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IRISH MEMBER IS SUSPENDED FROM COMMONS

Lawrence Ginnell Causes Suspension of Sitting in Commons Yesterday—Refused to Leave House Until Sergeant-at-Arms Got Assistance and Brother Nationalists Advised Him to go

LONDON, July 27.—Lawrence Ginnell, the Nationalist, whose opposition to the Government has grown more and more aggressive since the Irish insurrection, last Easter, and whose questions to Cabinet Ministers were the most serious charges against the Government, caused a short suspension of the sitting of the Commons to-day, owing to his refusal to withdraw when ordered to do so by the Speaker of the House. Ginnell refused to budge when approached by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who was ordered to remove him. Not until the Sergeant-at-Arms summoned assistance, and his brother Nationalists advised him to do so, did he obey the command of the Speaker. The Nationalist member asked Herbert Samuel, Secretary for Home Affairs, whether the Military authorities at the time of the insurrection in Dublin had the sanction of the Government for bombing the headquarters of the Cumann na nGaedhealtas, cutting the red cross off their dresses, and imprisoning them as criminals. The Home Secretary denied all the allegations, whereupon Ginnell said, that "owing to the insolent reply of the Minister," he got no further, as there were loud cheers of order. He withdrew the question, whereupon the Speaker named him to the House. In accordance with practice, Premier Asquith moved that Ginnell be suspended. Ginnell alone voted against the motion.

Still Round Up Enemy Forces in East Africa

Main German Southern Detachment Is Driven From Strongly Organized Positions by British Forces on July 24.

LONDON, July 27.—An official statement of the progress in the British campaign in East Africa was given out to-night. Brigadier General Northey reports on July 24th that he drove the main German southern detachment of the enemy from strongly organized positions astride the new Langenburg-Irangi road to Mablansgail. After counter-attacks, the enemy retired hurriedly in the direction of Irangi, abandoning a 4.1 inch howitzer, and two machine guns. Among the number of German Europeans captured previously was Dr. Stir, late Governor of the New Langenburg district. Dr. Stir has since died of wounds. The majority of the surviving members of the crew of the German cruiser Koenigsberg form part of the German forces.

May be the Bremen

SANDY HOOK, July 27.—A craft, which appeared to be a submarine, which observers believed might be the German underwater merchantman Bremen, passed Sandy Hook at 9.03 o'clock to-night.

TURKISH CLAIMS REFUTED

British Statement Shows Turk Report British Defeat Near Suez Canal is False—Turks Themselves Everywhere Falling Back—British Forces Nowhere Compelled to Retreat Before Them

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—Russian troops covered a hundred miles of their advance on Erzincan within a week. The capture of the city means virtual completion of the Russian occupation of Turkish Armenia, gives Russia the benefit of an extremely fertile valley, and opens an easy road of communication from Trebizond to the western and southern Caucasian armies. The Russians have now captured Trebizond, Balbourt, Gumish, Kaneh, and re-occupied Mamakhatun.

LONDON, July 27.—A British official statement was issued to-day denying the Turkish official report of July 26th that British cavalry forces in the vicinity of the Suez Canal had been dispersed. The statement follows:—The commander in chief in Egypt reports, it is stated by German wireless that our cavalry has been driven back at Romani and Katia. Our cavalry is in occupation of Katia and nowhere has been driven back. Complete superiority over the enemy has been established by it, both in pursuing, in reconnaissance and in driving in his covering parties at will. The enemy had not even ventured to press any reconnaissance in our direction. Turkish forces at Oghratina dare not advance from that place and no Turk has been near Romani.

Cost of Leather In Germany

Leather has risen enormously in price in Germany since the beginning of the war, so much so that the cost of all leather articles has more than doubled. This increase in the price of leather has hit the Germans very hard in the case of boots and shoes. In most towns now, for the poorer people, all sorts of substitutes for leather are being sold. Felt is replacing the leather in the uppers of boots, while another favorite substitute is sailcloth warmly lined. Wood is being used for soles, and, according to the German papers, a method has been found of making the wood flexible, so doing away with the noise that clogs and wooden shoes generally make. The price of these new wooden boots and shoes is from 3s to 5s a pair, an immense saving on leather ones. But they don't last half as long.

BRITISH MAKE FURTHER GAINS DELVILLE WOOD

On Wednesday Morning Germans Enter British Trenches West of Ypres but Were Quickly Driven Out—British Infantry Fight Their Way to German Trenches Successfully

LONDON, July 28.—On the right bank, after hard fighting, we have driven the enemy from east and north-east of Delville Wood. Heavy fighting still continues in this vicinity, including Longueval, where we regained a portion of the northern part of the village.

About one o'clock Wednesday morning a small enemy party entered our trenches immediately West of Ypres, on the Pilken Road, but were immediately driven out. Further south, after artillery preparation, a party of British troops raided the enemy's lines. The Germans were encountered in front of their own wire entanglements, and sustained the loss of some 30 men killed. British infantry then fought their way into the trenches, in which they found many Germans killed by our bombardment. Some good work was accomplished by the Royal Flying Corps on Wednesday in locating the enemy batteries and newly-constructed defences. Owing to clouds and mists our machines had to fly low. Two are missing.

"Eskimo" Captured

LONDON, July 27.—The Wilson Line steamer Eskimo, 2,325 tons, has been captured by a German auxiliary cruiser, according to Reuter's Christiania correspondent. The seizure, says the correspondent, occurred in Norwegian territorial waters, according to the crew of a Norwegian guardship, while the Germans claim the vessel was five miles from the land.

American Airmen Fight the Germans

PARIS, July 18.—While four American aviators were engaged on Sunday in a volunteer fight—two under orders—north of Verdun, Civas Lary sighted a black Fokker with the red insignia, indicating that it was Captain Boelcke, Germany's premier aviator. Lary pursued Boelcke ten miles inside the German lines, finally the Germans refusing to stand and fight, and finally descended. Lary amid a hail of anti-aircraft shrapnel. In the meantime Norman Prime, Keith Rockwell and Dudley Hall, of Peekskill, making his first flight, engaged two aviatiks and a large machine used for reconnaissance. One aviatik fled at the first fusillade from the American machine guns. The other fought feebly a short time and then descended leaving the large machine to fight alone. The Three Americans fired continuously as the large machine spiralled down. Near the earth it dropped sideways suddenly, appearing to have been wrecked by the American's bullets. The machine gun operator was believed wounded, as he ceased firing suddenly. Rockwell's aeroplane was riddled by shrapnel from anti-aircraft guns and he also found a bullet through the machine's fuselage an inch from his abdomen. Lieut. Wm. Thaw has been flying unofficially with the American squadron, although his wounds have not yet healed entirely.

Some Armies

NEW YORK, July 27.—A despatch from Switzerland to the Journal says that carefully sifted information to-day shows that the Germans have on the Eastern front about 900,000 men, and the Austrians about 800,000 men, of whom, they said, the latter has already lost some 300,000. The total Russian forces under the orders of General Kuropatkin and General Brusiloff, equals 137 divisions of infantry, and 36 divisions of cavalry, or 2,740,000 bayonets, and 162,000 sabres, or a total of 2,902,000 men. General Brusiloff's army alone equals 1,750,000 men.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

RECEIVED 7.30 P.M. JULY 27th.

1474 Private Nicholas Delaney, Grand Falls. At 3rd. Western General Hospital, Cardiff; gunshot wound in leg.
272 L. Corp. Wilks Manuel, Loon Bay N.D.B. At 3rd. Western General Hospital, Cardiff; gunshot wound in back and arm.
1639 Private Garland West, Carmanville. At Wandsworth; gunshot wounds, leg and side.

(Additional Information)

1180 Private Kenneth A. Butler, Bell Island. Previously reported gunshot wound, fractured thigh and heel, at Wimeroux, July 4th. Now reported at Charing Cross Hospital, London.
237 Private A. J. Hogan, St. Mary's. Previously reported gunshot wound and fractured femur, at Abbeville, July 12th. Now reported at Charing Cross Hospital, London.
787 Private Robert S. E. Munn, 26 Gower Street. Previously reported with gunshot wound in back, at Wandsworth, June 27th. Now reported en route for Newfoundland, on furlough.
1500 Private Wm. Mitchell, 47 Spencer St. Previously reported with gunshot wound in chest, at Le Troport, July 3rd. Now reported at Wandsworth.
1253 Private George Gillingham, Ouhre P.t. Cove. Previously reported with gunshot wound in thigh, severe, King George Hospital, London. Now reported seriously ill at King George Hospital, London.
182 Sergeant Charles F. Garland, 44 Carter's Hill. Previously reported wounded in left arm and left leg, at Wandsworth July 8. Now reported gunshot wounds in arm and leg, Wandsworth.
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, July 28.—An official statement to-night reads: "To-day there has been hard infantry fighting north-east of Pozieres. In the vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood, north of a line from Pozieres, Bazentin and Lepetit we succeeded last night in capturing about 200 yards of important enemy trenches which hitherto had successfully resisted all our attacks. This morning, after an intense artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in regaining the possession of the whole trench, but our troops immediately re-attacked and have regained a footing in the southern end."

RUSSIA

PETROGRAD, July 8.—An official statement this evening reads. On the Western front during the battles between July 16 and 25th Genl. Sakharoff's troops captured 34 German and Austrian officers, 35 cannon and 71 machine guns. On the Caucasus front, at Supker, we took 5,000 hand grenades, one thousand shells and five hundred caissons of cartridges. At Hastahan we captured 8 hostile guns. At Erzincan we captured a depot of rifles, revolver, bayonets, artillery munitons, together with 1,900 pounds of petrol and benzene. The town of Erzincan was not damaged.

Danish Steamer Seized

LONDON, July 27.—The Danish steamer Normandiet has been seized by a German torpedo boat, says a Copenhagen despatch to Lloyds. The vessel was bound from Skellyftea, Sweden, for La Pallice, France, with a cargo of wood pulp.

Two British Steamers Captured

AMSTERDAM, July 28.—A German official statement says that four destroyers have captured two British cargo steamers in International waters off Landakorina, Sweden.

THE LONDON BUDGET FROM ALL FRONTS

At Points on German Lines There is Comparative Lull—British Positions Around Pozieres Improved—Matters Quiet in Saloniki—Russian War Minister Thinks Germany Can Offer Long Resistance

LONDON, July 28.—Since the completion of the capture of Pozieres, news from the British front in Farnet tells mainly of artillery actions and testing encounters. At various points on the German line there is a comparative lull. The hot, hazy weather, it is assumed has given the Germans an opportunity to bring up further troops, guns, with renewed attempts to recapture Pozieres, where, according to an unofficial report, the British troops have further consolidated their positions. To-night's official report shows there has been hard fighting all day, with fluctuating fortunes, but that in the end the British improved their positions north-east of Pozieres and in their vicinity of Longueval and Delville Wood.

Similarly from the eastern front there is much comment in European capitals upon the effects of the loss of the last great Turkish fortress in Armenia, which province the Turks are said to be fleeing owing to exhaustion of their ammunition supplies. It is likely to have in Constantinople, conjoined with the success of the Russians towards Brody in opening the road to Lemberg. The correspondent of the Associated Press in Athens learns there is no longer any likelihood of an attack of the Allied forces in Saloniki.

The Russian War Minister, according to an interview, desires to dispel the illusion that the war can end in the autumn. He admits that German technique is so high that Germany can still offer long resistance.

Camp Borden Riot Was Result of Plot

OTTAWA, July 18.—General Sir Sam Hughes stated to-night that he had got to the bottom of the much-advertised ruction at Camp Borden. Since his return to Ottawa he has been in receipt of considerable information from various sources, showing, he says, that the trouble was the result of an organized effort, having its organ with certain tobacco, liquor and allied interests in the City of London. The principal trouble was with the troops from London and these men, according to the Minister, were primed by the interests above mentioned, with the object of making the Western Ontario Battalions so unwelcome at Camp Borden that they would speedily be returned to London, and would spend their money there. General Hughes has been informed as to the identity of the officers upon whom wreaths the immediate responsibility for what occurred at the camp and is preparing to deal with them.

The Value of Linoleum

It has been observed by chemists that disease germs die quickly on certain building materials, and it is shown that very resistant germs perish within one day on the surface of linoleum. This is due to the large quantity of linseed oil used with cork as an essential constituent of linoleum and which gives unusual disinfecting capacity. Prof. Jacobowitz proved that the germ-killing effect of disinfecting wall paints was due to the chemical effect of linseed oil used as a binding medium. As the oil in the paint dries the sterilizing power wears off, while in linoleum it is lasting. Hence this material has the property of killing the majority of micro-organisms brought in on shoes. The effect of this disinfecting is accelerated by frequent moistening and all disease germs which do not form spores quickly die on a linoleum covering which is wiped daily with a damp cloth. According to Prof. F. Fritz this bactericidal power comes from certain chemical groups in the oil.

Pozieres Fight Lasted 11 Days; Well Defended

Barbarian Troops Offered Strong Resistance to British But Were to Pay Dearly—Good Work of British Artillery.

PARIS, July 27.—The capture of Pozieres from the Germans puts the British in complete possession of this line in the Somme region. The fight for Pozieres lasted eleven days from July 14th to 25th. The place was defended by 200 machine guns, of which all but 30 were destroyed or put out of action by British artillery. A species of fort in the centre of the village was defended by a company of Bavarian infantry. These troops resisted for twelve hours. At the end of that time only four men were found alive in the dug out. Close by a heap of sixty bodies remained unburied. The last defenders of the village were men of a Bavarian battalion, who were decimated as they crossed 300 yards between the village and cemetery, where they made the last unsuccessful stand.

A Breach of Contract

DAYTON, Ohio, July 27.—Thousands of dollars worth of ammunition, in process of manufacture, for European nations, in the Miami valley factories, are tied up to-day by attachment proceedings instituted in the local county courts by the Brownell Company and Blatt Iron Works Company, both of this city, against the Canadian Car Foundry Co., and its New York Agency. The sum of \$722,974 is claimed by the plaintiffs on the ground of breach of contract.

APPEALS TO KAISER FOR MILITARY AID

Kaiser Refused to Send Aid to Austro-Hungarian Forces Now Facing the Russians—Says Situation is Serious and Must Wait Till They Have Beaten the British

LONDON, July 28.—The Geneva Switzerland correspondent of the "Daily Express" wires: "I learn from Innsbruck that the Austro-Hungarian staff appealed several times during July to German headquarters for assistance against the Russians in Galicia. Small numbers of reinforcements were sent with the statement that it was impossible to send troops during the strong Anglo-French offensive on the Somme. Then the Austrian heir appealed directly to the Kaiser, who replied: 'When we have beaten the English we shall reconsider the matter. I cannot spare troops at present, as the situation is serious.'"

Denies Statement of Louisiana's Commander

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, informed Acting Secretary of State Polk to-day, that he had received a message from the commanding officer of the British squadron on the Atlantic coast, denying that a British warship had entered Chesapeake Bay, as reported by the commander of the battleship Louisiana.

Italian Air Craft Bombed Durazzo

NEW YORK, July 27.—A cable from the Rome Journal says that an official announcement was made to-day that Italian air craft yesterday bombed Durazzo, in Albania, across the Adriatic. The planes dropped bombs on the Austrian aero-hangars and landing stages, then returning safely to this base.

'Carolyn' a Total Wreck

LONDON, July 27.—The American steamer Carolyn, which went ashore on Kola Peninsula on July 13th, while taking a cargo of automobile tracks and general merchandise from New York to Archangel, in Russia, is a hopeless wreck. The cargo is being salvaged.

IRISH PAPER IS TABLED BY GOV'T LEADER

Bears Out Contentions of Redmond With Regard Retention Irish Members in Imperial Parliament—Petition Now Signed Asking For Renewal Negotiations on Lines Suggested by Redmond and Carson

LONDON, July 27.—In accordance with Premier Asquith's promise, the official paper giving the heads of the agreement, arrived at recently between Lloyd George and the Irish leaders in the Irish negotiations, was issued to-night. It bears out the contentions made in the debate in the Commons by John Redmond, with regard to the retention of Irish members in the Imperial Parliament, inasmuch as clause four merely says, Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament shall remain unaltered, namely, 103; and says nothing concerning any substantial reduction in their number. With regard to the duration of the new bill, the official paper confirms Premier Asquith's statement of July 16, namely, that if Parliament had not by twelve months after the war, made further permanent provision for the Government of Ireland, then the duration of the operation of the bill shall be extended by Order in Council for such time as may be necessary to make such provision. The clause referring to the exclusion of the Ulster Counties merely defines the excluded counties, but says nothing as to whether exclusion is to be permanent. An interest clause in the agreement not previously mentioned, gives the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland power to summon conferences between members for constituencies in the excluded area and members for the rest of Ireland. The only new feature of the Irish situation to-day is that a petition is being largely signed in the Commons asking for the renewal of negotiations for an Irish compromise on the lines suggested by John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson.

Nitric Acid From Air

Without This Supply Explosives Would Now Be Used Up

All the explosives used in the world-war are formed from such apparently harmless bodies as cotton, glycerine, and tar products, by treating them with nitric acid, the strength of which has to be maintained by admixture with sulphuric acid. Until quite lately the nitric acid essential for the production of the explosives now in use could be made only by distilling such nitrates as those of potassium and sodium with sulphuric acid, and if we had still been dependent on this source, all the powers engaged in the present war would have been stalemated by want of explosives, so enormous has been the amount of acid used. During the last few years, however, methods have been discovered for making nitric acid from the air and at the present time, wherever cheap water-power can be obtained for the generating of electricity, the acid is being produced in sufficient quantities to make up the necessary amount.

A Turkish Regiment Mutinied

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Journal has the following from Athens:—Reports received here to-day from Smyrna state that a Turkish regiment mutinied at Siveken, and took refuge in the forest of Mount Simoon. Turkish forces pursued the mutineers and set fire to the forest. Many mutineers were burned to death.

Don't Know Anything About it

LONDON, July 27 (Official)—The British Admiralty states to-day that they had no report of a new naval action in Scandinavian waters, and had received nothing in any way confirming the unofficial reports of naval activity in that region.

It's a safe bet that Colonel Guthrie has been reading Kipling's "Drums of the Fore-and-Aft."

ag to death of and Hig- scrow brave of Mt. thanks- cess of the ladies died out Slattery, y. Ellis, Kearney, Pherson thanked for his also for funds Bucking- Higgins, Instituting the tending the lighted to re- vore so of New- so deliv- Messrs Ellis, all nor and Bro- over TICE. the re- in Arts Education year res will academic 1916. The subjects chemistry, candidates such of are re- in Arts admitted the Un- otherwise courses students, in view ublication possible of Edu- 29.2.t.f Class employ- Machin- THING Duck- once, Makers, outside. prices BRITISH irth St. nel ore, ent. SP ad. ERS. say- 16.