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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, August 10.—Hostile airships visited the East Coast last night, causing some fires. The damage was immaterial, but one man, eight women and four children were killed, and twelve persons injured. One Zeppelin, damaged by gunfire, was attacked by an aircraft while being towed to Ostend. It is now reported completely destroyed by explosion.

General Hamilton reports fighting at various parts of the Gallipoli peninsula and substantial progress. East of the Krithia road two hundred yards were gained on a front of three hundred yards. Repeated counter attacks were repulsed with heavy loss. The whole-hearted co-operation of the French corps has proved the greatest assistance. In the Anzac zone a crest was occupied after fierce fighting. Elsewhere fresh landing has been successfully effected and considerable progress made. Over six hundred prisoners and ten machine guns have been captured.

General French reports that the trenches captured by the enemy on July 30th at Hooge have been recaptured. Further progress has been made extending to a front of captured trenches to twelve hundred yards. About 125 prisoners and two machine guns were captured.

The French government reports German attacks in Argonne and Vosges, followed also an air raid upon Saarbrücken.

The Russian government reports violent enemy attacks on Kovno fortifications. On the western front of Kovno the enemy were repulsed with enormous losses.

The German fleet with nine battleships and twelve cruisers attempted to break the mine barrier in the Gulf of Riga, but failed to force a passage and lost a cruiser, and two destroyers, damaged by mines.

BONAR, LAW.

## Peace Assured Warsaw Citizens By German Military

Prince Leopold Issues Proclamation to Inhabitants

PROMINENT CITIZENS

Have Been Taken as Hostages as Matter of Precaution

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The following news item was given out for publication to-day by the Overseas news agency of Bavaria occupied Warsaw, a proclamation was issued announcing that the Germans would preserve order and public peace, and would conduct war only against hostile armies not against peaceful citizens. The Prince, as a matter of precaution was compelled to take as hostages, the heads of the civil administration, and and some other prominent citizens. The inhabitants of the city may protect the lives of these hostages by informing the German military authorities of all hostile plans which might endanger the troops. These precautionary measures are taken to prevent the repetition of the unpleasant experiences in Louvain and Brussels.

## Austrians Released From the East Descend on Italy

Geneva, Aug. 10.—The appearance on the Italian front of Austrian troops released from the Russian campaign is announced by the Tribune in a despatch from Laibach, Austria. These number 30,000 which are equipped with artillery sufficient for two army corps, attacked the Italians yesterday outside of Gorizia. The Italians brought up additional artillery and after a battle of fifteen hours, the despatch says, forced the Austrians to retreat into Gorizia, leaving 2000 dead on the battlefield.

## Heavy Fighting On Gallipoli Pen. Results Favorably

For Allied Forces and Steady Progress is Being Made

SIR IAN HAMILTON

Sends Encouraging Report From the Scene of Action

London, Aug. 10.—Sir Ian Hamilton reports that fighting at several points in the Gallipoli peninsula has taken place during the last few days and substantial progress has been made.

In the southern zone 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been gained. The east Krithia road has been held in spite of determined counter attacks which have been repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy.

Repeated attacks by Turks elsewhere in this zone were beaten off. Several attacks by the French corps have been made. Their whole-hearted co-operation proved of the greatest assistance.

In Anzac zone a footing on the Chanak Bahr portion of Sari Bahr has been gained and the crest occupied after fierce fighting and successful storming of strongly held positions. Here too the enemy's losses have been considerable. The advance commenced at night under the cover of a searchlight from a destroyer.

Elsewhere fresh landings have been successfully effected and considerable progress made. Six hundred and thirty prisoners have been taken together with one Nordenfled, two bomb mortars, nine machine guns, a large number of bombs scattered about, with quantities of enemy's rifles, ammunition and equipment.

## Hostile Raid On British Coast By Enemy Airmen

London, Aug. 10.—A squadron of hostile airships visited the east coast last night and this morning between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 12.30 a.m. Some fires were caused by the dropping of incendiary bombs, but these were quickly extinguished, and only immaterial damage was done. The night was extremely dark, and was accompanied by a thick fog which rendered night-flying by aeroplanes difficult.

It is regretted flight sub-Lieutenant R. L. Lord who was one of the pilots sent up to engage the enemy was killed when landing in the dark. The revised list of casualties, resulting from the airship raid, as given out by the official press bureau this evening, is killed, one man, nine women, and four children; wounded, five men, seven women and two children.

## Allies Landing In Gulf of Saros Effect Advances

Constantinople, Aug. 10.—Turkish troops dispersed forces which the entente Allies landed at Mara Chali north of the Gulf of Saros on Saturday night, according to an official statement issued by the Turkish war department.

The troops landed north of Aviburnu making a slight advance under the protection of the Anglo-French fleet, the statement adds.

## Air Raid On Bavarian Towns

Berlin, Aug. 10.—An official communication issued here to-day tells of an allied air raid on Monday over Zweibrücken and Sanktingert in Bavaria. Eight persons were killed and two wounded in the latter town.

## Desultry Fighting On French Front

Paris, Aug. 10.—An official report this afternoon tells of attacks made at different points with bombs and hand grenades, all of which were repulsed by the French troops.

## RENEWED ACTIVITY IN DARDANELLES

### New Concerted Effort By Allies To Drive Out the Turks is Meeting With Great Success

### Our Troops Effect New Landing at Gulf of Saros Threatening Turks Main Line of Communications---Likely to Affect Balkans

London, Aug. 11.—The commencement of new and greater efforts to force the Dardanelles, and thus bring succor to the Russians, who are still being hard pressed by the Austro-Germans in Eastern Poland and the Baltic provinces, and at the same time influence the Balkan States, together with a Zeppelin raid on the East Coast of England in which 14 persons were killed and 14 wounded, are features of the war news to-night.

For some time the Dardanelles, from the British standpoint, has been more cheerful, while no details of the operations there have been given out, the public has been allowed to learn that hope for a successful issue of the fighting on the Turkish peninsula was brighter. The renewed attempt against Turkish positions, which apparently is in full swing, seems to be a concerted one. The attacks are all being made on the tip of the Peninsula, along the Krithia Road, where a gain of 200 yards on a front of 300 yards has been made.

Attacks on Sari aBahr, where an important crest has been occupied, according to General Sir Ian Hamilton, General Hamilton's report continues:

"The fresh landing has been successfully effective and considerable progress made. This landing evidently was a surprise to the Turks, 326 prisoners, a number of guns and a quantity of material is declared to have been taken.

According to Turkish official report forces were put ashore in the environs of Kara Chali town, on a road which skirts the shore of the Gulf of Saros, opposite the neck of the Gallipoli Peninsula, near Avibue, this latter place, though not shown on available maps, is believed to be at the foot of Sari Bahr, just north of where the Australians are holding a strong position.

At Avibue, the Turks admit the landing was successfully carried out, but they claim to have dispersed the troops which came ashore near Kara Chali. It is believed in military circles here that landing at Kara Chali was only a feint to disguise the real intention of the allies, although it is said the putting ashore of a strong force at this point might result in their working around and cutting the Turkish main line of communication with Gallipoli Peninsula above the Bulair line across the neck of the Peninsula.

## ENGLAND EXPECTS ANOTHER AIR RAID

### Zeppelins Fly Across Holland---Germans Continue Their Flanking Movement---Now Enclosing Russian Armies---Fortress of Lomza Has Fallen.

London, August 11.—A despatch from Holland says that five more airships passed over that country going in a Northwest direction this morning, so that another air raid on England is expected to-night. Continual bad weather which has been prevailing in England, would, it is believed help the air raiders in their attacks. There was a big storm on the East coast to-day, however, this might make it dangerous for airships to visit the locality to-night.

Austro-Germans are slowly closing on the portions of the Russian armies which remain in the Polish salient, their outflanking movement in the Northern part of the Baltic province has been brought to a standstill.

but further Southerly are approaching, the forts of Kovno, and Russians are reported to be evacuating the villa which lies directly to the East of Kovono main railway line. They have also captured the fortress of Lomza, S.E. of this place, they are approaching the Bug River, which other forces of them have each from its mouth to a point South of Ostrow. These points are not far from the main railway line which is the German objective. The armies of the Teutons which are advancing East of Warsaw and those which have crossed the Vistula at Ivanogrod, and Field Marshal Mackensen's force are now joining hands, making another effort to catch and destroy the Russian armies. Russians, however, are believed in military circles here to be by now fairly safe.

## Aviators Destroy German Airship Near Ostend

A despatch from Havas Agency from Dunkirk says allied aviators destroyed a Zeppelin airship near Ostend this morning. The Zeppelin was first attacked by a British aviator, who according to information received here, succeeded in seriously damaging the dirigible, its destruction being completed by French aviators from Dunkirk.

## Germans Sink Auxiliary Cruiser On Swedish Coast

Berlin, Aug. 10.—The British auxiliary cruiser India, 7900 tons was sunk in the North Sea on August 9th, as a result of striking a mine according to an official announcement made this evening. Four officers and 22 men were saved. Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

## Norway Steamer Meets Torpedo

London, Aug. 10.—A despatch to Reuters from Copenhagen says that the Norwegian steamer Geiranger, of Bergen has been sunk. The members of the crew were landed by a Dutch fishing boat. She was of 1,081 gross tons, and built in 1907.

## Destroyer Lynx Strikes A Mine and Sinks

London, Aug. 10th.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Lynx was sunk in the North Sea on August 9th, as a result of striking a mine according to an official announcement made this evening. Four officers and 22 men were saved.

Venus and Velvet pencils will give you satisfaction.—ap12,tf

## Four Trawlers Go To Bottom

London, Aug. 10.—The trawlers Westminster, Harbor, Wiper and Benardina have been sunk. The crews were saved except two men on the Benardina.

## Some Interesting Facts About Ypres

Much desperate fighting has gone on round the Belgian city of Ypres. It has appeared so often in the news from the battlefield of Flanders that something about it will be read with interest.

Although the old buildings including the Cathedral of St. Martin, the famous Cloth Hall, and numerous old houses survived the ravages of time until the man shells began to knock them to pieces in October, the town itself has suffered more than the most Belgian towns in the past. In the 13th century Ypres was perhaps the most opulent town in the whole country and its inhabitants numbered 200,000. But famine, the plague, and the hands of invader iconoclasts played so much havoc with it that after the persecution by the Duke of Alva not more than 5,000 people were left in it, and acres of ground that had been covered with houses had become a wilderness. Ypres, which the inhabitants pronounce very nearly "ee-per," with the accent on the first syllable, never really recovered from the cruelties of Alva, and although many of its former inhabitants afterwards returned, the population was not, prior to the present war, more than 17,000. The Cloth Hall, which fills about half of the side of the Grande Place, is about 450 feet long and it will be easily understood that a visitor standing in the far end of the Grande Place, the people at the other end look almost like pygmies.

The building of the Cloth Hall began in the year 1,200 but the hall was not completed until a hundred years later, when it became the centre of a vast trade in cloth. In the middle of the last century it was carefully restored. Before its destruction it was chiefly used as a market, but the upper galleries contained some remarkable frescoes with subjects drawn from the history of the town. Although Ypres contains a large number of interesting old houses, it is not an ideal place for an artist, most of the houses are surrounded by ugly modern buildings. The explanation is that in 1823 the municipal authorities decided to give subsidies to all owners who would pull down their old houses and replace them with new ones. At the same time the owners of wooden houses were prohibited from replacing them, and the order was still in force ten years ago. As a matter of fact, a large number of the houses at Ypres in the fifteenth century were built of wood, but thanks to the municipal order, they have all perished, except one. In the early days of the 19th century Ypres was strongly fortified, but in 1836 many of the ramparts were destroyed to make room for new houses, which were, however, never built. Some of the ramparts still remain, and make very pleasant promenades.

## ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION.

London Opinion.  
A maker of lyddite named Belleville had a temper remarkably llevelville. But when filled for khaki He cut up quite narky. And said, "Well If girls aren't the delleville!"

## Violent Artillery Sweeping Trenches Compels Retirement

British Forces From Untenable Positions South of Hooge

LINE WITHDRAWN

Says Sir J. French but Material Difference to Our Position

London, Aug. 10.—Sir John French reports as follows:—

"North-west of Hooge in the ruins of the village itself we have consolidated the ground gained yesterday, repulsing one weak infantry attack during the night. Yesterday afternoon there was no infantry fighting, but violent artillery duels, as a result of which all the trenches in the open ground south of Hooge became untenable by our side. We have now slightly withdrawn the position of our line which lay south of the village. This makes no material difference to our position. The total number of prisoners captured by us yesterday was 150.

## Bulgaria Still In Bargain Counter Of the Nations

Lively Bidding by Entente Allies and Austro-Germans

VALUE OF HER SKIN

Seems to be Fully Realized by the Huckstering Nation

Paris, Aug. 10.—The correspondent at Saloniki of the Havas agency telegraphed that the diplomatic representatives of France, Russia, Britain and Italy have delivered a joint communication to the Bulgarian government with a view to the collaboration of that nation with the Allies as part of a common understanding with the Balkan States.

This action is taken in conjunction with the presentation of a similar communications to Greece and Serbia, recently made known. It is in response to Bulgaria's request of June 14th for information from the Quadruple entente powers concerning the advantages she might expect in exchange for active co-operation with them.

## Sight Restored At Ste. Anne's

News of the seemingly miraculous restoration of the complete sight of a young girl from Boston, Miss Margaret Murphy, who had been totally blind in one eye since birth, is brought to Ottawa by pilgrims returning from the recent English-speaking pilgrimage to St. Anne de Beaupre. This is said to be only one of a number of cases where persons attending recent pilgrimages have been miraculously cured, but in the particular instance of the American girl, Ottawans attended the service with her while her eye was still blind and afterwards saw and conversed with her, when sight was restored.

Rev. Father G. E. Fitzgerald, parish priest of St. Mary's church, had a talk with the girl and states that while she was blind in her left eye when she arrived at St. Anne de Beaupre, she was able to read with her other closed, without the least difficulty, on the day he was leaving. "It is really the first case of this kind I have seen," said Father Fitzgerald, "but I personally, with other Ottawans, saw the girl. She came with a pilgrimage from Boston." The English speaking pilgrimage from Ottawa was a great success.

## SHIPPING

The Florizel is due here from Halifax at 10 a.m. to-morrow. Harvey & Coy. however up to 10 a.m. to-day had no word of her leaving.

Mr. Chas. Byrne, tailor at the Royal Stores, left by train to-day for a two weeks holiday in Conception Bay.

The banker Itaska, Capt. Ritcey arrived from the Banks this morning with 850 qtls. cod and has 2000 for the season for 7 dories. She had bad weather last week and found fish scarce.

The S.S. Beatrice sailed for Sydney last night to return with a coal cargo.

The schr. R. Fabricius is loading codfish for Oporto at Grand Bank for Patton & Forsey.

The "Hamlet" which arrived here yesterday reports passing a tern schooner Sunday which it is thought is the "Mildred" now due from Cadiz.

The schrs. "Mary S." and "Rose of Sharon" arrived at Little Bay Islands Monday with 3000 and 250 qtls. cod from the Groais Islands.

The S.S. Cranford Chine with 1884 cords of pit props sailed for Cardiff from Gumbo Monday.

A large steamer with a cargo of coal is due from Cardiff to A. Harvey & Co.

The Danish schr. "Conrad" which came to Fogo from Cadiz with salt arrived from Fogo last evening and will be fish laden by the Monroe Export Co.

The schr. "Hamlet," 37 days, salt laden to G. M. Barr from Cadiz, arrived here last evening. She had fine weather on the run but much adverse head winds.

The Lunenburg banker "Afarita," Capt. Wynot, arrived from the banks last night for a squid baiting. She reports stormy weather on the banks and hails for 600 qtls. cod.

The Garden Party at Portugal Cove in aid of the R.C. Church Fund takes place this afternoon. Quite a number will go from town and a pleasant evening is in store for all who attend.

## Sacrificed To Mars

At Durham, 1346, there fell 15,000; at Halidonhill and Agincourt, 20,000 each; at Bantzen and Lepanto, 25,000 each; at Austerlitz, Jena and Lutzen 30,000 each; at Eylau, 60,000; at Waterloo, Quatre Bras, one engagement, 70,000; at Borodina, 80,000; at Pontenoy, 100,000; at Yarmouth, 150,000; as Chalons, no less than 300,000 of Atilla's army alone. The Moors in Spain, about the year 800 lost in one battle 70,000; in another four centuries later, 180,000, besides 50,000 prisoners, and in a third, even 200,000.

Still greater was the carnage in ancient times. At Cannae, 70,000 fell. The Romans alone in an engagement with the Cimbr and Teutons, lost 80,000. The Cathaginians attacked Hymeria in Sicily with an army of 300,000 men and a fleet of 2,000 ships and 3,000 transports; but not a ship or a transport escaped destruction, and of the troops only a few in a small boat reached Carthage with the melancholy tidings. Marius slew in one battle, 140,000 Gauls, and in another 290,000. In the battle of Issus between Alexander and Darius, 110,000 were slain; in that of Arbela 300,000. Julius Caesar once annihilated an army of 363,000 Helvetians; in a battle with the Uspetes he slew 400,000, and on another occasion he massacred more than 430,000 Germans who "had crossed the Rhine with their herds and flocks, and little ones in quest of new settlements."

A British "Tommy" in London raised his left hand to be sworn in a recent trial. The judge told him to put up his right hand. "It's in Belgium," the older replied. He was immediately sworn.