

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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DIPLOMACY'S SKEIN GETS ANOTHER TANGLE!

American Muleteers Lose Their Lives By a German Submarine Attack on Dominion Liner Armenian

Washington, July 1st.—The Dominion Freight Liner Armenian, flying the British flag and carrying mules from Newport News, Va to England, was torpedoed and sunk Monday night by German submarine U-38 off Cornwall, England. Nearly a score of American muleteers aboard, are reported lost, according to messages received by the State Department to-day, from Consul Armstrong Jr. at Bristol. Twenty nine men lost and ten injured. The news created a sensation in official quarters, as it was the first case of loss of American lives since the sinking of the Lusitania. The gravity of the incident however, and action of the Washington Government depends almost entirely on whether the Armenian was chartered by the British Government and was in fact a transport of war aboard which Americans would sail at their own risk or whether she was an unarmed merchantman. In the latter case, even thought carrying contraband, the ship should have been subjected to visit and search and those aboard transferred to place of safety before sinking of the vessel was attempted. In the absence of official information on these points officials declined to say what effect the sinking of the Armenian would have on the pending negotiations between the States and Germany. Immediate inquiry is directed however by Ambassador Page in London to secure more details. When Secretary Lansing returns to-morrow Ambassador Gerard will be instructed to inquire of the German Admiralty, as to its report. From messages received it appears that in addition to the torpedo at least one shot was fired from a disappearing rifle. The Consul's report said the Wireless house was taken by the second shot. It was not made clear whether the Armenian was first ordered to halt and resisted capture, requiring the second shot, or whether the submarine attacked without warning. The fact that the number of the submarine was given, indicated she had come to the surface to make the attack.

Submarine Sinks British Steamer Sugar Cargo

London, July 1st.—The British Steamer "Scottish Monarch" bound from New York for Manchester with a cargo of sugar, was torpedoed and sunk yesterday by a German submarine. The steamer's crew of thirty six men took to the life boats. The captain and nineteen men were picked up near Hook Point Lightship, not far from Dunmore Harbor, Ireland and landed at Dunmore. The Scottish Monarch was 400 feet long, 5,043 tons gross.

Premier Borden Sails For England

New York, June 30.—"I have not been called to Britain by the War Office," said Sir Robert Borden, just before sailing, but I am going on my own volition for a fuller conference with the heads of the War Departments. I expect to hold several conferences with the heads of the War Department over placing orders through the J. P. Morgan & Co. These orders have nearly all been placed in the States. Canada seems to have been neglected. I expect Canada to be able to muster about 500,000 more men to go to the front.

Unknown Steamer Collides With American Liner

Deal, June 30.—The American line steamer Nieu Amsterdam, with a large number of passengers on board from New York for Rotterdam, was run down in a fog by an unknown steamer, while anchored in the Downs today. The port quarter of the trans-Atlantic liner was damaged, but the vessel is still riding safely at anchor.

The Queen Visits Wounded Soldiers

London, June 30.—The Queen and Princess Mary were greeted with cheers from hundreds of wounded soldiers at the Duchess of Marlborough's matinee at the Palace Theatre, yesterday. The Queen wore a dress of pale blue over white with white and black hat.

Asquith Answers David Mason

London, June 30.—The Premier today made reply in the House of Commons to the question asked yesterday, as to whether the Government would state the terms upon which peace would be possible. The Premier said: "It wouldn't be in the public interest to add anything to what I have already publicly stated on this subject."

Italy Resents Montenegrin Act Of Hoisting Flag Over the Fortress of Scutari in Albania

AND OFFERS PROTEST To Allied Powers Respecting This Act and Occupation of Albania by Foreign Forces

Rome, July 1.—The hoisting of the Montenegrin flag over the fortress of Scutari, Albania, is causing a greater feeling of discontent in the Italian capital than did the occupation of the Albanian towns of Tirana and Elbasan by Serbian forces. The Italian Government, it is understood, has protested both to Serbia and Montenegro against the occupation of Albanian territory by their respective troops. Italy also has protested to the Governments of Britain, France and Russia, who, together with Italy at the London Conference in 1912, brought about the creation of Albania into an independent State, who reached the agreement after the outbreak of the present war to definitely settle the Albanian question at the next Peace Conference.

Trade Unionists Up to the Scratch Force Unnecessary

London, July 1st.—Seven days have been granted Trade Unionists by the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, to make good their pledge that they would prove they were able to supply the needed munitions workers without recourse to compulsion expired to-night. With respect to results, Morgan, who is Lloyd George's chief assistant in the Department, said: "Enrollments are so highly satisfactory, I think I can say the voluntary system has justified itself as applied to munitions workers. During the last two days the enrollment averaged 10,000 a day."

Investigating Recruiting Among American Soldiers

New York, July 1st.—British Consul General disclaimed to-day, any knowledge of inducements having been to United States soldiers and sailors to desert the American service for the British army and navy, as charged by the Federal Agent at San Francisco who has been investigating recruiting activities in California. It is possible to perform a lot of good deeds and never receive a round of applause.

British Forces Continue Progress On Gallipoli

Austro-Germans Keep the Russians on the Move IN GALICIA

But the Teutons Are Held Up on Gnila Lipka

Munitions Bill Amended to Meet Labor Objections

French Government Frees Swoboda

Big Strike In Chicago

Norwegian Ship Goes to Bottom

German Papers Have Taken On Rational Tone

Some economists are against suggesting that financial exhaustion will soon end the war. Some economists have been suggesting that so industriously since August last that people not very thoroughly schooled in the intricacies of international credit and finance are becoming skeptical. There has not been a month since the beginning of the war in which some financial critics did not have Germany on the ropes on the verge of economic collapse, but somehow or other she managed to pull through and so far as can be ascertained her finances at the present time are in good shape. At the outset of the war, the Imperial Bank of Germany had \$500,000,000 in gold on hand. Now it announces that it has \$750,000,000.

On the other hand talk of financial stress on the allied side is non-existent. People read of the gigantic figures in Lloyd George's budgets and wonder how the nation can stand the strain. They forget that in proportion to population the British people stood up under a much more terrific burden during the Napoleonic wars; and incidentally beat Napoleon. The gross national debt of the United Kingdom prior to the outbreak of the present war was \$3,500,000,000. In 1814 it was \$4,500,000,000. The annual cost of carrying the debt per head of population last year was about eight shillings per head. A hundred years ago the cost was 41 shillings per head. In 1814 the population of the United Kingdom was 17,000,000; while in 1915 it is 46,000,000. On this basis, therefore, the United Kingdom should be able to stand a comparative debt now as compared with a century ago of \$14,000,000,000. And if each individual in Britain today can contribute an average of 41 shillings per head to carry the debt, as in 1814, the United Kingdom could stand the stupendous total of \$17,500,000,000, or enough to carry the present war for five years.

London, June 30.—Newspapers reaching London from Germany are particularly interesting just now. For the first time since the war began the old boastful tone seems to have subsided, and while in many quarters there are sufficient allusions to peace prospects, significant because they are made with official sanction, there is a general realization that the naval and military outlook is not so promising for the Fatherland as it appeared a few months ago. In the course of a lecture on the sea power of Germany's enemies, which was delivered by Herr Gehring at Berlin a few days ago, the following statement was made:—"Today the strength of the British fleet in ships of the line and cruisers, is hardly less, as compared with ours, than at the beginning of the war, for they possess 95 of the first class, and 69 of the second class, in spite of the losses which they have incurred, which amount to 16 and 13 per cent, respectively. The reason for this is that Britain retained all the ships which she was building for foreign States. Our submarines still have a great deal to do."

This, of course, is only half the truth, since warships have been completed in British yards and the strength of the British Navy is greater today than it was a year ago. It is becoming clear to German critics that their submarines are not likely to conquer the sea for their country.

London, June 30.—The Norwegian ship Cambuskenneth from Portland, Oregon, for Liverpool, was sunk today by a German submarine. The crew were saved.

BRITISH AVIATOR MEETS DISASTER

London, July 1.—Naval Flight Lieutenant Watson was killed near Eastbourne to-day while making a flight in a biplane.

GERMANY ORDERS MOTOR SLEDGES

Berne, Switzerland, July 1.—It is learned from private sources that Germany recently issued orders for 15,000 motor sledges in view of the possibility of another winter campaign.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, June 30.—In Gallipoli Peninsula, successful operations were undertaken on the 28th, resulting in substantial advance and the capture of several lines of Turkish trenches.

The French Government report progress on the sunken road between Angers and Ablain.

In the Vosges certain positions east of Metzler, which the enemy recaptured, were again occupied by the French.

The Russian Government reports that Russian rearguards repulsed desperate enemy attacks in the Tomcow region. Attempts to rout Russian forces retiring towards Gnila Lipka failed, with enormous losses.

Bad weather interrupted the Isonzo operations.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, June 30.—The French War Department today gave out the following:—"The region north of Arras last night saw a violent cannonade together with some infantry engagements. To the north of the Chateau of Curreul we made slight progress; to the south, at the Cabaret Rouge, a German attack was repulsed. In the Vosges, German troops endeavoured at about 2 o'clock to deliver a fresh attack against our position to the east of Maberat. This movement was easily checked."

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BRITISH FORCES ATTAIN SUCCESSES ON GALLIPOLI

Several Turkish Positions Taken by Gallant Charge--The Twenty-Ninth As On Other Occasions Signalize Themselves--Conduct Beyond Praise

London, June 30.—An official statement issued today, dealing with operations in the Dardanelles, says:—"The plan of operations on June 28th was to throw forward the left of Genl. Sir Ian Hamilton's line, south-east of Krithia, and establish a new line facing east on the ground gained. We captured two lines of Turkish trenches, east of Saghir Dere, and three lines to the west, all and more than hoped for from the operations, was gained. The Australian Corps was ordered to co-operate by making a vigorous demonstration. The action opened at 9 o'clock with bombardment by heavy artillery. Assistance was rendered by the French. This bombardment proved most valuable. At 10.30 the field artillery opened fire to cut the wire in front of the Turkish trenches. When this was done, its effect on one of the enemy's trenches near the sea was great. Very accurate fire of the cruiser Talbot, and the destroyers Scorpion and Wolverine succeeded in keeping down the artillery fire from that quarter. At 10.45 a small Turkish advanced work at Saghir Dere, known as the Boomerang Redoubt, was assaulted. This fort, which is very strongly situated, and protected by extra strong wire entanglements, had long been a source of trouble. After a special bombardment by a French mortar, and while the bombardment of the surrounding trenches was at its height, part of the Border regiment at the moment prescribed, leaped from their trenches as one man. Like a pack of hounds pouring out the covert, they raced across and took the work most brilliantly. Artillery bombardment increased in intensity until 11 a.m., when the range lengthened. The infantry then advanced, and their attack was carried out with great dash along the whole line. West of Saghir Dere

three lines of trenches were captured with little opposition. The trenches were full of dead Turks, many having been buried by the bombardment. A hundred prisoners were taken. East of the ravine the Royal Scots made a fine attack, capturing the two lines of trenches which had been assigned as their objective, but the remainder of the Brigade on their right met with severe opposition and were unable to get forward. At 11.30 the Royal Fusiliers led its brigade in the second phase of the attack on the west ravine. The brigade advanced with great steadiness and resolution through the trenches already captured, across the open, taking two more lines of trenches. They reached the objective allotted to them, the Lancashire Fusiliers, inclining half to the right, forming a line to connect with out new positions east of the ravine. The northernmost objective had now been attained, but the Gurkhas pressing on under the cliffs captured an important knoll still further forward. This they fortified and held during the night, making our total gain on the left 1,000 yards. During the afternoon the trenches, a small portion of which remained uncaptured on the right, were attacked, but the enemy held on stubbornly, supported by machine guns, and our artillery attacks did not succeed. During the night the enemy made a counter-attack on the trenches gained, but was repulsed with heavy loss. A party of Turks, who penetrated from the flank between the two lines of captured trenches, were subjected to machine gun fire at daybreak. They suffered heavily, and the survivors surrendered. All engaged did well, but certainly the chief factor in the success was the splendid attack carried out by the Twenty-Ninth Division, which conducted on this, as on previous occasions, was beyond praise.

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LOCAL ITEMS

Owing to the bad weather yesterday only a few people went out on the 2.30 p.m. excursion train to Kelligrews.

The big demonstration of Catholic citizens and societies in honor of the Consecration of Archbishop Roche will take place this evening. The societies will meet in their halls at 6.45 p.m.

Lodge McKay, A.F. and A.M., of Bay Roberts, are holding their installation on Wednesday, July 7th. D.G.M.C.R. Duder and several of the Masonic fraternity from St. John's go over that day.

Last night the halls and many houses were again illuminated as well as the arches erected, and thousands of people were on the streets till a late hour. Grecian fire &c. was in evidence on the arches and a very sight was the illumination of St. Bonaventure's College and Mount St. Francis. The Cathedral grounds also looked very pretty, as well as the grounds opposite the Palace in the trees of which hung many coloured Chinese lanterns.

Last night some mischievous boys got up in the tower of St. Patrick Church and began to ring the bell. Men about the place chased them out of it. Others with fire-crackers frightened a horse, in the cab attached to which were four ladies, and it bolted. Before any damage was done, the beast was caught. A policeman should be permanently stationed on Patrick Street and neighbourhood, where vicious youths parade nightly.

Police Court

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