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Russians Again Assume Strong Offensive Against the Austro-Hungarians

Vienna Had Forecasted a Second Phase of the Battle in This Section—Russians Are Said to be Throwing Strong Reinforcements Into East Galicia—Turkish Reports Say the Russians Have Abandoned a Hundred Miles of Front in the Caucasus—Russian Reports Say the Turks Have Been Dislodged From Strong Positions in this Region—Again Asserted Montenegro Has Broken off Peace Terms With Austria

LONDON, Jan. 20.—After only a slight pause since the conclusion of New Year's battle on the Eastern Front the Russians have again begun a strong offensive against the Austro-Hungarians on the Bessarabian frontier, east of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina. Vienna had forecasted a second phase of the battle in this region, which was imminent by the announcement that the Russians were throwing strong reinforcements into East Galicia. In the initial offensive of what probably will be termed the Second Battle, the Russians launched with numerous columns four attacks near Boyan and Toporzutz; but according to Vienna they were everywhere repulsed.

The Germans attacked the Russian bases at Tarnopol, in East Galicia, with an air squadron, while the Turkish War Office asserts the Russians in the Caucasus have abandoned their offensive along an entire front of nearly one hundred miles. Owing to reinforcements, the Ottomans say they have assumed a violent offensive. The latest Russian official communication describes the Turkish army in this region as having been disorganized and dislodged from strong positions extending over sixty-six miles. The Turkish retreat taking on the character of a panic-stricken flight. Several Turkish units, the communication adds, were almost annihilated, hundreds of bodies covering the fields of battle.

With the announcement that Montenegro had broken off negotiations for peace with Austria-Hungary comes the official statement in a Paris newspaper that King Nicholas and family and suite are already on their way to Italy. It is presumed, with the severing of the peace port parlers, the Austro-Hungarians will again take up, where they left off, the campaign of crushing the little kingdom, as Serbia was crushed.

Although artillery bombardments, mining, counter mining operations and aerial attacks continue almost exclusively on the Western line in France, the Germans report the capture of trenches along the Yser River. The Entente Allied armies have dropped bombs on Metz and Arnaville, doing some material damage.

Several attempts by the Austrians to approach the Italian positions in the Tolmino sector, near Orziska, were repulsed. Bombardments have prevailed elsewhere.

Another War Council of the Entente Allies, attended by British and French members has been held in London. Nothing is known concerning the Council except that it was held for the discussion of plans for further prosecution of the war.

Great Britain has informed the United States, through Ambassador Page, that innocent mail, taken from steamers by the authorities, is not being unnecessarily delayed, but will be forwarded to addressees immediately. Mail and parcel post matter which is not closed as innocent, is being held for a Prize Court.

The total casualties of the entire German army for the war number 2,535,768, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons by Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War, Harold Tennant.

RINGLEADER ARRESTED
TOKIO, Jan. 20.—Four young political agitators have been arrested for the recent attempt on the life of the Japanese Premier. The ringleader of the group, Umakuro Shimomura, confessed that he threw the bombs.

NEUTRAL MAIL AND BRITISH CENSORS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—Assurances from the British Foreign Office that neutral mail opened by British censors and found to be innocent, was not being unnecessarily delayed, reached the State Department today through Ambassador Page.

So far there has been no formal reply to the American Note to London, protesting against mail interference. Officials regard the Foreign Office assurances, however, as evidence that the protest has at least resulted in the speeding up of the censorship.

NO PARTICULARS REGARDING "RYNDAM"

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The steamship Ryndam of the Holland-American Line is aground at Gravesend. No report of the extent of damage to the vessel has been given out. An examination is being made. In the meantime none of the passengers or crew is allowed to leave the vessel. The Ryndam left New York on Jan. 5th with 97 first class, 34 second class and 33 third class passengers, as well as mail for Rotterdam via Falmonth.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The Holland-American Line was still lacking, late today, any information from its agents abroad, other than that contained in news despatches, as to what caused the damage to the Ryndam.

LATEST

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Ryndam is not badly damaged and will be repaired as soon as passengers and cargo are removed to boats, which will take them direct to Rotterdam.

WILSON'S REPRESENTATIVE STILL IN LONDON

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Report that Col. House had gone to the continent is erroneous. Col. House is still in London, conferring with Ambassador Page, and meeting prominent officials. He will go to Paris within a week.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Having concluded his conference with prominent British officials, Col. House, personal representative of President Wilson, will depart for Paris to-morrow. All he would say to-day regarding his stay here was that he had seen everyone he wished to see.

Col. House talked to prominent members of the Cabinet, as well as to a number of financiers and business men, but did not have an audience with King George. On the occasion of his former visit the King received him twice. When he arrived in London, Col. House was undecided whether he would visit Berlin, but has now determined to go there.

Says Turks Claims Are Exaggerated

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Harold J. Tennant stated in the Commons this afternoon that he thought that a quarter of an eight of the two million pounds sterling, attributed by Turkish reports, as the value of the booty left when the British evacuated Gallipoli Peninsula, would cover everything left behind. Tennant stated that in the evacuation the primary object of course, was to bring the troops away safe and sound. It already had been destroyed, he said.

No doubt more might have been saved by sacrificing life, but the Commons and public opinion, he added, would endorse the action of those responsible for the conduct of the evacuation in such a way as to save the personnel. The bulk of the stores left behind had been destroyed, he declared.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Headquarters in France reports that a mine was exploded, destroying a large portion of the enemy parapets, near Fricourt. The enemy suffered considerably. Elsewhere in France, German trenches were wrecked between the Oise and Aisne.

Italy announces that a resolute counter-offensive, northwest of Gorizia recaptured all the trenches lost during the recent enemy attack.

— BONAR LAW. —
LONDON, Jan. 20.—An official statement to-night says that on Monday sixteen scout aeroplanes attacked the enemy's supply depot at Lessar, northeast of Albert, causing considerable damage. During the day there were 19 air encounters in which five of the enemy machines were driven down, and two of our lost. Tuesday afternoon the enemy exploded two mines south of Fricourt, doing but slight damage.

Today we successfully bombarded hostile trenches at several points. At dusk a party of our troops raided the enemy's trenches north of the River Lys and brought back several prisoners.

The enemy exploded a mine near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and another in front of our trenches northeast of Fricourt, near LaBassee, but no damage was done.

Hostile artillery has been active north-west of Fromelles and east of Ypres. A hostile aeroplane was brought down near Frelinghien by our fire.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Jan. 19.—The following official communication was issued to-day: "Contrary to the enemy's assertions, the Russian offensive is developing favorably in Persia and the Caucasus. The Russians are capturing strong Turkish positions with relatively slight losses, and taking from the enemy twelve guns, huge quantities of munitions and prisoners. Some Turkish regiments were annihilated."

ANOTHER CONFERENCE YESTERDAY

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Members of the French and British Governments had another War Conference this afternoon at Downing Street. France was represented by Premier Briand, Jules Cambon, and Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War; for the British Government Premier Asquith, War Secretary Kitchener, Foreign Secretary Grey and First Lord of the Admiralty Balfour, were present. A number of French and British military and naval officers also attended the meeting.

Further plans for the active prosecution of the war were discussed. A few hours before the conference began the Foreign Office issued a statement discrediting the German report, that the Allies had delivered a forty-eight hours ultimatum to Greece. It was stated that German reports of a new development in Greece, are believed to be untrue.

Despatches from Rotterdam, from German cities, reported a revolutionary republican movement was on foot in Greece and King Constantine's government was in danger of falling. From several sources come fresh reports of the allied troops landing, and with their renewal of reports that the Austro-German-Bulgarian attack on Salonika is about to begin.

PEACE—1916

The bugles have sounded "Cease Firing." The work of the soldier is over; The glow has died out of the camp fire. The rifle has paused in its roar. The rabbits play tag in the trenches. The guns are deserted for aye; For Henry has come with his kitney And taken the gunners away.

Thaw's declared intention to drive to the exhibition in an automobile won't distract Hank Ford's attention from more important affairs.

BRITISH GUNS TOO MUCH FOR THE GERMANS

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Germans endured a terrible week-end from the Allies' heavy and sustained artillery fire, says the Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent. From Het Sas north down to Lens the German lines have been shelled with deadly aim. Destruction rained around Lens, where an important railway junction, east of Avion was greatly damaged. German artillery is unable to reply adequately to the British big guns, and this fact is doing much to destroy the morale of the German soldiers.

So long as German guns were able to keep the upper hand, the Germans felt confident of their superiority, now their spirit is completely changed. Their men are living in daily and nightly terror of surprise bombardments, the soldiers, in general, reportedly say that their nerves cannot hold out against these terrific bombardments.

Another Appeal For Voluntary Enlistment

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Another great recruiting campaign on voluntary lines was inaugurated to-day at a meeting in Downing Street between Earl of Derby and the Central Recruiting Committee. The intention is to make another attempt, through the stimulus of a widespread appeal by posters and advertising measures, to lend such a measure of success to the voluntary movement that the Military Service Bill shall become a dead letter.

Lord Derby presided at the meeting, which was attended by civilians and military men of high rank. Labor members of the Commons and others interested in recruiting. It was decided to invite the Mayors, Corporations and other local authorities to co-operate in securing both single and married men for service.

Is Giving Gov't Much Trouble

LONDON, Jan. 20.—From views obtained in official circles it is shown that the chief obstacle of substituting an actual blockade of Germany for the situation created under Orders in Council is provided by the Baltic problem and the controlling of the Baltic Sea so that precedents established during the American Civil War may be met, is giving the Government considerable trouble. On its solution depends the decision of the Cabinet regarding the cancelling of the Orders in Council.

Damage Done Was Enormous

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, who witnessed the recent explosion of a large German ammunition depot in Lille, describes the damage done as enormous, not only was the munition depot entirely destroyed, but great havoc was caused in the surrounding area to houses and factories, most of which were razed to the ground.

American Senate Struggles Over the Mexican Bandits

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A heated discussion over the Mexican situation featured in the first meeting to-day of Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, which adjourned without taking action on resolutions providing for intervention or the sending of troops to aid Carranza in protecting American citizens in the bandit-infested sections of Mexico.

Large Number of Amendments Were Offered

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Committee stage of the Military Service Bill, which was expected to be concluded to-night in the House of Commons will require another day's debate, owing to the enormous number of amendments offered. This will carry the third reading of the Bill into next week.

The only point of interest to-day was the discussion of conscientious objection clause, on which the Government, displaying a disposition towards leniency, undertook to accept amendment, recognizing conscientious objection when object or engaged was some work of national importance.

A large number of other amendments were considered all on minor points.

Put On Their Coats and Quit

ST. CAHARINES, Ont., Jan. 20.—There was no issue of the Evening Journal, to-day, owing to a peculiar strike. The morning management left a letter on the type-setting machine of one of the men, saying it was understood he had been bringing liquor into the office, which must be stopped or dismissal would follow. As union etiquette was not followed and this communication sent through the foreman, the men put on their coats and quit.

NARERE SUNK

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British steamship Narere has been sunk. The crew were saved. The Narere was 6,443 tons gross, and owned in London. She was 450 feet long, built at Belfast in 1902.

TONNAGE SHORTAGE SERIOUS

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Need for economy in tonnage in every department is imperative, articles, which are not strictly necessary at the present time, may have to be shut out from this country, said Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in the Commons to-day. He said there was a serious shortage in the world's requirements. The British government considered commandeering the whole British tonnage in order to regulate freights, Runciman said, but concluded would merely aggravate the shortage of tonnage for the United Kingdom and its Allies. The Government was now taking steps to co-ordinate more closely the work of procuring the tonnage required for military and naval purposes; and for the transportation of food. He hoped this would release ships for the general trade. The shipping question, he said, is the most important problem which confronts the Government at this stage of war.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS ARE BROKEN OFF

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The "Journal des Debates" says it is officially announced that King Nicholas of Montenegro, his family and suite have sailed for Italy, peace negotiations between Austria and Montenegro having been broken off.

LINER IN DISTRESS OFF CAPE RACE

HALIFAX, Jan. 20.—A message from Cape Race reports the steamer Palencia, believed to be Pollentia, leaking in distress in the Atlantic, eight hundred miles from Cape Race. The liner Giuseppe Verdi is rendering assistance.

Still, if you find yourself in a rut remember that rut is the smoothest part of the road.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Sweden and Britain Wrestle Over Neutral Rights Regarding Mails

AGAIN REFERS TO SURRENDER OF MONTENEGRO

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Reuter's despatch from Amsterdam says that at to-day's session of the upper houses of the Prussian Diet, according to despatches from Berlin, the President once more referred to the surrender of Montenegro, and said that it constitutes evidence that the Entente, while outwardly appearing to be a structure of solid form, is mouldering internally, and will soon collapse.

GERMANY'S LOSSES

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, announced in the Commons this afternoon that the total of German casualties published in Berlin casualty lists to date, total 2,535,768.

Of this number, he said, 588,986 were killed in the war. The German wounded and missing numbered 1,566,549, while 356,183 men had been taken prisoners.

OPEN ROAD

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 19.—Train communication between Berlin and Constantinople opened yesterday with the arrival here of the first through Balkan train. On board were Presidents of various German and Austro-Hungarian Chambers of Commerce, and other leading Austro-Hungarian business men, official representatives, and a party of newspaper men from the Teutonic allied countries.

ENFORCING NEUTRALITY REGULATIONS

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—When the French liner Espagne entered port to-day, an ensign from the neutrality patrol boarded the steamer, and sealed the radio instruments, in compliance with a recent order from Washington. This was said to have been the first execution of instructions which are intended to more strictly enforce the neutrality regulations.

MONTENEGRINS REFUSE AUSTRIA'S TERMS

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A wireless despatch received here to-day says that news regarding the surrender of the Montenegro army appears somewhat premature, it now being announced from another source that negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken off, Montenegro, having found the conditions of surrender, imposed by Austria, quite unacceptable.

FINANCIERS MEET

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's American correspondent says that a conference of the financial ministers of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria will be held next week in Vienna.

Bad Weather Impedes Progress Relief Force

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A news despatch from London this afternoon says: "British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-el-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of bad weather."

Austin Chamberlain, Secretary for India, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that latest despatches received here reported that the Turks had been driven back within six miles of Kut-el-Amara's outer fort.

Great Anxiety in Stockholm Over Speech of King Gustave Who Urged Vigorous Preparations of National Defense—Sweden Holds up Large Quantity of British Mail Destined For Russia—Some Swedish Newspapers Contend That Such Actions Are Worse Than Open Rupture—Neutral Diplomats in London Are More Concerned Over the Detention of Mail Matter Than Any Other Fact Arising From the British Blockade

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The "Politiken" of Copenhagen, as quoted by the Exchange Telegraph, says that anxiety has been aroused in Stockholm by a speech at the opening of the Swedish Parliament, by King Gustave, who urged vigorous preparations of national defense in view of disregard on the part of belligerents of neutral rights.

The situation is a source of concern, in Stockholm, the correspondent says, on account of the seizure by the British last week, of a large quantity of provisions from the Swedish American, S.S. Stockholm from New York for Stockholm.

The action of the British authorities is criticized sharply by the Swedish press, which expresses the opinion, that the value of goods seized, cannot be regarded as anything like an adequate offset to the effect of the incident on relations between Sweden and Great Britain. Some Swedish newspapers stated that such actions are worse than open rupture.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The controversy between Britain and Sweden over the detention of mails, has reached an impasse with both sides stubbornly refusing to allow its rival mails to be expedited through the respective countries. Sweden now is holding an enormous quantity of English post destined for Russia, while mail is being taken from every Scandinavian liner brought into Kirkwall, Scotland.

Vigorous representations are being made by the diplomats of both countries, but the controversy presents as many novel features that extensive debates may be expected. Neutral diplomats here are more concerned over the detention of mails than any other fact arising from the British blockade.

The Foreign Office here has taken the definite stand that a parcel, no matter what class of postage it bears, is no more entitled to protection, than is ordinary freight. Neutral countries have not yet controverted this stand, but base their objections on the interferences and delays to which actual first class postal correspondence has been subjected. Britain further claims the right to censor mails in transit to other countries, if the ship carrying them comes voluntarily into a British port.

This directly affects the mail to Holland and the United States, since it is impossible on account of the British war measures, for neutral liners to avoid coming within the three mile limit. It is claimed that the mails aboard them are entitled to the same immunity as those aboard ships which are forcibly brought in to port from the high seas. These novel features of the controversy are holding up British mails to Russia by way of Sweden, this being the first tangible reprisal measure by any neutral.

Swedish diplomats declare that since the Swedish Government forbids the export of certain articles, she has the right to hold up British parcel, post and seize such goods which, according to the English argument, are not entitled to any more protection than is ordinary freight.

BISHOP FALLON SEES SIR SAM HUGHES

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Bishop Fallon, of London, was in Ottawa, to-day, and had a private interview with General Sam Hughes. His visit, it is understood, was in regard to the appointment of chaplains. He denied his trip here was in connection with the school question.

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