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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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TREMENDOUS ISSUES HANG IN BALANCE--ATTITUDE OF BALKAN STATES IN EUROPEAN CONFLICT AWAITED WITH MUCH ANXIETY

Italy's Declaration of War Against Ottoman Empire Will Hasten Decision of Other States--Roumania Likely to Join Entente Allies

Big Battle Now On Along the Kovno-Vilna Railway and Niemen River --Austro-Germans Invest Fortress Brest-Litovsk from Three Sides --Minor Engagement on Western Front--Italians Make Progress

London, Aug. 22.—Italy's declaration of war against Turkey is expected to have an almost immediate effect on the Balkan States...

Russian armies seems to have little, if any, influence on the situation, the opinion being expressed by military critics that victory for the Entente Allies in the Dardanelles would more than offset this so far as the Near East is concerned.

Italians Face Tremendous Task In the Mountains

Verona, Aug. 22.—Italian artillery is now hammering the outposts of the great entrenched camp of Trent, the Austrian position on Mount Panortta, an attack which the Italian artillery, as announced in the latest official communication from General Cadorna, lies northeast of Levice, which is ten miles southeast of Trent.

Cotton Declared Absolute Contraband By Entente Allies

London, Aug. 22.—Cotton has been declared absolute contraband by Britain, according to a statement issued by the Foreign Office last evening.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

London, Aug. 21.—The French Government report that the enemy has regained footing in the trenches captured from him on the Ablain Road on Wednesday.

The Russian Government reports that the enemy's fleet has entered the Gulf of Riga, and that fighting between the Russian and German ships continue.

Ebulitions In The Balkan Cauldron

London, Aug. 21.—Telegraphing from Bucharest the Balkan correspondent of the Times declares the danger of another Balkan war unless the proposals of the Quadruple Entente Powers to Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece are accepted and acted upon by those States.

Collision Between Two Steamers Sends One to Bottom

Quebec, Aug. 21.—Colliding this morning with the government steamer Delevy coming down the river with over a hundred people on board, the Montreal tug, Sir Hugh Allan, rammed the former vessel, sinking her within ten minutes.

Germans Suffer Heavy Losses In Naval Battle

London, Aug. 22.—Three Russian warships and one German warship, all small vessels, were sunk in a battle in the Gulf of Riga. An official announcement to this effect was made to-day.

Liner Cymric Arrives Safely At New York

New York, Aug. 21.—The White Star liner Cymric, which sailed from Liverpool over virtually the same course as that taken by the Arabic, reached New York today.

British Govt. Says the Arabic Was Not Convoyed

London, Aug. 21.—The British government to-day issued a statement that the British steamship Arabic was not being convoyed when she was torpedoed by a German submarine.

Roumania Pleased That Italy Declared War on Turkey

Geneva, Aug. 22.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Tribune sends the following:—"News of the Italian declaration of war against Turkey reached here at 8 o'clock last night. Therewas much enthusiasm throughout the city. The King at once called a meeting of the cabinet. The Italian Ambassador was present. The King to-day will hold a conference with all the representatives of the Balkan States. Yesterday, he signed several decrees of a military nature."

Ambassadors Leave Foreign Capitals

Paris, Aug. 22.—The Turkish Ambassador to Italy and the personnel of the Turkish embassy at Rome have already received their passports, it is stated in a press despatch from Rome. Marquis di Garroni, the Italian Ambassador to Turkey, will leave Constantinople for Rome to-day, travelling by way of Adrianople. Most of the Italian Embassy's staff already have left.

Russians Oppose German Advance Towards Vilna

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd, says that the latest information received there, is that the Russians along the Kovno-Vilna railway are opposing the advance of the Germans to Vilna.

Roosevelt Deplores What He Regards American Weakness

Thinks the States Should do More Than Give Vent to DIPLOMATIC PARLEY

"Time For Words is Past" and Action is Now Demanded

Oyster Bay, Aug. 22.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt issued the following statement here on Saturday:

"I see this suggested in papers, that the German answer to our last note, that in sinking the Arabic by a German submarine, and the consequent murder of certain American citizens, will be adequately met by the administration's dismissing Bernstorff and severing diplomatic relations with Germany. I earnestly hope the administration will not take this view, for to do so will be a fresh sacrifice of American honour and interest. The President's note to Germany in February last was an excellent one, if only it had been lived up to. But every subsequent note, represented nothing but weakness and timidity on our side. The sinking of the Lusitania and Arabic represent the arrogant answers which this weakness inspired. Germany will care nothing for mere severance of diplomatic relations. The time for words is passed for this nation, I am persuaded. The time for deeds has come. What has just occurred is fresh and lamentable proof of the wisdom of our people in not having insisted upon beginning active military preparedness thirteen months ago."

Germany Demands Free Transmission Of Ammunition

But Roumania Firmly Denies Teutonic Right

ULTIMATUM SENT

Rumours Reach London that Germany Has Sent Ultimatum to Roumanian Government

London, Aug. 22.—A Reuter despatch from Sofia, Bulgaria, says:—"Private advices from Bucharest state that it is feared there that Germany has sent an ultimatum to Roumania regarding the right to transmit munitions for Turkey through Roumanian territory. The Roumanian cabinet is firmly resolved not to grant this permission. A large number of cars laden with war material have been held up at Predeal, a village near Tomo Pass, where it is reported Roumanian troops are concentrating. Troops also are massing at Jassy, about 200 miles north-east of Bucharest. The petroleum regions have been heavily garrisoned."

Italy Explains Her Position

London, Aug. 22.—Marquis di Garroni, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, to-day handed to the Porte a note, declaring that Italy declared herself in a state of war with Turkey, and demanded his passports. The reasons given in the note were the support given by Turkey to the revolt in Libya and the prevention of the departure of Italian residents from Syria.

Italy Declares War on Turkey

London, Aug. 22.—Italy has declared war on Turkey. The Italian Ambassador has left Constantinople.

RUSSIANS ADMINISTER A CRUSHING DEFEAT TO GERMAN SQUADRON

The Von Moltke Destroyed, Three Cruisers and Seven Torpedo Boats Go Down--Von Moltke was Battle Cruiser of 23,000 Tons Had a Crew of 1,107 Men

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch to the Central News from Petrograd, says:—"The President of the Duma announced that the Germans had lost the battleship Moltke, three cruisers, and seven torpedo boats in the Riga battle."

The Moltke was in the battle with the British fleet in the North Sea last January, when the German armoured cruiser Blucher was sunk. She cost about \$12,000,000. The announcement of the President of the Duma is as follows:—"In the Riga battle the German lost one super-dreadnought, the Moltke, three cruisers and seven torpedo boats. The German fleet has withdrawn from Riga bay. The Germans tried to make a descent near Pernpin (Pernigel on the east shore of the Gulf of Riga, some 35 miles north of Riga.) Four barges crammed with soldiers took part in the descent. They were repulsed by Russian troops, without co-operation of the artillery, the Germans being exterminated and their barges captured."

Three Steamers Seek the Bottom Torpedo Route

London, Aug. 22.—The British steamers Windsor and William Dawson have met with disaster. The Windsor is a vessel of 6,055 tons. According to a report issued here, she was sunk, while the William Dawson, an old steamer of 284 tons, has been blown up. The crew of the Windsor were saved, but five men of the Dawson's crew were lost. The British steamer Cobler, 3,060 tons gross has also been sunk. The Captain and crew landed safely.

Thirty-Nine Lose Their Lives On Steamer Arabic

Queenstown, Aug. 22.—Thirty nine persons lost their lives by the sinking of the steamer Arabic. The White Star line announced last night, that after completing the investigation regarding the total number of persons aboard, twelve cabin passengers, six stowage passengers, and twenty one members of the crew cannot be accounted for and must be put down lost.

Russian Success In the Caucasus

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—An official communication dealing with operations in the Caucasus, issued to-day, says:—"In the Caucasus district on the night of the 19th we destroyed a Turkish patrol one company strong. Our patrols have crossed the Arkhave river, breaking through the Turkish lines. In the direction of Olti a Turkish attack on Mount Tchirgassar was repulsed by our fire."

Little Comment In German Papers Sinking of Arabic

Berlin, Aug. 22.—No statement is obtainable in official quarters regarding the sinking of the steamship Arabic. The tendency, however, seems to be to consider the question without excitement. The Press, thus far has avoided comment of any nature.

Steamer Lapland White Star Line Reaches Liverpool

New York, Aug. 22.—The White Star line announced here to-day that the steamship Lapland arrived at Liverpool at 9 a.m. to-day. This announcement dispelled fears in shipping circles that the steamship had met with mishap.

If monarchs were druggists they'd give us something just as good instead of war.

Russians Cheered By Recent Success In Baltic Section

Fall of Kovno Not so Serious as Was Expected

COMMUNICATIONS NOT INTERRUPTED

Germans Massing Huge Armies for Another Big Drive Against Russians

London, Aug. 23.—Among the German warships sunk is the battle cruiser Moltke. Four huge barges filled with soldiers were captured. The invaders were surrounded and taken prisoners. Petrograd indulged in pardonable rejoicing this afternoon.

The desperate efforts of the Germans to upset our military plans by creating a diversion on the Estonian coast have signally failed and according to the news received to-day they sustained heavy losses during the operations connected with the forcing of the Gulf of Riga. Aided by British submarines we were able, from the shelter of Great and Little Sounds to harass and cripple, and finally to drive the enemy out of the Gulf.

The losses to the gallant Baltic fleet are extremely small, in no way impairing its efficiency. So long as this is preserved no serious danger can immediately threaten Petrograd.

London, Aug. 23.—Telegraphing to the Times from Petrograd, the correspondent of that newspaper in the Russian capital says, from official communications and other reliable sources much needed comfort has been derived since Friday. The unexpected brevity of resistance of the strong fortifications of Kovno has, contrary to gloomy forebodings, not entailed a rupture of our main line of communications, the surviving garrison was forthwith reinforced by troops who are staunchly holding the line from the right to Janow, and on both banks of the Niemen, south of Janow and Altsoums behind the screen of General Schmetow's cavalry masses of huge German concentration are believed to be in progress and making preparations for a drive from Dvinsk to Vilna. There is no anxiety here at present that the enemy will be able to endanger the retreat of the armies operating between Grodno and Brest-Litovsk as the rear guards of these armies are holding back the enemy along the line of Ossowetz, Bielsk and Brest-Litovsk. We still hold the Bialystok-Brest-Litovsk railway, and still have four double track lines clear for the movement of our troops north and east.

Germans Arrest Enemy Passengers On High Seas

London, Aug. 23.—A correspondent of the Times, who recently has been in Scandinavia, sends the following:—"German submarines lately have adopted the practice of stopping neutral ships in the North Sea and demanding that enemy passengers of military age shall be handed over to them. These proceedings, which occur at a distance of about a hundred miles from the Norwegian coast may or may not be legal, but they certainly add to the anxiety of the passengers."

Cordial Feelings In the Balkans

Geneva, Aug. 22.—The Bucharest correspondent of the Tribune sends the following:—"Between Nish and Bucharest, constant telegrams are passing. It is believed that Roumania will begin general mobilization on August 25th. Relations between Bulgaria, Roumania, and Serbia, at present are excellent."

Mighty Forces On Eastern Front

London, August 23.—The military correspondent of the Times, discussing the situation in the Eastern theatre of war says, it seems probable that Germany has a million and a half men on the Russian frontier, not counting the forces remaining in Galicia or held in general reserve. The direction of the whole mighty movement in this zone is in the hands of General Von Balkenhayen, chief of staff of the German army, the correspondent says.

The frankness with which a 17-year-old says she's an old maid is only exceeded by the frankness with which she denies it ten years later.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.



## Proceedings of the House of Assembly

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—Will you give me this man's address?

MR. COAKER.—How do you expect to get that address from me? Why do you ask?

RT. HON. PRIME MINISTER.—I leave you to draw your own conclusions. I am sorry to know that any fisherman would make such a confession.

MR. COAKER.—They are not all saints any more than they are in the Executive Council or anywhere else. A fisherman would consider himself a fool if he missed the opportunity (or at least some of them would) but I think this could easily be remedied by allowing no one to catch lobsters at all. I was told that one of the Inspectors said that he would rather pay them two dollars than ten cents. Can we expect under these circumstances to have an abounding lobster fishery? Can you blame the fishermen behaving as they do under these circumstances? And how can they be prevented? I must say that throughout these Estimates the Premier has been most reasonable, but there is one more matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. I notice in the Estimates passed yesterday that there are still some Postmasters in the Island receiving \$8.00 a year. Could not this be raised to fifteen dollars? There are one hundred and sixty-six Postmasters receiving \$10.00 and about nine receiving \$8.00. Fifty-two men on the Labrador receive \$110 but I suppose they only work for three months of the year. Men will have to be better paid than this if we wish them to do their duty. I suppose some of these men deserve \$100 for the work they get through. I wish all men in the public service had to work as hard as these men. The Hon. Colonial Secretary promised to give me certain information.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I might say that I have looked into this matter and asked Mr. LeMessurier at the Post Office, but he said that owing to the absence of the Postmaster General, so many points being involved, nothing could be done until he returned; as soon as he comes back we will receive the necessary information.

MR. COAKER.—I am sorry, as I desire to get through the Estimates as quickly as possible. How can the Committee rise until we get this information? I do not want to see these things carried on from day to day. I want to see this matter finished. How about discussing it in the Additional Estimates? I hope you will not have any additions to salaries or other sums voted under the Audit Act section 33. There is about \$25,000 that had been voted in that way this year ending 1914. Money voted, to quote Dr. Lloyd, "in spite of section 33." I am desirous of making this second term of the Morris Government a model one. We do not want our four years work in the Opposition here to go for nothing. We wish the Government to get value for every cent it spends. We wish morally to uplift them. I hope in the year ending June 1915, there will not be one cent of expenditure unauthorized by the House. Can the Minister promise me that?

HON. MINISTER FINANCE AND CUSTOMS.—I will try.

MR. JENNINGS.—Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a few words in relation to lobsters. Last summer I obtained some information from a man who seemed to know a great deal concerning the habits of lobsters. He told me that in his opinion, a lobster had its own nest, and that when once it was put overboard it would go back. He knew this because he marked them from time to time. I am inclined to accept this as this was a man who was particularly observant. Perhaps this information will be of some use to the Inspectors in this matter.

MINISTER MARINE AND FISHERIES.—Mr. Chairman, I do not want to delay this House but I would like to make a few remarks about the matters now up for discussion. I have thought a great deal about this fishery problem. This is a fish country and the lobsters, salmon and cod and all the other industries form our staple industry, without which I am afraid poor old Newfoundland would almost be forgotten. I have been surprised to hear the statements that have been made by the hon. member

## AT THE NICKEL

Wednesday—"The Million Dollar Mystery."

for Twillingate, Mr. Coaker, and while I express no doubt of the veracity of his remarks I must admit that I do not consider it fair to the people of Green Bay to deliver such information to this House and throw it broadcast to this Colony and countries where our newspapers circulate and let these people think our fishermen are so fraudulent and untrustworthy. The next thing we shall find the hon. gentleman saying is that the lobsters are harnessed by a patent harness so that they cannot get away at any cost. I am of opinion that the fisherman who told the President this story was merely getting a clever one off on him. I must say that I would like to know the man's name, I really would. The propagation has been taken by the Department of which I have the honour to be the head. They receive a grant of \$5,000. We all talk of the poor fishermen and what we are willing to do for them, but I do not consider that talking in the manner of the President of the F.P.U. is uplifting them in any way. He says it is human nature that they should put lobsters down and catch them again. Now, Mr. Chairman, before these fishermen receive their money they take an affidavit and if the fishermen behave as the hon. member for Twillingate said then they are perjurying themselves, and when the hon. gentleman says that Mr. Dee wanted to give two dollars for lobsters I must state that I do not believe him. I do not believe a word of that is true. Anyway this is not the sort of thing you would expect a representative of the fishermen to talk about. Instead of having five thousand to run this Department effectively, you would want three times that. If you look up the report of the United States you will find they spend an amount equal to our public debt on the lobster fish-

ery alone. Go to Nova Scotia or Canada and you will find that they spend hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to improve them. Only last summer I had a letter from the Deputy Minister of Fisheries in Canada asking me to let them know how our propagation system was progressing. He said that the Board there had arrived at the conclusion that the best thing was to try and allow the lobster its natural resources, to let them breed as nature intended them until a time arrived when this industry could again be resumed with greater profit and satisfaction. We do not wish to lose this fishery but we have to do something to get the fishermen of the country to take an interest in it, and in the work which we are doing so that the fishery may not be destroyed. In St. Barbe district the fishermen will tell you that the fishery is on the increase because of the propagation policy of the government because the people of this district are taking an interest in it, and if you go on in this way you will find that the fishermen will see its usefulness and become more interested as time goes on. I have letters here from these people this year. They heard that the Government was going to have a close season and they have written in and telegraphed to say that they do not want a close season, but they will guarantee that if you will continue the propagation they will give every assistance towards carrying it out. There is a great deal of good in the system we have inaugurated and by it you will interest the people; and if it is carried out properly it will ultimately revive an industry which was going to the wall. Bay St. George is another place. If you travel thru that Bay the fishermen will tell you that they have a very small lobster, two or three inches in length. When the report of the Fishery Commission comes down I think you will find that the propagation work that has been carried on during the past year or two has done more good than anything like it in the past. I am sure that this House and the honourable gentlemen on the other side of it, if they will only take the matter up, will be able to do a lot of work to help this policy on. I am sure that they can give us a great deal of information in regard to the fisherman's opinion about this matter, and we are only too glad to take any information that they give that will be of benefit to the fishermen, and the same applies to any other member whether he be on his side of the House or not.

Newfoundlander and I believe that this is the best country under God's Heaven, but I believe that we do not try to do enough for the benefit of the fishermen and in the interest of the industry which is the life of the country. We are talking about granting \$20,000 to the Tuberculosis Commission. That is very good. It is money very well spent. If it saves two people from death through that disease it will be money well spent, but if we brought forward a bill to expend \$150,000 for the benefit of the fishery there would be more fighting over it than is necessary. We have no information about the price of fish; about the markets, the places to which the catch goes; or anything about the fish itself, and there should be a vote in that department not of \$100,000, but of \$500,000, and then you would get a certain amount of satisfaction and it would be money well spent in the interests of the industry. It would not then be necessary for fishermen to go to Gloucester for work. If we only carried out what I believe is in the best interests of the country there would be no men going out of the country now; and when you would go to the country for an election you would be elected because they would know your worth, not because you had given them something themselves, but because you had given them something themselves, but because you had done something for the benefit of the country. They would cast their votes for the men who did the best work. Now as regards our lobster fishery. The price at present is very slow and there are only about 600 licenses given out whereas they are usually about 1200. This vote is for the purpose of sending men around the Coast to see that the lobster beds that we have around are not destroyed. We should have a vote to get men to watch the lobster and find out their movements so that we might know what we are talking about when it comes to a debate like this.

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be done to have this remedied during the war, in order to employ the fishermen and get rid of our lobsters? I suppose there are 5000 cases that might be sold in France. If the Premier would take action it would be a great thing to get clear of those lobster of last year.





