

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 179.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

RUSSIANS AND ITALIANS KEEP UP OFFENSIVE

In Galicia the Russians Drive Their Forces Farther West in Endeavor to Capture Railroad Running From Kolomea to Lemberg—Italians Make Notable Gains on Isonzo Front

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Although weather is hampering the British-French maneuvers in the west, both the Italians and Russians are keeping up their strong offensive against the Tontonic Allies, respectively in Austria and Galicia. Last reports show both have made additional and important gains on the Isonzo front. The Italians have continued to throw their forces across the River and have fought their way to the east of the captured city of Gorizia. In addition, southwest of Gorizia they have taken strong Austrian entrenchments near Monte San Michele and Monte San Martino, and have also occupied the town of Borsini, giving them a free hand for their operations in the region of Dolomiti, Plateau, southward towards the Montefalco sector. A large number of prisoners were taken.

Vienna in admitting the loss of Gorizia says "The evacuation followed the repulse of Italian attacks on the Dolomite plateau and straightening of the Austrian lines made necessary by the operation carried out without molestation from the Italians. Vienna also reports 4,000 Italians made prisoners in the recent fighting in this region.

In Galicia sectors in Stanislaw and Halicz the Russians have driven their forces farther westward in their endeavor to capture and control that portion of the railroad running from Kolomea to Lemberg. In passing across Monasterzyska Nizjioff railway they have forced the Zlota Lipa river. South-east of Halicz and south of Stanislaw they have captured the town of Krynin on the Stanislaw-Nadzorna railroad.

Berlin says along the front in Galicia southwest of Walsenew and south of the Dniester new positions have been occupied by the Tontonic Allies, in accordance with previously arranged plans. Russian attacks along the Stramen and Stokhod Rivers were repulsed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Another big battle has started near Brody in northern Galicia. Owing to inclement weather in France military activity has been confined principally to bombardments which were somewhat heavy north of the Somme and Thiaumont sector near Verdun.

An attempted German advance against the British line south of Bapaume was put down by fire of trench mortars, and machine guns. According to London fierce fighting is still going on between the Turks and Russians on Mush Bites front in Turkish Armenia.

WOMEN CAUSE EXCITEMENT IN DUTCH HOUSE

Bill Providing Sale of Danish West Indies to America Passes Dutch Lower House—Upper House May Oppose Measure—Women Spectators Shout "We Will Not Sell!"

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 11.—The first reading of a bill providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States was taken up in the Folketing lower house, Rigsdag, today and will be continued to-morrow. It is believed the Folketing will adopt the measure owing to the fact that radical and Socialistic parties which have the majority favour the sale. On the other hand the Landsting or Upper House, it is thought, will oppose the measure, the left party having joined the Conservatives, who desire to postpone consideration for to-day. There was much excitement in the House when some women among the spectators shouted "We will not sell!"

LEAGUE FOOTBALL—This evening at 6.45. Terra Novus vs. Saints.

AUSTRIANS STRIVE STEM NEW ADVANCE

Net Results of all Counter Attacks However Result in Favor of Russians—Stanislaw Now Within Range of Russian Guns—Grand Total of Prisoners Since June Now 402,000

PETROGRAD, Aug. 11.—The town of Stanislaw, in Galicia, is already within range of the Russian guns. The Russian General Letchitzky is losing no time in following up his victory at Tysmenitsa and has pushed westward along the railroad north-westward along Wagon, and in the latter direction has approached to within six miles of Stanislaw. Simultaneously he has commenced the drive across the Keropico River and the formation of a new line of advance north of the Dniester.

Hitherto General Count Ven Bothmer had enjoyed more or less protection for his right on Tarnopol position from the flooded Dniester. From appearance, the offensive north of the Dniester which has already carried the Russians as far west as the railroad crossing at Nizjioff, twenty miles east of Stanislaw, enjoys an entirely new element into the situation. With Monasterzyska seriously flanked, General Von Bethmur finds himself with General Letchitzky in his rear, with his advanced position along the Stripa in close touch.

The Austrians are vainly striving to stem the new advance by desperate counter-attacks, in which troops are engaged in hand-to-hand encounters, but apparently with the net results always favouring the Russians. The total of General Letchitzky's prisoners during the ten days' operations shows he has taken upwards of 15,000, while it is estimated that 10,000 more men were put out of commission.

This would bring the grand total of prisoners to Genl. Brusiloff's credit, since early June, at 402,000.

CHICAGO TRIES TO MANIPULATE CORNER IN WHEAT

"Circumstances" Have Conspired to Enable Chicago Wheat Market to Indulge in One of its Speculative Gambles—Pit Will Force Prices as High as Market Will Let Them go

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Under the heading "Gambling in Bread," the Daily Express to-day explains to its readers the new rise in the price of bread, which goes into effect on next Monday as manipulations of the Chicago wheat market. "Circumstances," says the Daily Express, appear to have been conspired to enable the Chicago wheat market to indulge in one of its periodic gambles for the purpose and putting up the price against bread later. While it is not believed that Chicago can create anything like a corner in wheat there is a strong impression that operations of the Chicago pit are forcing prices as high as the market will let them go.

Austrians at Lemberg Reinforced by Turks

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam says the Austrians in and around Lemberg have been reinforced by 150,000 Turks who include nearly all Ottoman troops recently concentrated in Macedonia. The correspondent adds Field-Marshal von Hindenburg who visited Lemberg on August 1, inspected the Turkish troops.

Allies Now In Full Tide

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Paris correspondent of the Tribune cables that the Allies are now in full tide, carrying out their great plan, that is, pressing the enemy all the time, on every front, and giving no respite. The entry of the Italians into the scheme with their big offensive against Gorizia and Montefalco has completed the League encircling the Central Empire.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An official this evening says the position is unchanged along the whole British front. Some parties of the enemy, advancing against our line, southward of Martinpuich were effectively dealt with by our trench mortars and machine guns. No hostile attack developed. Our aeroplanes continued bombing operations against the enemy billets and other points of military importance. In the course of many aerial combats yesterday several enemy machines were driven down in hostile territory. Three of our machines have not returned.

AUSTRIAN.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.—An official issued from general headquarters to-day says that owing to the situation brought about by our evacuation of Gorizia bridgehead, the town has been given up after a sanguinary repulse of fresh Italian attacks on Doberdo plateau. The necessary straightening of our lines was carried out unhindered by the enemy. We have captured 4,000 Italian prisoners the past few days.

BELGIAN.

HAVRE, Aug. 10.—The Northwest part of German East Fria is now completely in the hands of the Belgians who are closely pursuing the German forces, according to an official statement issued.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 10.—Russian troops have forced the Zlota Lipa river in Galicia, east of Stanislaw, in continuation of their progress eastward, along the Monasterzyska-Nizjioff Railway, says an official statement given out by the War Office this evening.

ITALIAN.

ROME, Aug. 10.—About 2,000 prisoners were captured by the Italians at Gorizia, according to an official announcement. The statement says that an accurate estimate is impossible at present, as a number of prisoners are being brought in hourly.

"Sphere" Sunk

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British steamer "Sphere" was sunk by a German submarine on August 3rd, according to an announcement made this evening by Lloyds' shipping agency. The vessel was 411 gross tons, and owned in Sydney, N.S.W.

On the Banks Of the Meuse

PARIS, Aug. 11.—On the left bank of the Meuse the French took some prisoners, in a raid on the German trenches east of Hill 304. On the right bank of the Meuse there was skirmishing with grenades about the Thiaumont works.

HAILED WITH PRIDE BY THE ITALIAN PRESS

Despatch From Milan Says Kitchener During His First Visit to Italian Front Said Army Who Batters Down Isonzo Defenses Can Claim Title of First Army in the World

LONDON, Aug. 11.—A Daily Chronicle despatch from Milan says the army that succeeds in battering down the defenses of the Isonzo will be justly able to boast itself, the first army in the world. This judgement is attributed to the late Lord Kitchener during his first visit to the Italian front and is cited with proud satisfaction in the Italian press to-day.

Genl. Brusiloff Gets Sword of Honor

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Russian Emperor has presented General Brusiloff a sword of honor of order ornamented with diamonds for his victory over the Austrians and Germans in Galicia and Volhynia, says a Reuters despatch from Petrograd.

MCKENNA NOW CRITICIZED FOR WAR BILLS

Chancellor of Exchequer Comes in For Some Sharp Criticism From Those Who Argue Large Amount of Treasury Bills Constitute Such Danger—Government Ought Issue Another War Loan

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was subjected to severe criticism in the Commons to-day on the ground of his over reliance upon treasury upon treasury bills. His critics arguing the large amount of such bills outstanding constituted such a danger that the Government ought to have issued another war loan.

In the course of his reply the Chancellor claimed Britain was able to borrow abroad at much lower terms than any of the other belligerent powers. He estimated the nation's total indebtedness at the end of the present financial year would be £3,440,000,000. From that amount, said the Chancellor, the nation was entitled to deduct £800,000,000, loans to Allies Dominions of the Empire, the sum left being our burden, which could well be sustained as it was practically balanced by the present national income. In fact he declared Britain's indebtedness at £5,000,000,000 was not an alarming position.

Lansdowne to Resign Owing to Ill Health

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning: "There is reason to believe that Marquis Lansdowne is about to resign. The resignation is of no political significance, being due solely to failing health. The Marquis of Lansdowne is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio."

REPRISALS ARE UNWISE AT PRESENT

Beresford's Suggestion That all German Property be Confiscated Does Not Meet With Approval of Lansdowne Who Says We Would be Outdistanced by Our Enemies

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Replying in the Lords yesterday to a suggestion of Baron Beresford that the Government, in reprisal for the execution by the Germans of Capt. Frayatt, should confiscate all German property in this country and intern all Germans, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without portfolio, said that Baron Beresford's suggestion was very different from some which had been heard, that we should imitate the cruelty and persecution to which the Germans have resorted, actions which would be unworthy of this country, and would be easily out-distanced by our enemies, but even such a policy as that suggested by Baron Beresford must be resorted to, the Minister continued, with the utmost care and circumspection. There were many difficult commercial questions involved, he said, and it was necessary to make certain that more harm than good was not done. The Government, he said was conferring with the highest commercial and banking authorities, but he was unable to say at the present time what course would be taken.

Britain Protests Against Murder

LONDON, Aug. 10.—The Foreign Office has made public a letter of Viscount Grey to the American Embassy here requesting Ambassador Gerard in Berlin to convey to the German Government the British Government's desire to enter a most formal protest against the execution of Capt. Frayatt by the German authorities in Belgium. This execution, says Viscount Grey's letter the British Government can only describe as the judicial murder of a British subject, held as a prisoner of war by the German Government, under conditions in direct violation of the law of nations and the usages of war.

RAILWAY UNIONS DEMAND RAISE ALL EMPLOYEES

Cost of Living Has Risen to Such a Figure That Earnings in Many Cases Are Insufficient—Demands Cause Surprise in Some Quarters

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The British railway unions, have decided to ask the Companies for an increase of ten shillings weekly in wages of all employees. The increase is declared necessary to meet the higher cost of living.

The decision of the railway men to demand an increase has caused some surprise in view of the agreement entered into last October, when a small wage increase was granted the men on condition they would make no further demands during the war. The announcement is made that the unions to-day hope to get around this difficulty by asserting the duration has extended beyond the period contemplated in October agreements, and the Government has taken no effective steps to control the prices of the necessities of life. The cost of commodities has risen to such a figure that earnings in many cases are insufficient to maintain a decent existence.

French Open Heavy Bombardment North Of Somme

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The French have opened a heavy bombardment of German positions north of the Somme according to an official statement to-day.

Mystery Surrounds The Bremen

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—Great mystery surrounds the submarine Bremen. Even official circles press ignorance as to whether the vessel put to sea or if so on what she sailed.

More Russians Reach France

BREST, Aug. 10.—Another contingent of Russian troops has been landed here, the soldiers were given an enthusiastic welcome.

Kuropatkin Gets Governor Generalship

LONDON, Aug. 10.—General Kuropatkin has been appointed Governor General of Turkestan, a Central News despatch from Petrograd to-day states. General Kuropatkin, who was Chief-in-Command of the Russian forces in Manchuria, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies on the northern front in February 28, and succeeded General Nicholas Ruzski.

ARE PUZZLED BY WIRELESS OF STRANGER

Unidentified Vessel off Sandy Hook Puzzles Observers Shore Station—Operator Uses Private Signal of North German Lloyd Steamer Braslan Last Reported Tied up in New Orleans

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Wireless observers at the shore stations near New York, were puzzled early to-day by signals received from an unidentified vessel, apparently somewhere off Sandyhook, which was calling the wireless station in this city. The fact that the stranger refused to disclose identity of vessel led some of the wireless operators to believe they were at last in communication with the long expected German submarine Bremen. While in communication with the shore stations a few hours earlier the stranger reported herself as a collier and the operator on board signed his calls "D.B.U." which is the private wireless signal of the North German Lloyd steamer Braslan, last reported as tied up in New Orleans for the period of war.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

What the Italian Army Has Accomplished Since It Entered the War

BY JOHN H. HEARLEY. (United Press Staff Correspondent.)

ROME, July 31.—Italy to-day is fully satisfied with the results of the first year of the Austro-Italian war. The once strongly fortified Austrian mountain line from Giudicaria to Montefalco practically is all in her hands. Only a small section of Italian territory, in the neighborhood of Sette Comuni, has been taken.

The history of Italy's war on land reads like fiction. When the European strife began the Italian kingdom was unprepared. The standing army of 280,000 was disorganized and un-equipped. Big and petty politics were dangerously mixed in it. The country's finances were in a bad way.

Italy's military house had to be put in order. All eyes turned to Luigi Cadorna, chief of the general staff. His father before him had led the Italians into Rome in 1870. Like him, he is a quiet man of few words and big deeds. Cadorna in twelve months worked wonders. The army was increased to more than 1,500,000 trained and equipped for all kinds of warfare. The hum of munition and gun-making machinery was heard through the land.

The enemy, it was believed, would attempt to enter the country through the Trentino in the west and the Isonzo in the east. The Italian campaign was planned to retake Trent and Trieste, lock these two gates against invasion and press on, probably to Vienna. The meeting of two Austrian armies on the historic plains of Lombardy for a possible conquest of Italy had to be prevented. The great battle Napoleon had fought on Lombard soil had taught his lessons.

Cadorna and his intimate associate, General Porro, laid their preliminary plans well. Both knew the tricky mountainous frontier of Austria, with its natural defenses and fortifications, perfectly. Disguised as beggars, they are said often to have studied every nook and cranny of the hostile border.

Four fronts with 14 zones were established, the Trentino, Dolomite, Carnia and Isonzo. At the very beginning of hostilities the right bank of the Isonzo, excepting the bridgeheads Gorizia and Tolmine, fell before the Italian arms, followed by the capture of Monte Nero and Plava. These things took less than a month.

During July and August the invasion of Austrian territory continued. Extensive inroads on enemy soil were made, especially in the Carso and the Trentino. By October the Isonzo front was blood-soaked. The fighting about Gorizia, the key to Trieste, grew very heavy early this year. March and April crowned the Italian offensive with the capture of Col di Lana. The Austrians in May delivered their first big offensive. A fierce onslaught was made on Montefalco, which fell, but later was retaken.

Meanwhile on a fifty-mile front in the Trentino 400,000 Austrians and immense quantities of ammunition were concentrated. Then came the tremendous attempt to open the way to Venetia. Thousands of Italians were mowed down. For the first time in the war the enemy set foot on Italian soil, and about 500 square kilometers of territory was occupied. It was mountainous country, dotted with Alpine hamlets. The Italians still held about 4,000 square kilometers of enemy soil, including the fertile plains of Montefalco and important villages.

The Italians then began to push back the enemy, slow up-hill work. Meanwhile Gen. Brusati was openly charged with responsibility for the Austrian invasion and deprived of his command for "neglect of duty." This invasion cost the Italians 20,000 prisoners and almost as many in killed and wounded. Austrian losses were heavy, too. The initiation of the Russian offensive in early June relieved the pressure in the Italian front.

By then Italy's army had grown to almost 4,000,000 men, and plans for adding a million more were made. The Italian campaign has taken a tremendous toll in dead and wounded, because in the beginning Victor's forces were placed in unfortified valleys, while the Austrians were strongly entrenched on the overlooking mountains. Uphill fighting had to be waged for many months before it was equalized.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE