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Allies Capture Important Point On Gallipoli

Further Gains by Colonial Troops Are Recorded

HAND TO HAND SEVERE FIGHTING

Results in Heavy Losses to the Enemy in Men and Material

London, Sept. 1.—Further gains for the Allied forces on Gallipoli Peninsula are chronicled in an official report received from General Sir Ian Hamilton, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces operating against the Turks. The report says:— "Further fighting on the 27th and 28th in the northern section of the line, resulted in the capture of an important tactical point commanding the Bukuk Anafarta valley east, and appreciable gain of ground occupied by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Fighting was almost entirely hand to hand and of a severe character. "Very heavy losses were inflicted on the Turks, and three of their machine guns, three trench mortars, three hundred rifles, five hundred bombs and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition was captured by us."

French Occupy Syrian Island

Paris, Sept. 1.—An official statement by the Ministry of Marine to-day, says:— "The Island of Ruad, in Syria, lying between Latakiah and Farabindus, has been occupied by a detachment from the French squadron, which holds the blockhouse on the Syrian shore. The French flag was hoisted this morning. There was no resistance by the population."

Peruvian Government Orders Two Cruisers

Madrid, Sept. 1.—The Peruvian Government has given an order for two cruisers to be built in Spanish shipyards.

Serbia Intends To Grant Concessions To Bulgarians

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Serbian Government has informed Greece that it intends to comply with the requests of the Quadruple Entente concerning the concessions demanded by Bulgaria, says an Athens despatch to the Matin.

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OFFICIAL

London, Sept. 1.—The Russian Government report the enemy offensive withstood on all points of the Riga District and the Vilna region. In Galicia the Russians took thirty guns, twenty-four machine guns and three thousand prisoners in a counter-attack.

Passenger Ships To Get Warning Before Attack

Washington, Sept. 1.—The German Ambassador, on instructions from Berlin, informed Secretary Lansing to-day that the German Government had accepted the principle that passenger steamers should be warned before being attacked by submarines. She will formally communicate this information in writing later.

Germany To Buy One Million Bales Uncle Sam's Cotton

Berlin, Sept. 1.—German business men have transmitted to the United States an offer to buy a million bales of cotton. The price offered was fifteen cents a pound, payable on delivery of the cotton in German harbours.

Tokio Announces Death of Statesman Marquis Ineuye

Tokio, Sept. 1.—Marquis Ineuye, one of the elder statesmen of Japan, died to-day.

Rate of Exchange Is Very Unstable

New York, Sept. 1.—Foreign exchange rates played fast and loose to-day, and the lowest values ever reached in this country were recorded. The English pound quoted at \$4.50 at the opening of the market, subsequently rose to \$4.55½ and then fell back to \$4.54 at the end of the day. Francs dropped to 609, liras hovered around 6.54, and reichmarks zig-zagged between 80% and 80%.

Unconfirmed Reports Respecting Submarine Which Sank Arabic

London, Sept. 1.—The Admiralty has given out no information concerning the fate of the German submarine which sank the Arabic. Unofficial reports, which say that the submarine had been sunk, are being circulated widely. It is said that the craft attempted to torpedo the steamer Nicosian, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans on August 29, five days after the Arabic went down.

Strike Spreads Among the Miners Of South Wales

London, Sept. 1.—Although an agreement was reached yesterday at a conference in London of Welsh mine owners, the men themselves have not thus far accepted the situation. Reports to-day from South Wales say that 25,000 more miners are on strike.

German Aviators Over Switzerland

Geneva, Sept. 1.—German aviators have violated Swiss territory for the fourth time. Five German military aeroplanes flew inside the Swiss frontier opposite the French town of Delle. Although under fire from French artillery, the aeroplanes turned back.

Russia Desires No Assistance

Tokio, Sept. 1.—Russia has not requested troops to be sent from Japan to her assistance.

Some of the best coal in the world has been discovered in Venezuela.

Austro-Germans Make Giant Effort To Cut Off Retreat Russian Armies Retreating Through Pripet Marshes

RUSSIANS CLAIM TO HAVE INFLICTED SEVERE DEFEAT ON THEIR PURSUERS

Czar's Troops Suffer Enormous Losses. Germany Claims One Million Prisoners. Austro-German Losses Also Severe, But They Still Have Huge Army of Two Million Men On the Eastern Front.

FRENCH DELUGE GERMAN TRENCHES WITH STORM OF SHELLS—GENERAL OFFENSIVE EXPECTED SOON

London, Sept. 1.—The minor fortress of Lutsk, which with those of Dubno and Rovno forms a fortified triangle on Russian territory just north of the Galician frontier, was captured by the Austrians to-day, according to an official report from Vienna. It is in this direction that the Austro-German offensive has been most aggressive during the past few days, the object being to separate the Russian armies which have been retreating through the Pripet marshes from Galicia, and which yesterday inflicted, so the Russians claim, another severe defeat on the invaders. The capture of Lutsk will likely compel the Russians, despite their victory, to evacuate that part of Galicia still held by them, otherwise their flank would be seriously threatened. Along the rest of the front, except in the centre where the Austro-Germans continue to make slow advance, the Russians appear to be holding their own. They have thus far prevented the Germans from crossing Dvina, and at Friedrichstadt, where a battle is in progress several days, they have arrested the German offensive between that point and the Gulf of Riga, and are still holding their ground between Kovno and Vilna and before Grodno. Although the Germans have approached the outer position of Grodno fortress, the opinion of military writers here is that the Russians stand a good chance of winning the race for time. Within the next few weeks the autumn rains will begin, and it is pointed out that unless they can succeed in gaining a decisive result before that time, the Austro-Germans can hardly hope to smash the Russian armies before, under cover of long winter, they are reformed and re-equipped. At present the Austro-Germans are straining every nerve to win this decision, but they have been greatly delayed by the intensity with which the Russian troops hold positions in protecting their retreating comrades. The Russian losses have been enormous. Berlin says that the Russians have lost 1,000,000 in prisoners since May 2nd, the date on which the drive commenced in Western Galicia, while during August alone the German captures included over a quarter of a million of men and 2,300 cannon. The Austro-German losses, too, have been heavy in killed and wounded, while the strain on the troops has been terrific. The Austro-Germans still have, according to Petrograd estimates, about 2,000,000 men on the Eastern front, 300,000 being in Riga region, more than 1,000,000 in the centre, and from 600,000 to 700,000 in Galicia. For a week the French have been pouring an avalanche of shells into the German lines on the West. It is believed that this ammunition would not be used simply for the purpose of damaging the German trenches, and, therefore, an early general offensive is looked for. Except from Kamerun, where the British and French report successes, over the Germans, there is no news from the other battlefronts.

Balkans Waiting Turn of the Tide In Great Conflict

Refuse to Leap Until They Are Sure of Final Issue

MUTUAL MISTRUST

Each Others Good Faith Helps to Keep Them Non-Committal

London, Sept. 1.—The Balkan situation is discussed at length in despatches to the morning papers from Bucharest, Sofia and Athens. Although the correspondents are generally optimistic, emphasis is placed on the difficulties which the diplomats of the Quadruple Entente Power are encountering in their endeavor to adjust the conflicting demands and disarm the mutual suspicions of the Balkan nations.

The Standard's Athens representative believes that no definite developments in the Balkan situation can be expected in the immediate future. As for Greece, he says, if there is to be intervention it will not come until Greek interests demand it, and its sole object will be to lay the foundations of a greater Greece, which must include large portions of Near Eastern territory.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Times emphasizes the necessity for a better understanding between Roumania and Bulgaria. If Roumania could be induced to make a definite offer to Bulgaria, the effect on her sister country would be immediate, he says.

Turks Report The Sinking Of An Allies Cruiser

Berlin, Sept. 1.—A report was given out by the Overseas News Agency to-day that a cruiser of the Allies had met with disaster off Asia Minor. The telegram from Smyrna says that two hostile cruisers bombarded the city of Smyrna and the coast. In the gulf south of the city, says the News Agency, one cruiser foundered, and the second ship attempted to go to her rescue, but was prevented by the Turkish artillery.

Petrograd Thinks Situation Serious Russian Troops

Galician Army May be Cut off by New Move

VON MACKENZEN

Which Threatens Trunk Line Between Kovel and Kiev—Woody Nature of Country is Hoped May Retard Enemy Movements

London, Sept. 1.—Russian rear-guards are making desperate resistance to the efforts of the forces of Prince Leopold of Bavaria and Von Hindenburg's southern wing to cut off the Russian troops still clinging to Vilna and Grodno, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Times.

The new movement of Von Mackenzon's army against the trunk line between Kovel and Kiev, which might isolate the Russian troops in Galicia, is regarded seriously in Petrograd, but the broken and woody nature of the ground is expected to retard advance in this direction. It is persistently rumoured that President of the Duma Rodzianko will shortly be appointed Premier with wide powers as to the formation of his cabinet.

France Can Pay If America Desires In Gold Coinage

But Recommends Granting a Loan to Pay for Shipments

AS BEST SERVICE TO FRENCH NATION

Government Expresses Every Confidence in Stability of French Finance

Paris, Sept. 1.—"France could send before the end of the war a billion and a half francs in gold to the United States, without affecting her financial position in Europe," said Senator Armond to-day. Senator Armond is an eminent authority on financial questions, and the spokesman of the financial committee of the Senate. "While we can do this and will do it, if America insists," he continued, "we on this side consider the greatest service which can be rendered France is to co-operate in stabilizing the exchange market, which America can do to their own advantage as well as ours by granting a loan, the proceeds of which would pay for supplies purchased in America. The only alternative is to submerge American banks with gold metal payments. This we can do as easily as was done a few years ago when the Bank of France sent a hundred million francs to relieve the situation in Wall Street. Notwithstanding the great efforts during the thirteen months of the war, such is the confidence of the French Government in its financial position that it is understood it will consolidate all its war loans in one issue, which probably will be announced next month."

All the world's a circus ring and each of us at times essays the role of clown.

British Officials Capture Dispatches Berlin and Vienna

London, Sept. 2.—According to the Central News, James Archibald, American newspaper correspondent who was approached by a British authority, when the steamer Rotterdam, bound from New York for Rotterdam, put into Falmouth a few days ago, was carrying dispatches to Berlin and Vienna from the German and Austrian Embassies at Washington. It is asserted by the Central News that Archibald, charged with performing unneutral service, was subsequently released, but the dispatches were retained by the officials.

French Continue Vigorous Offensive In the Kameruns

Paris, Sept. 1.—Fighting continues in the Kameruns. The Minister of Colonies gave out a statement to-day, announcing further victories. The statement follows:— "The French forces in the eastern and south-eastern Kameruns are continuing a vigorous offensive in the direction of Haunde, the capital of the Colony. The German troops have been defeated in a series of engagements and are retreating in great disorder. Many native German troops have surrendered with arms and equipment. "Our right column coming from the north attacked strongly fortified positions at Dume station in conjunction with our southern column. The Germans were defeated, abandoning their positions. In their retreat they threw most of their supplies into the river."

Roumania Clings With Firm Tenacity To Strict Neutrality

Rome, Sept. 1.—It is understood here that the Roumanian Government has decided to stand firmly by its policy of declining to permit the Central Empires to forward arms and ammunition through Roumania to Turkey. A statement made here on good authority explained the attitude toward the Central Powers as follows:— "Roumania desires to maintain strict neutrality. She is confirmed in her attitude by the existence of war between Italy and Turkey, desiring to preserve intimate relations of friendship between herself and Italy."

Journalist Jailed For Obeying Instinct For Scribbling

Manchester, Sept. 1.—Theodore Sington, a British journalist of German parentage, was sentenced to-day to a term of six months in jail for writing to American newspapers, matters calculated to prejudice the relations of the British Government with neutral countries. When arrested on Aug. 21st, Sington denied that his articles were intended for publication.

The Yellow Peril For the Turk

Paris, Sept. 1.—What appears to be an intimation that Japan may cooperate in the campaign to force the Dardanelles, is contained in an interview with Baron Rayashi, the Japanese Ambassador to Italy, sent to the Petite Parisian by its Rome correspondent. "I cannot say much about that," the Baron is quoted as saying in reply to a question regarding the Dardanelles, "for we must not allow our enemies to profit by information about the movements of troops."

Austro-Hungary Issues Warning To Her Subjects

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—Following the example of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Government announces that all Austrians and Hungarians in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, are warned not to work in factories producing war material for the enemies of the Dual Monarchy. Violation of this decree is punishable by imprisonment from 10 to 20 years, even by capital punishment under certain conditions.

Home Secretary Denies Publication In U.S. Papers

The Assertion That German Women and Children ARE ILL TREATED

Is a Falsehood, as Every Consideration and Attention is Shown Them

London, Sept. 2.—The Home Secretary this evening issued a denial of the statements published in the United States that German women and children in London are being exposed to the fury of mobs, which are encouraged by the police, whenever they venture out of doors, are prevented from buying food and compelled to subsist on what they can beg. The Home Secretary says that all German women desiring to return to Germany are given facilities for so doing and that together with their children they receive the same police protection as British subjects and similar relief from the guardians of the poor if they are destitute, and added that access to hospitals on the same terms as Britishers is accorded to German women and children when they are ill.

Petrograd Cheered By Recent Success Russia's Troops

German Advance Deminish in Vigour Along Whole Front

GERMAN EXHAUSTED

All Best Men Gone, Only Young Men and Old Now Left to Fight

Petrograd, Sept. 2.—To-day's news shows more than a steady slowing up of the German advance. The Russians now hold the Germans on the entire front except in the neighborhood of Riga, where the enemy has again retired to the River Missa. On the Vilna front, the Russians have advanced on the right bank of the Wilia, but this move, while proving a successful reply to the German attempt to outflank Vilna from the south, is unlikely to be continued. More significant is the very considerable Russian success in Galicia, where 3,000 prisoners, with many guns were taken between the Zlota Lipa and the Stripa. In an interview General Mikenovitch, Head of the General Staff at Petrograd, said:— "There is no doubt that the German army is being exhausted by drawing out of its communications, according to the testimony of those at the front all the German soldiers of the best age have been used up, and the enemy's army consists now mainly of youths and men well advanced in years. If the Germans retain the upper hand it is because of their technical superiority and because their army follows their artillery, while our artillery follows our army. The Russian retirement was imperatively required by the general plan of the Chief-of-Command, but it should not for a moment shake the confidence of the public in final victory. Announcement is made that General Yanushevich, Chief of the Grand Duke Nicholas's Staff has been appointed Assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus and will be succeeded as Chief of Staff by General Alexiev, Commander-in-Chief of the armies on the North-western front. There are 146 languages spoken in India. Sixty per cent. of English words are of Teutonic origin.