Germans suffered heavily at Mons. Returning remnants of those who were in the fight spoke bitterly of the British courage. One force of 250 British, it is stated, must have accounted for thousands of Germans. All along their line of retreat they had prepared a defence made with bags of potash found in a neighboring factory. Through these were placed maxims and on top German helmets.

The first time the Germans came up to this seemingly friendly line, the maxims spoke, and soon no Germans were left.

## MALINES CITY IS BOMBARDED

Although it is Absolutely Unfortified—Belgian Troops Reinforced to Check-Mate Any New Movement

London, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Antwerp contains the following official announcement: "The Germans are again bombarding Malines, aiming at the steeple of the Cathedral. Certain movements of German troops in the direction of Assche, six miles north-west of Brussels, gave rise to the belief that the Germans were contemplating a movement towards Termonde, 16 miles East of Ghent."

However, the Belgian troops have been reinforced on account of the necessity of preserving control of Waasland. The enemy advanced from Brussels to Assche yesterday but could not penetrate further north. Nineve and Alost, 16 and 15 miles respectively from Ghent in different directions have been occupied by Germans.

In the Provinces of Antwerp and Limbourg the situation is unchanged.