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Balfour Reviews the Naval Situation and Germany's Collapse As a Naval Power

The Jutland Battle Cannot be Easily Overlooked—Was a Big Factor in the Turn of the Tide—German High Sea Fleet Was Driven Home Badly Damaged—Germans Now Quiet Over Jutland "Victory"

BRITISH NAVY NEVER IN BETTER POSITION
First Lord of Admiralty Points to the Ever Increasing Flow of Men and Munitions Pouring Across the Channel—Germany Has Seen All Her Colonial Positions Snatched From Her and is Powerless to Fight—Her Dream For Command of the Sea Has Been Shattered Beyond Repair

LONDON, Aug. 4.—First Lord of the Admiralty, A. J. Balfour, has issued a statement for publication in the course of which he says the second anniversary of the British declaration of war provides a fitting opportunity for a brief survey of the present naval situation. The consequences both material and moral of the Jutland battle cannot be easily overlooked.

An Allied diplomatist has assured me that he considered it the turning point of the war, the tide which had long ceased to help our enemies began from that moment to flow strongly in our favor. This much, at least, is true, that every week which has passed since the German fleet was driven damaged into port has seen new successes for the Allies in one part or other of the field of operations.

It would be an error, however, to suppose that the naval victory changed the situation. What it did was to confirm it. Before the Jutland battle was a fact, the German fleet was imprisoned, and the battle was an attempt to break herge and burst the confining gates. It failed and with its failure their high seas fleet sank again into impotence. The Germans claimed Jutland as a victory, but since they admit the contrary, since the object of the naval battle was to obtain command of the seas, it is certain that Germany has not obtained that command, while Britain has not lost it, and tests by assertion are easy to apply.

Has the grip of the British blockade relaxed since May 31st? Has it not on the contrary tightened? The Germans themselves will admit increasing difficulty in importing raw materials and food stuffs and exporting manufactures. Hence the violence of their invectives against Britain. Balfour argues that they had felt themselves on a way to maritime equality the Germans would not have loudly advertised the Deutschland incident. The whole interest which the Germans had in their eye was to prove their ability to clude the barrier raised by the British fleet between them and the outer world.

As further proof of the impotence of the German fleet, Balfour points to the ever increasing flow of men and munitions from England pouring across the Channel to France. It has reached colossal proportions and if continued its efforts in the war may well prove decisive, yet never has it been more secure from attack by enemy battleships or cruisers than it has been since the German "Victory" off Jutland.

ANOTHER AIR RAID IS MADE BY ENEMY ZEPS

Six Raiders Attack Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex—Damage Done Astonishingly Slight—Berlin Claims as to Success of Raid Are Officially Denied by British Press Bureau—Eighty Bombs so Far Accounted For

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Several hostile airships attacked the Eastern and South Eastern counties last night. The first reports were received at midnight. From these it seems that not less than six airships attacked the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, more or less simultaneously. The raid lasted about an hour, and a half. Except at one point, the raiders did not penetrate very far inland, but contented themselves with dropping a few bombs at a time on widely distant locations, mainly near the sea. Several bombs are reported to have fallen into the sea. Anti-aircraft guns came into action in one locality, but the raiders there attacked made good their escape. In conjunction with this attack one airship was seen making for the coast of Kent. Many observers report that a second airship followed the first. From the number of bombs dropped in these attacks, it makes the statement appear quite possible that anti-aircraft guns came into action. One or two hits were claimed against the first raider. A total number of eighty bombs has been accounted for up to date, including those seen falling into the sea. The total damages are astonishingly small. Nine houses were killed and three others injured. The military object of the raid is not apparent.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—A raid last night by German zeppelins, resulted in dropping a great number of explosive and fire bombs on London, the fleet base at Harwich, and on industrial establishments in the county of Norfolk, says an official statement given out here to-day. The zeppelins were attacked by light British forces, but all returned undamaged, says the statement.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—In regard to the official statement from Berlin, on the air raid last night, the British Press Bureau says that it is informed officially that the German statement is untrue virtually from beginning to end.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Investigations made here fail to bear out the German statements that the last two zeppelin raids reached London. Many people from all parts of London and suburbs report that they have not seen or heard of any zeppelins or any signs whatever. Whenever the zeppelins reached London or the suburbs in the past, the news spread rapidly. There was no difficulty in finding plenty of witnesses to testify their presence.

Submarine Victims
LONDON, Aug. 4.—Lloyd's report the following vessels sunk: Steamers Baron Oscar, Swedish, of 260 tons; fate of crew unknown. Steamer John Wilson, Norwegian, 797 tons; crew saved. Brigantine Margaret Sutton, British, 197 tons; crew saved. Several trawlers are also sunk.

Austrian Destroyers Shell Bisceglia
ROME, Aug. 3.—An official statement says that two Austrian destroyers shelled Bisceglia, an Italian seaport on the Adriatic, near Bari.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

Killed in Action, July 1st.
1018 Corporal Herbert Taylor, 152 Casey Street.
1298 Private Lawrence J. Power, Placentia.
1550 Private William Fry, Charleston, E.B.
1589 Private Stanley S. Pinsent, Musgrave Harbour.
1699 Private William G. Perran, 44 Mullock Street.
1725 Private Samuel Luff, Campbelltown, N.D.B.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.
1633 Private John C. Short, Hermitage Cove, P.B.; seriously ill, St. Pol, August 1st, gunshot wound arm and leg; dangerously ill.
12th Stationery Hospital, St. Pol.
1558 Private Robert Hilliers, New Harbor, T.B.; gunshot wound, fractured femur, Wimereux, July 4th; at Charing Cross Hospital, London; gunshot wound, fractured femur.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

CASEMENT WAS PUNISHED FOR HIS TREACHERY

Official Statement is Issued by Press Bureau Dealing With His Execution—Government Has Conclusive Proof That He Was a Willing Agent For Germany—His Irish Brigade Was to be Used in Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 4.—An official statement issued from the Press Bureau to-night on the Casement execution says the Government carefully and repeatedly considered all the circumstances in the Casement case before reaching a decision not to interfere with the death sentence. He was convicted and punished for treachery to the empire. He had served as a willing agent to Germany. Casement organized, with German assistance for a fresh rebellion. The statement continues that conclusive evidence has come into the hands of the Government since the trial began that he had entered into an agreement with the German Government which explicatedly provided that the brigade which he was trying to raise among the Irish soldiers held as prisoners of war in Germany might be employed in Egypt against the British crown. Those among the Irish soldiers who resisted Casement's solicitations of disloyalty were subjected to treatment of exceptional cruelty by the Germans some of them since being exchanged as invalids have died in this country, regarding Casement as their murderer.

CHRISTIAN'S BORAX SOAP
Best to be Had.
SAVE THE WRAPPERS.
\$10.00 in Gold will be given the person saving the most for 1916.
M. A. DUFFY, AGENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S WIDOW MARRIES CANON CARNEGIE

Bride is Daughter of Former American War Minister—Was Married to Chamberlain in Nov. 1888 at Washington—Was a Favorite of Late Queen Victoria and is a Woman of Great Charm

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, widow of the British statesman, and the Rev. William Hartley Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret and Canon of Westminster, were married at Westminster Abbey this morning.

LONDON, July 31.—(Correspondence)—It is announced that Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain has become engaged to Canon William Hartley Carnegie, Rector of St. Margaret's Westminster. It was in 1888 that the public was surprised with the intimation that Mr. Chamberlain had become betrothed to Miss Mary Endicott, daughter of the United States Minister of War in President Cleveland's administration. The British statesman, then a widower, had gone to America in connection with the Fisheries Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and at the wedding in Washington, in November, 1888, the President and all his colleagues were present.

After a honeymoon on the Riviera Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain were given a public welcome home in Birmingham, the bride being presented with a magnificent pearl necklace by the women of Birmingham. She became his constant companion and helpmeet, but took as little active part in politics as did the devoted wife of Gladstone. Gifted with a high degree of tact and great charm, she became a favourite of Queen Victoria.

When, after the stress and storm of the Tariff campaign, Mr. Chamberlain was struck down in his seventh year, and put out of the active fight, he found an unflinching friend and guardian in his wife. She was his constant attendant, whether at Prince's Gardens, at Highbury, or at his lovely villa on the shores of the blue Mediterranean, and never for a moment through this painful period did the depth of her devotion diminish.

The great statesman went to his last rest on July 19, 1914, when the world's conflict was already casting its sinister shadow before—after two years of widowhood Mrs. Chamberlain was united her lot with a prelate who for nine years worked nobly and well in the Midlands capital. Last month she was in New York for the first time in seventeen years.

Canon Carnegie is fifty-six, a man of fine presence, and with a good record of social work. The son of a Scotsman, he was born at Terenure, near Dublin, from Magdalen, Oxford, he went to Pudsey, Yorkshire, as curate, afterwards becoming rector of Great Crawley Bovey, Bart., of Flexley Abbey, Gloucester, but was left a widower in 1901.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A British official at midnight reads: "North of Bazentin le Pete we gained some ground by a bombing attack. During the night the enemy sent four strong detachments towards Delville Wood, which we allowed to approach to close range before fire was opened. All were repulsed with heavy loss. At one point 50 of the enemy were caught in massed formation by our machine gun fire. Our artillery bombarded enemy strong points between Pozieres and Theval. The garrison fleeing across the open ground came under our field gun fire. Yesterday we caused an explosion at Courcellette. Throughout the day the enemy's artillery maintained harasse west and south-west of Longueval, Mametz and Caterpillar Wood intermittently. Further north they shelled villages near Arras and Armentieres and dropped bombs on the outskirts of some villages without damage. In Givency district we bombarded enemy lines near Hohenzollern. In Loos salient there was considerable trench mortar activity on both sides. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in the northern section of our line, one of which seems to be of a new pattern. Three of our machines were brought down by gun fire."

Danish Steamer Sunk

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 4.—The Palliken reports the Danish steamer Katholm of 1201 tons sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean; the crew are saved.

"I DIE FOR MY COUNTRY" HIS LAST WORDS

Casement Went to His Death Courageously—As the Black Cap Was Adjusted he Said in Clear Distinct Voice "Into Thy Hands O Lord, I commend my Spirit"—Casement no Rebel Says Priest

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Roger Casement was hanged in Pentonville jail for high treason at 9 o'clock this morning. He was pronounced dead nine minutes after nine. A small crowd gathered in front of the building at seven o'clock this morning. There was keen excitement when a telegraph messenger arrived at the prison gate, and an eleventh hour reprieve was speculated upon. The death bell tolled eight minutes before nine; this was greeted with an outburst of cheering, which was repeated at intervals. When the clang of the bell announced that the hanging was over, many cheered, while others groaned. Father McCarell, who attended Casement during the hanging, told the Associated Press that the condemned man met his death courageously. "Casement went to his death like a brave and bold man," said Father McCarell. Just before the black cap was adjusted he said in a clear, distinct, slow voice: "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit." Then, still standing at his full height, he added: "Jesus, receive my soul." The trap was sprung at one minute after nine o'clock. According to one of those present, Casement's last words were: "I die for my country."

CASEMENT NO REBEL SAYS FR. RYAN
LONDON, July 26.—The Rev. Father Ryan, who saw Sir Roger Casement at Tralee, Ireland, shortly after the latter's arrest, has written the following letter to Gaven Duffy, one of Casement's lawyers:

"Casement saw me in Tralee, April 21. He told me he had come to Ireland to stop a rebellion then impending. He asked me to conceal his identity as well as his object in coming until he should have left Tralee, lest any attempt be made to rescue. On the other hand he was very anxious that I would spread the news broadcast after he had left." Lady Eick Gore Booth, who sends the letter to the Daily News, adds: "It seems clear from this letter that Sir Roger simply threw away his every chance of life and liberty in his reckless, courageous and generous attempt to save Ireland from the bloodshed and misery of rebellion."

BALFOUR SCORES TACTICS OF HUN ADMIRALTY

They May Know Ho to Manage a Machine but When it Comes to Managing Men They Know Less Than Nothing—The World Has Made up its Mind to What German Culture Means

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Balfour advises those requiring further proofs of the value of the Germans' attack and their victorious fleet to study the German policy of submarine warfare. He says the disadvantage of "sub" attacks on commerce is that they cannot be controlled by the superior fleet of the Powers in the same way as an attack by cruisers. The disadvantage is that they cannot be carried out on a large scale consistently with the laws of war or the requirements of humanity. They make a double appeal to German militarism and appeal to its brutality. The Germans knew their "victorious" fleet was useless. It could be kept in harbor while their submarine warfare went on merrily outside. They knew submarines cannot be brought in action by battleships or cruisers. They thought that with these new commerce destroyers our merchant ships must fall and easy prey, unprotected by our ships of war and unable to protect themselves. But they were wrong in both respects. Doubtless their wrath at the skill and energy with which British merchant Captains and British crews have defended the lives and property under their charge had driven the German Admiralty into their latest and most stupid act of calculated ferocity in the judicial murder of Capt. Fryatt. They resolved at all costs to discourage imitation. Blunderers as they are, they know how to manipulate a machine, but as to managing men they know less than nothing. They are always wrong because they always suppose if they behave like brutes they can cow their enemies into behaving like cowards. Small is their knowledge of our merchant seamen, doubt whether one can be found who has not resolved to defend himself to the last against piratical attacks; but, if there is such a one depend on it he will be cured by the last exhibition of German civilization. And what most neutralists think of all this. The freedom of the seas means the German navy is behaving on the sea as the German army behaves on land. It means neither enemy, civilian, nor neutral may possess any rights against militant Germany. That those who do not resist will be drowned, and those who do will be shot. Already some 244 neutral merchantmen have been sunk in defiance of law and humanity, and the number is daily increasing.

Manikind with an experience of two years of war behind it has made up its mind about German culture. It is not, I think, without material for forming just judgment about German freedom.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Cmapbell White, one of the best known amateur golf players on the Pacific coast, was killed on the battlefield on July 13th. He joined the British forces two years ago.

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