

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

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Mountain Fighting Goes in Favor of Italian Forces

London, July 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Milan special says that further progress by the Italians in the battle of Carzo hills, is indicated by the capture of 1,900 more prisoners, making the total number taken within the last three days, 3,476 including 78 officers. A quantity of rifles and ammunition, with several machine guns, also fell into the hands of the Italians. On the 20 miles front of this fighting the Austrians in their wonderfully fortified position are estimated to have 400,000.

United States Probe Into German Attack On Str. "Orduna"

Washington, July 23.—The United States will make diplomatic enquiries from Germany regarding the submarine attack on the Cunard liner Orduna at a time when she was bringing a cargo of Americans home. The War Investigation, conducted by Customs collector Malone of New York, presented to-day to the State Dept., embodying the affidavits of officers, crew and passengers of the liner, contains the sworn statement of at least one American passenger, that the ship was attacked without warning. All the officials refused to discuss the report or its contents, but it is known that the United States probably will ask the Berlin Foreign Office for its version of the affair. Developments will depend on the reply.

Germans Land An Army Corps Near Libau

London, July 24.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Telegraph says: "Private messages from Riga report that the Germans have landed an entire army corps near Libau. The Germans seemed at first to be aiming at Riga, but a sudden swing toward the south on this flank confirms the belief that their real object is to cut the communications of the Warsaw army, which are protected by cavalry and other light troops."

Turks Regard Position Hopeless

Rome, July 24.—Information from diplomatic sources was received to-day that the Turks as well as the Allies' forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula expect the Dardanelles to be forced within a fortnight. Because of the expectation, according to information, the Turks are purposely wasting their ammunition in order to exhaust the supply rapidly, their object being to compel the Germans to permit the discontinuance of a resistance which the Turks regard as hopeless.

WEDNESDAY'S ONE MILE RACE

The one-mile pony race to be held at Mount Cashel in connection with the Garden Party there on Wednesday next is attracting considerable interest.

Entries close at Mount Cashel to-night and in this connection we have been asked to say that riders may use saddles or not as they desire.

A fine course has been arranged on the grounds so that all present at the festival may have a full view of this particular contest, and care has been taken to have competent judges in charge of the event.

American Note Not Been Published In German Papers

Von Raventhow Writes An Article to "Lages Zeitung" "UNGROUND ANXIETIES" In Which he Says Germany's Attitude Cannot be Altered, and Must be Maintained

Berlin, July 24.—The American Note is not published in this morning's Berlin papers, but probably it will appear in the afternoon editions. Count von Raventhow, in an article in the Tages Zeitung, headed "Ungrounded Anxieties," declares that no matter what the Note contains the submarine campaign will not be restricted so far the German Empire is concerned. He says there can be no further question of its attitude. "Germany's stand has been taken," Count von Raventhow asserts, "and it will be maintained."

Shelter for Germans Under the Aegis The Stars & Stripes

Washington, July 23.—The State Department officials said to-day that the Germans in the States, who might be prosecuted, as was announced from Berlin last night, for working in ammunition factories for supplying war material to Germany's enemies, were in no danger of extradition, and would not come under the effect of German law while they remain in the States. Should such Germans become naturalized Americans in the meantime, and return to Germany on the close of the war, they are protected by the Naturalization Treaty under which the United States could intervene on their behalf.

Will Goritz Hold Till Warsaw Falls

London, July 24.—A correspondent of the Morning Post in Budapest says that interesting developments are awaited on the Lower line of the Isonzo in the near future, and that one may gather from this statement and the opinions coming in that Goritz is doomed.

For six weeks there have been violent engagements on this section of the front, which can bear comparison with the most stubborn battles of the war. To-day the situation is this: The Italians are resolved to see things through after all their sacrifices and it is understood that the next general attack will not even be awaited, but that positions will be evacuated without sacrifice of more lives.

I understand that all inhabitants were warned to leave the town, but few complied with the wish of the authorities. The city itself has suffered no damage and the people do not fear Italian domination, their guns having spared the town.

All official departments have been transferred to Innsbruck. The papers express the hope that Goritz will hold out until Warsaw is taken.

Burning Steamer Arrives at Durban

Durban, South Africa, July 23.—The Peninsular and Oriental line steamship Benalla, on which fire broke out on the way through the Indian Ocean, from London for Australia, with 500 emigrants on board, arrived here to-day with smoke still issuing from her hold.

UNITED STATES WILL CONTEND FOR FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

"From Whatever Quarter Violated, Without Compromise and at Any Cost," Are the Terms of Her New Note to Germany on Submarine Warfare

Germany's Former Note Very Unsatisfactory and Irrelevant—She Must Now Face the Question Squarely, and Without Regard to Actions of Other Belligerents.

Washington, July 23.—The text of the American Note on submarine warfare was presented to Berlin to-day by Ambassador Gerard, and made public here to-night. It reveals that the Imperial German Government has been informed that it is the intention of the United States to regard as deliberately unfriendly and repetition by Commanders of German naval vessels, of acts in contravention of American rights. The States announces it will continue to contend for the freedom of the seas "from whatever quarter violated without compromise and at any cost."

In official diplomatic quarters the communication is regarded as the strongest and most emphatic pronouncement that has come from the Washington Government since the beginning of its correspondence with the belligerents of Europe.

President Wilson returned to Corvallis, N.J., to-night, to await developments. On the assumption that Germany has already admitted the illegality of her practices by attempting to justify them as against Britain, the United States in the new Note expresses the belief that Germany will no longer "refrain from disavowing the wanton human acts," says the Note, "however justifiable they may be thought against an enemy who is believed to have acted in contravention of the law

of humanity, are manifestly indefensible when they deprive neutrals of their acknowledged rights, particularly when they violate the rights of life itself."

Pointing out that a belligerent should give up its measures of retaliation, if unable to conduct them "without injuring the lives of neutrals," the Note declares that persistence in such measures under the circumstances would constitute an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected.

The States further asserted, it is "not unmindful of the extraordinary conditions created by the present war," and is "ready to make every reasonable allowance for these novel and unexpected aspects of war at sea," but cannot consent "to abate any essential on the fundamental right of its people because of the mere alteration of circumstances."

The Note says that the events of the past two months clearly indicate that it is "possible and practicable" to conduct submarine operations, "in substantial accord with the accepted practices of regulated warfare."

Comments are added that the "whole world has looked with interest, and increasing satisfaction at the demonstration of this fact by German naval commanders," that it is "manifestly possible to lift the whole practice of submarine attack above the criticism it has aroused, and remove their direct causes of offence."

AUSTRO-GERMANS THROW HEAVY FORCES AGAINST WARSAW

Three Great Attacks Being Pushed at Once—Russians Destroy Roads Behind Them—Germans Are Unable to Move Their Heavy Artillery

Terrible Conflict Now Raging for Possession of Lublin-Cholm Railway—Germans May Force Decisive Fight—No Change on Western Front But Germans Are Massing Troops at St. Mihiel

London, July 24th.—The Austro-Germans are pushing three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw, with undiminished energy, at some points they report progress being made. They are operating, however, through a country which the retreating troops have laid waste, and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of heavy artillery, which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected therefore the decisive actions on any fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and Bug rivers, where Von Mackensen's army is advancing toward Lublin-Cholm railroad, about reached the climax. Here, according to a German official communication, issued this afternoon, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points and forced them to retreat. The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions, and it is believed they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw.

South of Warsaw and in front of the fortress of Ivangorod the Russians have retired to the Vistula River, which, with its forth and lack of bridges it is believed must form a barrier which the Austro-Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The Northern German army under Von Hindenburg is also reported to have made progress, but it is stated, it has not yet been able to cross the Narva River, another natural defence in the Russian triangle, behind the Polish capital. In fact all along this front the Russians have resumed counter attacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to German accounts, failed in their purpose.

Before Rozan and other river fortresses the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners.

The opinion here is still divided, as to whether the Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as possible, before withdrawing from Warsaw, and the whole salient along the Brest Litovsk and Bug River line.

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and Vosges Western hat the front, but without bringing any very material changes in the positions of the opposing armies. It is reported

unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive. Official communications do not indicate anything in the nature of a serious engagement having taken place there as yet. The Germans will attempt an offensive here, is considered by military observers quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

During the last twenty-four hours the situation on the whole has improved somewhat. The chief blow is still directed against the Lublin-Cholm railway and by its approach to Travnik. The Austro-Germans have come very close to this line, almost exactly midway between the towns named.

However, even should they succeed in breaking through here apparently they still have a tough job on the line at Ivangorod past Brest Litovsk, before they can hope to compel the Russians to surrender Warsaw.

The French Government reports success in Alsace and occupation of the summit of Ligne.

The Russian Government report further severe fighting, especially on the Lublin-Cholm front.

BONAR LAW.

American Papers Unanimous Support Of President Wilson

Note is Praised in all Quarters as a Model of DIPLOMATIC PHRASEOLOGY

Germany's Reply Awaited With Keen Interest, Kaiser Must Now Understand America's Sentiment

New York, July 24.—Practically unanimously in supporting President Wilson's representations to Berlin, is the editorial comment throughout the country, without regard to locality or political prejudice. It is praised as a model of diplomatic phraseology, and this third note to Germany is termed substantially an ultimatum.

Germany's reply is awaited with interest and in the belief that last the Kaiser must realize the true sentiment of the United States.

Austro-Germans Heavy Losses on Eastern Front

Situation Improved In Twenty-Four Hours For Russian Forces

CHIEF BLOW DIRECTED Against Lublin Cholm Railway but a Tough Job Awaits the Invaders

London, July 24.—Frederick Bennett telegraphs to the Daily News from Petrograd:

"All three of the Austro-German advances toward Warsaw are suffering heavy losses. In the south, Field Marshal von Mackensen again has been compelled to change his front. He is now directing his main move near Travnik, within twenty miles of Cholm. Every step costs his dearly. He has found it necessary to exercise extreme caution, and literally is feeling his way in the hope of finding a weak spot, where he may be able to find the Russians unprepared."

North of the Narva severe casualties have been inflicted on the Germans and in Central Poland, the Russian line, from Blonin, about twelve to sixteen miles in front of Warsaw, to Ivangorod is very strong."

A message to the Daily Telegraph from Petrograd says:—

"During the last twenty-four hours the situation on the whole has improved somewhat. The chief blow is still directed against the Lublin-Cholm railway and by its approach to Travnik. The Austro-Germans have come very close to this line, almost exactly midway between the towns named."

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TWENTY-FOUR GERMAN PRISONERS

Donovan's well known hostelry on the Topsail Road will be ready by Wednesday next for the reception of the German and Austrian prisoners of war in St. John's and parts of the country.

In this number are included two females, and sixteen will be interned there Wednesday, eight others to be sent along later.

There will be a guard of eight men to be armed with rifle and bayonet and four attendants will look after these people and see to their wants.

German-American Situation Open for Friendly Adjustment

Washington, July 23.—Count von Bernstorff went to the State Department to-day for an official copy of the new American Note to Germany, although he had previously received an unofficial outline of its contents.

The Ambassador had no communication with his Foreign Office on the view of the Note which was delivered there to-day by United States Ambassador Gerard, but his purely personal view is that the communication will bring a reply, although one may not be made for more than a month. His personal view is that the situation is still left open for amicable adjustment.

Many Drowned Captizing of Steamer

Chicago, July 24.—From 75 to 300 persons are drowned by capsizing of the steamer Eastland at her dock in Chicago River this morning. The Daily News says it is estimated that one thousand people are either drown or missing.

SCHR. "PASSPORT" FROM THE STRAITS

The schr Passport, Capt. Carroll, arrived here yesterday from the Straits. She left here July 1st and ran into a heavy jam of held ice 25 miles off the Banks, where the vessel narrowly escaped being cut through, but skillful work on the part of Skipper Carroll, an old time sealing master, was safely manoeuvred out of the Bore, only sustaining some rubbing of the sides.

Reaching Cape Bauld she had to run into Ha Ha Bay out of a storm, just as the sea struck in there. Sea reports fair fishery in the Straits and brought a load of limestone from Cob's Arm.

She had dense fog and high seas on the way south, with numerous bergs. The crew praise the seamanlike qualities of Capt. Carroll, who took the vessel out of one or two tight places when surrounded for days by heavy ice.

AN INJUSTICE

We learn from men who have good reason to know the truth of what they allege, that there is some discrimination as to public work being done for the Civic Commission in the matter of employing teamsters.

There are men who own horses and carts, who live in the city, and besides paying their taxes and cart tax also pay the regular assessments on property which they own in the city; yet some of these cannot get a day's work, while men from suburban places who pay nothing but the horse tax are regularly employed.

This is manifestly unfair, and we believe that Mayor Gosling will rectify the matter once it is brought to his notice.

S.S. "POLEMHALL" SURVEYED

This forenoon, Mr. D. MacFarlane, Lloyd's Surveyor, pro. tem., Mr. M. McGettigan, representing Bowring Bros; Mr. Laddie, Reid's; with Capt. Warrar, of the ship, surveyed the Polemhall on the dry dock. She is considerably damaged in the bottom, and according to the surveyors, some 25 plates should come off the hull.

If permanent repairs are to be given it would take about 30 days to accomplish. The damage runs back to No. 2 hold.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto—Light to moderate winds, fair and a little warmer.

Roper's Bar. 29.55; ther. 59.