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GALLANT CAPTAIN Str. Anglo-Californian Saves His Ship

Maneuvers Ship Through Storm of Shrapnel BUT LOST HIS LIFE

Mutilated Bodies of the Victims Landed At Queens- town

London, July 5.—The British steamer Anglo-Californian from Montreal, arrived at Queenstown today with a number of dead on board, the result of being shelled by a German submarine. Twelve men were killed on the Anglo-Californian, including the Captain, and eight were injured.

The ship was saved by the clever handling of her skipper, who manoeuvred the ship out of reach of the submarine's torpedo until he was shot down on the bridge. All were victims of a hail of shells. They were landed at Queenstown, most of them shockingly mutilated.

The Anglo-Californian sailed from Montreal with a cargo of horses on June 23rd.

Can Be No Peace Till Belgian Wrongs Have Been Righted

San Francisco, July 5.—Mrs. Ethel Snowden, wife of Philip Snowden, M.P., told the women peace workers of many nations here today, that no peace advocate in Britain wants peace until the wrongs of Belgium have been righted.

She spoke to the International Conference of women workers to promote permanent peace, from a rostrum hung with peace pennants, canopied by a giant white banner lettered in purple with the words, "Revolt against war."

The peace workers of Britain, she said, realize that to a martyred nation, the theory of obtaining peace is not practical politics and cannot succeed.

GERMAN ARMIES Become Involved Many Difficulties

Russian Plane Destroys Ger- man Artillery Supplies

MANY MEN KILLED

When Giant Aeroplane Drops Bombs on Am- munition Train

Petrograd, July 6.—General von MacKenzen's march towards Cholm and the operations of Archduke Joseph, between the Vistula and the Bug, are being greatly impeded by successful defensive adopted by the Russians. The country is cut up by many river courses and hilly ridges, and is remote from railroads and modern communication.

The enemy is losing heavily every day. A giant Russian aeroplane flew along the River San and threw bombs on the enemy's trains, setting them afire. One train filled with artillery shells was exploded and thirty thousand shells destroyed, many men killed and a long stretch of railway rendered useless.

Heavy Losses Among The Turks on Gallipoli

London, July 5.—The total Turkish casualties in the Dardanelles operations between June 28th and July 2nd, were 5,150 men killed, and 15,000 wounded, according to an announcement made tonight by the British Official Bureau.

French Schooner Sunk By Submarine

Paulliac, France, July 5.—The Spanish steamer Juan arrived today with the captain and seven men of the French schooner Hironde, which was sunk on July 2nd, by a German submarine.

ADMIRAL OSCAR VON TRUPPET WARNS GERMANY AGAINST

HER DANGEROUS POLICY Of Submarine Warfare on Merchant Shipping

Can We Hope Asks the Admiral To Bring England TO HER KNEES

By This Policy? Of Warring On Merchant Shipping

If Not Then Our Submarines Were Better Engaged Elsewhere

Berlin, July 5.—Admiral Oscar von Truppet, who was at one time Governor of Kaiu Chau, the German concession in the Chinese Province of Shan Tung, which was captured in November last by the Japanese, contributes an article today to the 'Der Tag,' warning his compatriots not to underestimate the danger of a breach with the United States and asking them to weigh seriously the question as to whether the value of Germany's submarine warfare against British commerce is enough to justify the continuance in its present form at the expense of a rupture with the trans-Atlantic nation. The article is remarkable not only for its open statement regarding the wire-reaching effects which the participation of America in hostilities would have on future course of the war, effects which Admiral von Truppet says are greatly underestimated in Germany, but also as

a contribution to be heard from a naval officer.

All the naval publicists of Germany hitherto heard from have been devoting their energies in accelerating public opinion against any modification of submarine campaign, endeavouring to prevent or limit the concessions in the American demands in the forthcoming German Note to Washington. The campaign between the advocates and opponents of a compromise is intense, and the delivery of the Note, which a few days ago was scheduled for Monday or Tuesday, will probably be delayed several days.

The kernel to the problem, from a German standpoint, concludes von Truppet, is contained in this question: "Can we hope, so far as we are able to foresee, to force Britain to its knees through submarine warfare against her commerce?" If the answer is negative, our submarines can find better employment against hostile warships, particularly in hunting the grounds of the Mediterranean, the Dardanelles, and the Suez Canal.

Submarine warfare against merchantmen in that case could be modified, or abandoned in order to obtain a more favourable neutrality from, or friendship of, America, which would be of great value to Germany after the war.

If the answer is in the affirmative, then the law of self-preservation would justify us, in the situation Britain has forced upon us, in using to the fullest extent our superiority in submarines, and we can calmly accept all consequences of it.

Abortive Raid On English Coast

London, July 6.—The British Admiralty announces with regard to the B. R. H. report of an air raid on Harwich. The following are the facts of the incident, which otherwise are hardly worth recording:—

"On Saturday forenoon a German seaplane appeared over Harwich, flying very high. Our aircraft immediately started in pursuit, drove them off. The hostile aircraft then dropped bombs into the sea and made its escape, still flying at a great height."

German Sailors Buried With Honors

Berlin, July 5.—The German sailors of the mine-layer Albatross, killed in the engagement on July 2nd with a Russian cruiser squadron, off the Swedish Island of Gothland, were buried today with signal honours, in which Swedish authorities and civilians participated.

Revised estimates place the number of killed at 23. More are believed to be dying. Thirty wounded are doing well.

Schooner Sunbeam Sent To Bottom By Submarine

London, July 6.—The schooner Sunbeam, Kirkwall, Scotland, has been sunk by a German submarine.

Russian Government Makes Apology

London, July 6.—The Russian Government has apologized to Sweden for violation of the latter nation's neutrality by the fact that a stray shell "accidentally" fell within Swedish waters, owing to a fog, during the pursuit of German vessels.

Paris Reports Relative Calm Along the Front

Paris (official).—There has been relative calm along the whole front, without infantry action.

OFFICIAL BRITISH.

London, July 5.—The French Government report fighting in Argonne continued till the morning of July 3rd, the enemy sustaining very heavy losses. An enemy attack in close formation north of Arras was dispersed with very heavy loss.

The Russian Government report that a German battleship of the Deutschland class was blown up by a submarine at the entrance of Danzig Bay. A Russian destroyer also rammed a German submarine. The German mine-layer Albatross was attacked and run ashore on the Gotthard coast.

On the land the Russian offensive near Radom was successful. There is desperate fighting between the Vistula and the Bug near Wierz river. After holding the enemy advance on Gula Lipa, the Russian patrols have now fallen back.

BONAR LAW. Bank of England Issues Notice Respecting Loan

To Governor,
St. John's.

Following notice issued to-day respecting War Loan—begins—

The Bank of England will be prepared to receive applications for the new war loan from abroad provided that telegraphic advice is received by the Bank and the necessary deposit of five per cent. is paid to it before July 10th—ends.

Presume that comments on war the loan have already been made known throughout the Press.

BONAR LAW. French Steamer Goes To Bottom Submarine Hit

Paris, July 5.—The French steamer Carthage was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine near Cape Helles on July 4th, according to an official statement issued this afternoon.

Sixty-six members of the crew were saved; six men are missing.

Two German submarines were sighted yesterday in the English Channel by the second light French squadron. Both submarines plunged, but one was hit by several shells before it disappeared.

Italians Advance In the Face Of Great Obstacles

Geneva, July 5.—Severe fighting is in progress on the plateau of Cornico and Doherdo, between Italians and Austro-Hungarians.

According to advices received here today from Innsbruck the Austrians continue to cast down boulders and blow up hidden rock galleries on the advancing Italian mountaineers.

A large Italian army is reported to be marching on Plava from western Gorizia, and to be methodically driving back Austrians, despite severe resistance.

Norwegian Ship Had Copper Cargo For Germany

London, July 6.—A Stockholm despatch says the Swedish Revenue Cutter, which went to the assistance of the leaking Norwegian motor ship, Hansea, discovered that her cargo consisted of thirty tons of copper, consigned to Luebeck, Germany.

At the request of the Norwegian authorities, the ship and cargo were arrested.

Germans Seize Swedish Vessels

London, July 6.—Five Swedish vessels were seized on Sunday in the Baltic Sea and taken to Swinemunde, says a Copenhagen correspondent.

Train Notes

Sunday's westbound express arrived at Port aux Basques at midnight.

Yesterday's express left Gambo at 7.20 this a.m.

NAVAL ACTIVITY IN BALTIC WATCHED WITH GREAT INTEREST

RUSSIANS PUT UP STUBBORN FIGHT Between the Pruth and Dniester— Desperate Fighting in S. Poland

General Hamilton Reports Terrific Losses For Turks

Germans Massing Immense Forces For Big Effort

TO DRIVE THE FRENCH From Alsace as Part of Plan To Clear Territory of Invaders

London, July 6.—Much activity is apparent today in all three elements where the warring powers are coming into actual contact, but reports as to result are generally contradictory.

Berlin uses a reliable source for a denial that a German battleship of the pre-Dreadnought type has been sunk by a Russian submarine in the mouth of Danzig Bay, but the official report from Petrograd on the occurrence is accepted as correct by London, where the resumption of naval operations in the Baltic has been watched with intense interest.

Reading between the lines of the various official reports, it is not difficult to deduce that the Russians are making a desperate stand between the Rivers Pruth and Dniester. Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces, reports the fighting in Southern Poland is of the most desperate character, while Vienna admits that the Russians are attacking in strong force. Austro-German sources, however, declare this effort to be a forlorn hope.

General von Linsingen's Teutonic army, after a fortnight of terrific struggles is reported, both from Vienna and Berlin to have reached the whole front of the Zlota Lipa river,

east, near Halicz, a very mixed force of Austrians has been thrown back to the river. In these engagements Russians light and heavy artillery gave effective support.

The operations on the Dniester are at present the only clear feature of the general military situation. The struggle for possession of this important river means in any case delay and distraction for the Germans, and with the Russian army in full fighting order and daily improving its technical resources, and with an immense front for maneuvering and counter-maneuvering, the possibilities for conjecture are practically unlimited.

For the moment, of almost equal importance with the efforts of the army is a remarkable revival of activity in Russia itself. From all parts of the empire municipal and Zemstvo workers, manufacturers, financiers and engineers are thronging to the cities with offers to help in the matter of army supplies.

Galacian Battle Cost the Foe Over 130,000 Soldiers

300 Machine Guns Taken and 50 Canon Fell into Hands of Russians

London, June 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail, commenting on the fact that the Russian army had remained intact during seven weeks' retreat in Galicia, says this army has inflicted tremendous losses on the enemy, having captured in the course of these operations 130,000 men, nearly 300 machine-guns and 60 cannon. He continues:

"That the Russian flanks are firm is proved by their successes on the Dniester and Tanew rivers. The military organ, the Russky Invalide, suggests that the only thing that now matters is to keep the enemy occupied while Russia's allies in the west are getting up strength. It is generally conceded that the Russians will evacuate more territory if it is necessary in order to find favorable positions on which to make a stand."

Russians Check Invaders. The first movement of the Germans after occupying Lemberg was to attempt to advance south-eastward along the Lemberg-Berregue railway, with the object of cutting off the Russian forces operating on the Dniester. This advance so far has been checked, and on the Dniester itself the Russians are displaying great energy.

A large force of Germans, which on Wednesday crossed the river near Zurawano, has been jammed on to the bank and on to the islands. They have suffered enormous losses. Further

How Things Stand in German Official Circles

London, June 30.—One of the most informative descriptions of conditions in Germany obtained by the British press recently from neutral visitors to that country was printed by the Manchester Guardian on Saturday in the shape of an interview with an officer of a great international humanitarian organization. This man, whose name we give it published would carry great weight, said:

"The dispute between Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz was the chief subject of conversation everywhere, although little has been heard about it outside of Germany until quite recently. It is a long standing quarrel

SIR. T. WHITAKER Opposes Passage of Register Bill

And Stated That the Man Behind the Present Measure Was

LORD NORTHCLIFFE Walter Hume Long Says Govt. Will Not Recede From its Position

London, July 6.—The National Register Bill encountered opposition in the Commons tonight when Sir Thomas Whitaker, Liberal, opposed certain provisions, asserting the passage of the Bill in its present form would split the country. The member also declared distrust in the present coalition Government, saying he knew that the man who had destroyed the late Government continued to dictate the policy of the present Government.

Cries of "Name" rang through the House, and Sir Thomas said it was Lord Northcliffe who was advocating all the clauses of the Register Bill.

Percy Alden (Liberal) asking the Premier whether he was able to assure the House that the Government did not contemplate forced labor or conscription under the Bill, was told by the Prime Minister that no such change was contemplated.

Walter Hume Long, the father of the Bill, moving its second reading, said the Government would resist to the utmost any suggestion to recede from its position or withdraw the Bill. He said Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, thought the Bill would assist him to avoid the difficulties with which he had previously been confronted, of men having been recruited who should have been left in the workshops.

Sir Thomas Whitaker moved the rejection of the Bill until evidence was produced that the Government's present powers were inadequate. He did not object to conscription or conscription if necessary, but he asserted the Bill was needless and raised the greatest controversy of the day. The Bill he viewed with grave distrust, especially as men always came forward when asked The Powers conferred by the Bill a rate must not be placed in the hands of the military who were hopeless in business matters. He concluded by saying "It is not a register that is wanted, but wholesale dismissals in the War Office. Conservative speakers followed and earnestly appealed to the House to support the Government Bill."

The House passed the second reading of the Bill after rejecting Sir Thomas' motion by a majority of more than 200 votes. The debate proved that opposition to the Bill came from a somewhat small minority of Radicals.

and is of the utmost importance of the future war. The national element of the populace is extremely quieted, and is chiefly anxious that von Bethmann-Hollweg shall be able to hold his position. Many people told me that Admiral von Tirpitz was the real Chancellor and that they feared he would be made Chancellor in fact. Open discussion of the cause of the crisis, the proposal to retain Belgium and the future conduct of the submarine war, was almost impossible, attempt to do so having been met by severe repression.

"The Social Democrats are anxious to have the whole matter openly discussed. They are opposed to the retention of Belgium and it is commonly said that Von Bethmann-Hollweg is, too. He wants to give up Belgium and to have a settlement of the war which would preclude further war. The von Tirpitz party, which wants to keep Belgium, is becoming more and more powerful. Admiral von Tirpitz is in favor of taking Calais, whatever the renewed effort will cost Germany. My impression is that they are determined to drag America into the war. A leading German pacifist told me he had first hand information that the evacuation of Belgium was approved by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, and the chiefs of the staff in general were indifferent and that the von Tirpitz group desired very strongly the absolute retention of Belgium. At the same time there had been allowed no discussion whatever of peace terms or of the disposal of Belgium."