

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

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COALITION GOVERNMENT UNITS STOUTLY ADHERE TO POLITICAL IDEALS WHILE UNITED ON NATIONAL PRINCIPLES TO BRING WAR TO TRIUMPHANT ISSUE NO MATTER WHAT COST

Italy's Entry Great Moral Value, Impossible to Overestimate

Government Has One Paramount Duty To Bring to the Service of the State Organized Help of Community.

London, June 15.—Referring to the construction of the new Government, Premier Asquith claimed both for himself and his new colleagues, the staunchest adherence of their respective political parties. The situation was without parallel in our history, the Premier said. The demand which it would make upon the energies of the nation, and on the patience and foresight of the Government, and the confidence felt by one in the other, could not be measured by any precedent, but our national policy remains unchanged—to pursue this war at any cost, to a victorious issue.

Dealing with the situation since March, the Premier said the importance of the accession of Italy to the cause of the Allies, it was impossible to overestimate the moral and material value thereof. In concluding, he said: "In every speech, I have tried to strike two notes, a note of warning as to the gravity of our task, and a note of confidence as to the ultimate issue. There is no discord between the two sections. We shall do well to continue to pay no heed to blind counsel, hysteria and panic. We have for the moment one plain, paramount duty to perform, to bring to the service of the state the willing, organized help of every part of the community. There is a fitting place and fitting work for every man and every woman in the land. Be it sooner or later, it will certainly come, when our cause has been vindicated, and there is once more peace of earth. May it be recorded on the proudest day in the annals of this nation, there was no home, no workshop in the whole of this United Kingdom, which did not take its part in the common struggle and earn its share in the common triumph."

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Adventurous Flight Two Aviators The Pilot Wounded

At First He Collapsed and Lost Control Over the Machine

AND THEN RECOVERED

Had Running Fight With Hostile 'Planes—Landed Safely

London, June 15.—Another extraordinary adventure of two British aviators was recounted in an Eye Witness narrative, dated June 12, published yesterday.

"On Monday," the writer says, two comrades of the Royal Flying Corps, had a most adventurous flight while performing reconnaissance about twenty miles from the front. They were attacked by several German aviators, and during the engagement the pilot was shot through the jaw and neck. At first he collapsed and lost control of the aeroplane, but quickly recovered sufficiently to right the machine. Then began a running fight, in which our men were fired at by a succession of hostile aeroplanes. The pilot gradually became weaker and weaker through loss of blood, and at last was scarcely conscious of what he was doing. His companion, meanwhile, handed him bandages and helped in binding the wound, which was a dangerous one.

"Despite those handicaps, the observer did not fail to take notice, performing a complete reconnaissance. In the end our men escaped from their German pursuers, and landed safely with valuable information."

This Exploit Hard To Parallel

London, June 15.—Mr. John Buchanan, in a despatch from the British headquarters at the front, to the Daily News, says:—

"Bombing plays a large part in attacks, for it is the only way to clear the trenches. The chief exploits of our recent fighting have been amongst the grenade throwers. For example, Company Sergeant Major Barlock, of the Welsh Fusiliers, went out on the night of the attack on the 16th with seven men. He cleared with bombs and occupied five hundred yards of German trenches, cut 11 mines, and captured 102 prisoners, including three officers.

"This is an exploit which it would be hard to parallel. One lesson of the war in its present phase is the value of young officers."

Maiden Speech By New Chancellor Of Exchequer

London, June 15.—In the course of a debate on the new credit, Reginald McKenna made his maiden speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer. The keynote of his remarks was the necessity for economy.

Sir Frederick Banbury said he had heard that the Chancellor proposed to rehabilitate American exchanges by issuing a loan to the States, a step which he approved.

Godfrey Collins suggested the establishment of a central body to collect American securities in this country, which could be exchanged for Government script, and the securities he sold in New York to pay for supplies received from the United States.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN RUSH AGAIN ON IN GALICIA

Lemberg is Again Threatened—Russians Continue to Fall Back—Big Movement Against Italy Is Expected Momentarily—On Western Front a Deadlock, The Same Applies to Gallipoli

London, June 16th.—The Austro-German rush in Galicia is again on and both Berlin and Vienna officially lay claim to progress along practically the entire Southeastern front. Lemberg seems again to be in danger. Mosiska, East of Przemyśl, has been captured by the Austro-Germans, according to German contention. Russians are falling back South of the railroad connecting Przemyśl and Lemberg. All Russian counter attacks have been repulsed, with gains for the Teutons, from a point North of Przemyśl into Bessarabia.

Far off as this front is from England and France, it has been watched more closely than the western front, because it would appear these operations have been pressed in an attempt to clear Galicia of the Russians, preparatory to a breathing spell in the East, which is likely to be followed by a rushing blow aimed at Italy. Fighting is growing harder along the Austro-Italian frontier, and in view of past performances it is considered reasonable to assume the Germans will throw a great mass of troops on this front to endeavor to sweep into Italy and hold her ground

there, just as she had done in Poland, Belgium and France.

Fighting in France, around Arras, while marked by daily attack and counter attack, has reached the stage where Germans and French official communications flatly contradict each other. On the whole it is believed here, the advantage has been with the French. That England has prepared for a long siege of operations in the Dardanelles, is indicated by the official statement, just issued, explaining the nature of the tedious trench warfare prevailing, although asserting the Turkish offensive is not so sharp as it was formerly.

Almost complete returns for the general elections assure a war Chamber for Greece, although with the King still in a precarious condition the Chamber is not due to meet for more than a month. No immediate events affecting Greece's neutrality are expected.

Allied air raids on Karlsruhe resulted in considerable damage, although the nature has not been given detail. These aviators reached a point in Germany, farther from their lines, than any point previously reached by French or British airmen.

French Doctors Recommend Burning Bodies of Soldiers

Paris, June 16.—A Special Committee of doctors and scientists has returned to Paris from the battlefield, where experiments in burning the bodies of soldiers and dead horses were conducted.

The Committee reports this method of disposing the bodies of man and beast can be successfully carried out and will indicate the manner in which it can be done.

Emissary Arrives At Christiansand

Christiansand, Norway, June 16.—The Scandinavian American line steamer United States arrived yesterday from New York. Among the passengers was Meyer Gerhard, Attaché of the German Colonial Office, who is on his way to Berlin at the instance of Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to Washington, to present the American political situation to the German authorities.

Navy Losses From Beginning

London, June 15.—13,547 officers and men of the British Navy, including marine and members of the Naval Division, have been killed, or wounded, or reported missing from the beginning of the war up to May 31st, according to an announcement made in London. Of this total, 8,245 were killed.

MacKensen Hopes To Capture Lemberg

London, June 16.—General von MacKensen has telegraphed the German Emperor that he hopes to capture Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, before July 1, according to a despatch from Amsterdam.

Asquith Pays Warm Tribute Govt. Supporters

London, June 16th.—Carson, Irish Unionist leader, like Redmond, did not want to join the coalition Cabinet, said Premier Asquith to-day in a speech in tribute to those who were according the Government their support. Sir Edward Carson first declined, when it was suggested that he join the Administration, the Premier said, and it was only very strong pressure of his sense of public duty, which made him associate himself with the Government. Asquith said he regretted extremely the absence of any Nationalists from the Cabinet, but said he had done all he could to obtain the co-operation of all. John Dillon on behalf of the Irish party explained their attitude which meant no desire to oppose or snipe the new government, which had their fullest co-operation, but actually to join which was wholly inconsistent with their obligations to the party. He felt aid from outside would be most valuable. He regretted that other parties in Ireland had not adopted this method of Nationalist self effacement.

This Is Truly Deadly Parallel

London, June 16.—The Daily Mail in an editorial to-day, urges the Government to hasten the production of machine guns by placing orders for unlimited quantity in England, Canada and the States. The Germans, says the editorial, are virtually substituting men armed with machine guns for the old-fashioned infantry armed with rifles.

Experience is proving that the army which attempts to fight machine guns with rifles is committing the same mistake as men who run foot races with locomotives.

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

LATEST RETURNS GREEK ELECTIONS
Athens, June 16th.—Latest returns of the elections show followers former Premier Venizelos, have won 193 seats Parliament and Government, 100 out of a total of 316.

THE GREAT NEED OF MUNITIONS

For Our Fighting Men On Sea and Land

Hope rather than confidence is the feeling that prevails in men's minds with regard to the provision of munitions for our fighting men on sea and land. That the trouble has not passed away may be concluded from the fact that the King and Lord Kitchener have both deemed it right to visit the manufacturing centres and by doing so to try to inspire the men with a feeling of the responsibility that rests upon them in this great crisis. Labor leaders assume an air of injured innocence alleging that their constituents have been unjustly blamed for drunkenness. They have at the same time assured Sir John French and Admiral Jellicoe that "the goods will be delivered." The promise is all right. The fulfillment is another story.

On the other hand it is asserted that supplies are still short, and that certain recent movements in the field failed of their legitimate measure of success, and lives were lost, owing to the lack of certain kinds of shells. It is further asserted that not only the drinkers and the slackers but the Trades Unions are responsible to some extent for the shortage, the latter by resisting the intrusion of unskilled labor in the execution of work which they claim for themselves, and by continuing the dishonest "ca' canny" policy, under which a man is compelled to spend a certain period over a job which could be comfortably done in half the time. If necessary the members of the Trades Unions and their leaders must also be mobilised for the good of the State.

A modified form of conscription is now regarded with increasing favor. It might be made to apply to the men making the shells as well as to the men using them. The Army authorities have short and short methods of dealing with drinkers, malingerers, and those who desert service in time of war. These are the offences of which the idling shell-makers are guilty; if they were fittingly dealt with, an early burst of industry and zeal might be anticipated.

Velvet pencils for commercial use.—ap12,tf

Prospero left Salvage at 4.55 p.m. yesterday, going north.

Wallace's Chocolates R most excellent.—ap12,tf

The local fishermen did well yesterday, boats securing as high as two cwt and the markets were well stocked with cod.

Don't forget to ask your grocer about LaFrance & Satina Tablets, —ap12,tf

TRUE

"The man who tells us of our best friend," quoth the philosopher. "Yes; but he won't be long," added the mere man.—Judge.

OFFICIAL British

London, June 15.—The situation in the Gallipoli Peninsula has developed into trench warfare. On the night of the 11th, two British regiments attacked, and after severe fighting, captured advanced Turkish trenches. The situation is favorable, but necessarily slow. The Turkish offensive is noticeably weakened.

The French Government reports that Belgian battalions have crossed to the east bank of the Yser, and have organized ground. One German work east of Lorette was captured. Some trenches recently won north of Souchez Sugar Refinery, lost. Further progress made in Labyrinth, and enemy attacks south-east of Hebuterne, repulsed. In Lorraine District at Embermenil in the Forest of Parroy, the French line was carried forward.

The Russian Government reports stubborn fighting on the San River, the enemy succeeding in advancing on certain points. Obstinate fighting on the Dnieper continues.

The Italian Government reports the occupation of Volaya and Valentina Passes in the Carni Alps, and bombardment of the forces of Alberetto. Positions won on the Isonzo are being consolidated.

In Kamerun the town of Garua on the Venué river, surrendered unconditionally.

BONAR LAW. St. Pierre Bulletin

Paris, June 15.—In the sector north of Arras we have during Sunday night repulsed several attacks against our trenches of the road at Aix Noulette-Souchez and consolidated our positions previously captured, east of Lorette and gaining on the right of the above mentioned positions about 150 metres, and progressing in the south-east of the Labyrinth.

In this latter sector there are continuous artillery contests. South-east of Hebuterne we have stopped, by our strong shooting an attack against our trenches of the road Serre-Maillet. The enemy's falline was followed by violent bombardment.

In the region of Quinnaviere Farm have slightly progressed and by sapping caused serious losses to the enemy. Artillery contests continued throughout the day.

In Lorraine we have advanced our lines in the region of Embermenil and in Farroy Forest, our progress in this

sector continuing without interruption. The President of the Republic, accompanied by the War Minister and General Dubois, arrived this morning at Tarbes, there to start a visiting tour of all military establishments of the south. Mr. Merland Ponty, Governor-General of French West Africa, died at Senegal.

Petrograd.—The enemy has been repulsed north and west of Poland. During three days fighting near Zuzawno, the Russians captured nearly 16,000 prisoners, took 70 machine guns and 17 cannon. The enemy are now crossing the Dnieper on the Nit-zwyski-Zalezizwk front, near the Bukowina frontier.

FRENCH WARFARE ON GALLIOLI PROGRESS SLOW

London, June 15.—The following announcement concerning operations in the Dardanelles, was given out, officially to-day:—

"The situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula has developed into trench warfare. After our success on the 4th instant the Turks have evinced great respect for our offensive. By day and night they have to submit to captures of trenches. On the night of the 11th and 12th of June two regiments of the British regular brigade made simultaneous attacks on advanced Turkish trenches, and after severe fighting, which included the killing of many snipers, succeeded in maintaining themselves in spite of bombs, and captured the position.

"On the morning of the 13th a counter-attack was made by the Turks who rushed forward with bombs, but coming under the fire of the naval machine gun squadron, they were annihilated. Of fifty who attacked, thirty dead bodies were counted in the front part of our trenches.

"The situation is favorable for our troops, but it necessarily is slow on account of the difficulties of the ground. The Turkish offensive has sensibly weakened."

OFFICIAL DENIAL AMERICAN STORY

London, June 15.—An official denial is made to the report circulated in the United States that the British battleship Agamemnon had been sent down in the Dardanelles by a German submarine. The further announcement is made that no other fighting unit, not already officially reported, has been lost at the Dardanelles.

THROWS A BAIT TO HUNGARIANS

Bill To Give the Slavs More Freedom

London, June 14.—Telegraphing from Budapest The Morning Post's correspondent says:—

"As a reward to Hungary's multifarious nationality for their war services the government has drafted a bill modifying the restrictions under which many of these peoples hitherto have lived. The bill allows Slav population considerable freedom, permit the use of national language in schools and courts and provides for a new Roumanian university at Kronstadt.

The bill has been received with violent opposition by the aristocracy.

"It is said that audifies granted by the emperor to the Hungarian minority leaders were attempts to form a coalition cabinet."

RUMANIA'S POSITION IS STILL UNCERTAIN

Has Formal Treaty With Enemy Nations

London, June 14.—The following wireless despatch was received here to-day from Berlin:—

"Political discussions in Bucharest, Roumania, brought to light the fact that there exists a formal treaty among Austria, Germany, and Roumania. This treaty, which runs until 1920, regulates the relations among these countries and binds Roumania, in case of war, not to attack her allies."

Denies Rumors Dardanelles Forced

London, June 16.—There have been so many rumors recently that the Allies had forced the Dardanelles, that Sir James H. Dalzell, asked Asquith this afternoon in the Commons, if there was any truth in such reports. None whatever was the reply. The Premier said, it was not to the public interest to say anything now about the Dardanelles. The operations are of the highest importance, he added, and they will be pushed to a successful conclusion.