

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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

Vol. 11. No. 208.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS DEBATES CONSCRIPTION

Veterans From Dardanelles Among the Speakers, These Urge Compulsory Service.

"WE CAN BUY FROM AMERICA, LET THE ENGLISH MAN FIGHT," Says One Zealot--Wedgwood; He Also Claims The Nation is Seeking a Leader--Hints That France May Throw Up the Game, Unless England Does Better, Which Hint is Quickly Cried Down

London, July 29.—In the debate in the Commons yesterday, on the question of conscription, the immediate necessity of this measure was debated by the Liberals. Captain Guest, who is Aide de Camp to Field Marshal French, and Josiah Wedgwood, who returned from the Dardanelles wounded, were among the speakers.

British Forces Drive the Turks Twenty-Five Miles

Heavy Engagement Asiatic Turkey Resulting in

BRITISH VICTORY

Losses on Both Sides Considerable—Turks Evacuate Nasiriyeh

London, July 29.—General Sir John Nixon reports as the result of an action on 24th July, near Nasiriyeh (Asiatic Turkey) the disorganized Turkish forces retreated northward more than twenty-five miles. Enemy's casualties in killed, wounded and prisoners, amounted approximately to 2,500 men, the prisoners including 41 officers and 690 men, of whom 200 were wounded.

Germany Determined Not to Abandon Sub. Campaign

Although Commanders Will Be Advised to Take Precautions

AVOID COMPLICATIONS

Germany Wonders if American Note to England is as Stiff as One to Them

Berlin, July 29.—Bethmann Hollweg the German Imperial Chancellor, who returned to the capital yesterday after a visit to the artillery headquarters in the field, where he talked with Emperor William, sent for United States Ambassador Gerard to-day. A conference between the American Ambassador and the German Chancellor is expected to have an important bearing on the future development of relations between Germany and the States.

The Kaiser Prepares For State Entry Into Warsaw

German Empress and Crown Princess Left For Neidenburg—Fighting of the

GREATEST INTENSITY

On the Warsaw Triangle—Germans Make but Little Headway

London, July 30 (probably corrected)—The capture of Warsaw, naturally, would be made the occasion for great celebration in Germany. It is reported that Emperor William has arranged to make a State entry into the city, accompanied by the Empress. The Empress, who has been on a visit to Field Marshall von Hindenburg's headquarters at Allenstein, East Prussia, left there yesterday with the Crown Princess Cecelia for Neidenburg, which is across the Polish border.

VOLUNTARY FIELD HOSPITALS AND THEIR PLACE IN MILITARY HYGIENE

London, July 2.—In the hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, Wimpole street, last evening, Dr. H. S. Souttar, late surgeon-in-chief of the Belgian Field Hospital, delivered his third and final Chadwick lecture upon "Voluntary Field Hospitals and their place in Military Hygiene."

Larrey and Lister The lecturer said that it was not his intention to outline a complete scheme for the treatment of wounds in war, but to give a general impression of the conditions under which wounded men had to be treated. We were indebted to Florence Nightingale for our excellent hospital arrangements, but we owed our present system of the treatment of wounds to Larrey and Lister. The former was the greatest military surgeon-in-chief to Napoleon. He was responsible for the whole medical services of the French army, his personal treatment was mainly devoted to the Imperial Guard. He always made a point of following the troops in every vicissitude of the battle, and commenced to collect the wounded as soon as the first shot had been fired. Upon one occasion he performed 200 amputations with his own hands in twenty-four hours. His prowess as an operator was colossal, whilst his whole life was an unbroken record of indomitable energy, dauntless courage, and infinite skill. Napoleon declared him to be the greatest man he ever knew. He laid down two great laws for successful treatment of the wounded. Firstly, in the "twenty-four hours principle," in which he insisted that if amputation were necessary the operation should be performed within that period from receipt of the injury; and secondly, the "principle of humanity," which urged that the operation should be performed in minimum of time. The latter was most important, because in those days anaesthetics were unknown and the patient was conscious. Larrey allowed himself four minutes in which to amputate a limb, the actual removal occupying less than fifteen seconds. Both of his laws held good to-day.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, July 29.—Nothing special from France. The Russian Government reports the situation on the Narew unchanged. Fierce fighting continues. Between Wreper and the Bug the Russians have assumed the offensive, capturing Maidan with 1,500 prisoners. South of Sokal the Russians attacked the enemy's positions and captured numerous prisoners, but the enemy has been reinforced, and intense fighting continues.

FRENCH

Paris July 29.—The following statement was issued to-day:—The French squadron in the Dardanelles is without direct news of the French submarine Mariotte, which entered the Straits on July 16th to operate in the Sea of Marmora. According to telegrams from Turkish sources the submarine was sunk and the officers and crew numbering 31 have been made prisoners.

Airship Destroyed

Aviator Killed

Champes, France, July 29.—A French military bi-plane, carrying Quartermaster Duvor, of the 4th light cavalry, caught fire while flying over this place at a height of 300 feet to-day. The aviator was thrown out of the aeroplane when at an altitude of 150 feet. He died in a few minutes. The machine was demolished.

Swedish Vessel Sunk by Germans

London, July 29.—The Swedish brig, Fortuna was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea to-day by a German submarine. The crew was saved. The Fortuna was 303 tons gross tonnage, and was built in 1873.

Charles Becker Pays the Penalty Of the Law

Gives Out Message Before Being Led to Electric Chair

New York, July 30.—Gentlemen, I stand before you in my senses, knowing that no one on earth can save me from the grave that is to receive me. In the face of that and in the teeth of those who condemned me, and in the presence of my God and your God I proclaim my absolute innocence of the crime for which I must die. I declare to the world that I am proud to have been the husband of the fair, noble, virtuous woman that ever lived, Helen Decker.

PROCLAIMS INNOCENCE

Praises Virtues of Helen Becker, of Whom he is Proud

This acknowledgement is the only legacy I can leave here. I bid you all good-bye. Father, I am ready to go.—Amen.

Shells Not Men Determining Factor Long Distance War

London, July 30.—A Petrograd despatch says, now that the Germans are across the Narew River, the Russians are taking no chances. Together, with her allies, she realizes that the war is a long distance race, and that shells, not men, are the determining factor, and that time is necessary to recover her second wind.

Trieste Deserted

Rome, July 30.—Uncensored despatch from Trieste says over 300 houses and villages there have been looted and wrecked. The Verdis monument and other works of art have been destroyed. The city is practically empty. Italian inhabitants have been arrested and interned.

Recruiting in Halifax

Halifax, July 29.—At a recruiting meeting here to-night, 125 volunteers were enrolled for the 40th Nova Scotia Battalion. There were also 19 volunteered during the day at the recruiting stations.

Mining and Sapping With Artillery Duels On Western Front

London, July 29.—An official communication, telling of recent operations in France and Belgium, was issued here to-night. It says that mining operations have continued on both sides during the last few days, with intermittent artillery engagements, but there have been no infantry attacks.

The enemy exploded three mines in the neighbourhood of St. Eloi, and one near Givenchy. Only one of them did any damage, and in that case the damage was only slight.

We exploded a mine on the 26th north of Zwartelen, which destroyed twenty yards of the enemy's parapets.

On the 26th one of our aeroplanes shot down a German machine which fell inside our lines east of Zillebeke.

A warship was bombarded Zeebrugge, the German submarine base. A German torpedo boat is said to have been badly damaged.

Airships have dropped bombs on Zeebrugge for four successive nights. Another despatch from Amsterdam says that a French airship flew over Ghent on Monday. It was followed by two German aeroplanes, but was successful in escaping them. The Germans are retaliating for the French activity by another long range shell- ing of Dunkirk.

Another despatch says that the town was bombarded to-day by German heavy howitzers, but the damage inflicted was slight.

Warship Bombrds Submarine Base at Zeebrugge—Torpedo Boat AT BASE DAMAGED

Germans Shell Dunkirk with Long Range Heavy Howitzers

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Naval Activity on Belgian Coast Been Resumed

Washington, July 29.—American marines landed at Port au Prince, Hayti, last night. They encountered resistance, which was overcome without casualties among the sailors. The following message from Admiral Caperton was given out by the Navy Department to-day:—

"Landing forces are established in the city. There was slight resistance during the early part of the night, to advance being made. This resistance was easily overcome. No casualties. Our force is proceeding to disarm the Haitian soldiers and civilians to-day."

ALL DEPENDS ON INVENTION OF T. A. EDISON

Washington, July 15.—Announcement by Thomas A. Edison of his acceptance of Secretary of the Navy Daniel's offer to head an advisory board of civilian inventors for the proposed bureau of invention was made with gratification today by Secretary Daniels. Mr. Daniels was especially pleased because on Mr. Edison's acceptance depended almost entirely the development of the plan of utilizing inventive genius of the country to aid in perfecting the navy as a fighting machine.

Patriotic Grounds.

Mr. Daniels, who appealed to Mr. Edison to undertake the task on patriotic grounds, went ahead today with the perfection of his new plans. Details of the proposed organization, however, will not be completed until the secretary has had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Edison, which he probably will very soon. It is hoped to have men on the board consider the navy's submarines and aeroplanes, the imperative need of which is recognized.

The Submarine Danger.

Referring in his letter to Mr. Edison to submarine warfare, Secretary Daniels said that he felt sure that with Mr. Edison's wonderful brain to help them, the officers of the navy would be able to meet this new danger with new devices that will secure peace to this country by their effectiveness.

American Soldiers To Restore Peace Among Haitians

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Speaks Highly Of Newfoundlanders

T. T. Cartwright, wife and daughter, of Toronto, are at the Dufferin. Mr. Cartwright is general maritime province and Newfoundland representative of the well known firm of E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., Toronto, manufacturers of Royal Yeast, Magic Powder, etc.

Mr. Cartwright has been visiting the principal points in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and after visiting the trade in St. John will leave for Newfoundland. Mr. Cartwright has been devoting quite a good deal of his time of late to the interests of the company in Newfoundland and Cape Breton and will now visit more frequently the maritime provinces. Asked how business was, his reply was: "Never better; we are selling more of our goods than ever before." Mr. Cartwright, who was formerly well known to the trade in this province, received a warm welcome from his many friends in the city. Asked as to conditions in Newfoundland, he said: "At first the war conditions disorganized business a little but owing to the good prices obtained for fish the conditions when I left down there were very satisfactory and since I have been away the conditions have wonderfully improved owing to a very good fishery." Replying to a question he said: "Yes, there is a slight shortage of salt, but salt steamers are daily expected which will relieve the situation. Newfoundland has done nobly for Britain, both in army and navy. You must remember Newfoundland is a seagoing country but the boys who have gone over to the army will do themselves and their country proud. Newfoundland has suffered terribly already in the navy and they are still volunteering and letters I have received from some of my young friends who have gone across to help the mother country to fight for honor and freedom are as enthusiastic today as they were the day they sailed and no finer set of men ever volunteered for military service than those that left Newfoundland and there are more to follow."—Daily Telegraph, St. John, N.S.

A WALKING SKELETON

Hugo Aradi, Arthur of the "History of Edinburgh" was a perfect walking skeleton. One day he was eating a split and dried haddock or as it is called in Scotland a speidling when Harry Erskine came in. "You see," said Hugo, "I am not starving." "I must own" replied the other, "that you are very like my meat."

An observant woman is a whole public opinion in one package.

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