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Hun Attacks Near Verdun Have Failed

Paris Reports All German Attacks Were Repulsed

PARIS, Feb. 25.—The fighting in the region of Verdun continues unabated, according to a French official communication issued this evening. Several infantry attacks last night, attempted by the Germans with huge effectives, were repulsed. Artillery duels are going on with great intensity east of the Meuse, despite the heavy snowfall.

The communication says that in Champagne this morning we attacked and captured an enemy salient south of St. Marceay. During this action we captured 300 prisoners including 16 non-commissioned officers and 5 officers.

In the Argonne our destructive fire has been efficacious on German organizations to the north of La Harazee. In the region north of Verdun snow has fallen abundantly. During the day, activity of artillery on both sides continued, and was very intense on the whole front, and principally east of the Meuse, where fighting goes on with the same tenacity. Several German attacks with large effectives have been conducted with unprecedented violence at Lacote du Poivre, about four and a half miles north of Verdun, but were without success. Another attack on our positions at Bois de la Vauche also was stopped. There has been no infantry action west of the Meuse.

In the Vosges there has been artillery duels in the valley of the Fecht. The Belgian communication made public to-night says: "It has been a quiet day on the whole front."

OFFICIAL

BETTER

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Since the 23rd there has been severe and almost continuous fighting north of Verdun, from the right bank of the Meuse as far south as Ornes. The enemy attacked the French lines with great obstinacy and in great strength, with the result that the enemy penetrated the French advance trenches at certain points on a frontage of several miles, and the French have withdrawn from the villages of Brabant, Haumont and Somerueux. The enemy also made progress in the woody districts north of Beaumont. The French report that the enemy, whose losses were very heavy, left heaps of corpses on the ground without succeeding in breaking our front.

This afternoon's report says the artillery is now less violent. There were no further enemy infantry attacks during last night.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Feb. 25.—In Argonne, east of Vauquois, we have executed fire on German works in the district of Chopy Wood. Intermittent activity of artillery continues between Malancourt and the left bank of the Meuse. Bombardment continued but with less violence in the Verdun district. The enemy did not attack our positions during the night. We are now established on a defensive line organized behind Beaumont on the heights extending east of Champneville and south of Ornes. Quite night on the remainder of the front.

ANOTHER NEUTRAL HELD

GOTHENBURG, Feb. 25.—The Swedish steamer Stockholm, which sailed from this port on February 19th for New York, has been brought into Greenock, Scotland, by the British authorities, for examination of her mail.

57 KILLED, 117 INJURED

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The revised official figures of casualties as a result of the Zeppelin raid of January 31st, over England, given out to-day, are 57 killed and 117 injured.

Unprecedented Violence Mark Hun Attacks North of Verdun

Germans Aim At The Great French Fortress of Verdun—Heavy Casualties on Both Sides—Germans As Usual Claim Many Prisoners—This Time Ten Thousand—Berlin Claims Many Villages are in the Hands of The Germans—No Important Changes on the Russian or Galician Fronts—Russians Still in Pursuit of Turks in the Caucasus—All Is Well at Kut-el-Amara.

London, Feb. 26.—Along the front region of Verdun the Germans and French continue the great struggle which began several days ago with the Germans on the offensive, their aim evidently is the great French fortress of Verdun.

Despite a heavy fall of snow the Germans north of Verdun have attacked with what Paris terms unprecedented violence with large forces the French positions at several points, but according to a French official communication these attacks are without success, especially has this been true in La Cote Du Poivre, about four and half miles north of the fortress, an attainment which would give the Germans a fine vantage point from which to operate against Verdun.

Artillery on both sides along the entire battlefield is keeping up an incessant bombardment on opposing positions. So intense are the detonation of the big guns the sound of them penetrated eastward to the left of the bank of the Rhine in Rheinish Prussia.

Heavy casualties are being inflicted by both sides and the Germans claim they have taken a goodly number of prisoners. The aggregate of last reports totalling ten thousand.

East of the Meuse fortified villages and farms of Champ Neuville, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes are declared by Berlin to be in the hands of the Germans, as likewise are French positions north of Verdun reaching to the bridge of the Loudmont which lies south of Beaumont. Fighting also been going on in the Champagne region. Bombard-

ments in the Vosges mountains have taken place.

In Champagne the French report the capture of German Salient south of St. Marie Apy and taken three hundred prisoners, including twenty officers and non-commissioned officers.

Artillery and mining operations have been in progress along the British front.

Bombardments and infantry attacks and fights with hand grenades have taken place in Russia and Galicia but there have been no important changes in the positions.

Bombardments between Austrians and Italians on the Austro-Italian front continue.

The Russians in the Caucasus and Persia have taken additional towns from the Turks. Pursuit of the Turkish forces driven out of Erzerum continues.

Late reports from the British force surrounded by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara says the Turks long ago ceased their attacks upon the besieged position.

Vienna records further drive of the Italians before the Austro-Hungarians east and south of Durazzo, Albania. Eleven Italian officers and over 700 soldiers have been captured. Durazzo docks are under fire of batteries of the Teutons which are hampering the embarkation of the Italians and their Allies in their endeavors to make their escape.

The situation in the United States Congress since the publication of President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, concerning the stand of the Chief Executive with regard to the submarine controversy between the United States and Germany has become more quiet. It seems apparent that no action by either House which might embarrass diplomatic negotiations will be taken for the present.

DECLARED 7½ PER CENT

The Knitting Mills Co. of Alexander Street held the annual meeting a couple of days ago and declared the substantial dividend of 7½ per cent.

Huns Lose 150,000 Men At Verdun

German Losses in Four days Fighting Around Verdun Are Enormous—Enemy Has 300,000 Men Engaged Supported by 15 and 17-inch Mortars

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Germany's losses during the first four days in the battle around Verdun, are authoritatively estimated at 150,000. The German offensive is recognized now as probably only the beginning of a determined effort to take the fortress which was formerly the key to the French front, and compares in violence and losses to the battle of the Yser. The French assume that the battle may continue for a fortnight.

The German forces are known to be at least 300,000, supported by numerous 15-inch and 17-inch Austrian mortars, with all the heavy artillery used in the Serbian campaign and part of that formerly employed on the Russian front.

The preparations for the battle were observed in December, when the first troops assigned for operations were brought up, consisting of eight divisions, which returned from Serbia and were sent to Belgium for a rest and then transported to this region.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

1943 Private George Murgford, Codroy: died of measles, Scotland, Feb. 24.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Portuguese Premier Explains Seizure

Says Interned Ships Seized Because Attempts Were Made to Damage Seven of Them. Step Was Taken in the Interests of the Country.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The Portuguese Premier stated in the Chamber of Deputies that attempts have been made to damage seven of the Teutonic ships requisitioned by the Government, and that explosive was found on the Buco of the north German Lloyd Company. The Premier added that he considered it in the best interests of Portugal that the existing Treaty with Germany be allowed to lapse and, said, that the Portuguese Government is prepared for all eventualities that might arise from the exercise by Portugal of her rights.

BRITISH AEROPLANES MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAID

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The British official to-night says:—"Our aeroplanes yesterday made a successful bombardment against the aerodrome near Lille, all the machines returning safely."

The enemy exploded a mine near Fricourt, but there were no casualties. Our artillery has been active against enemy trenches about the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Boesinghe."

WHAT CHAMP SAYS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"I think the chances are that Germany will postpone this threatened performance until April or at least until the middle of March," said Speaker Clarke to-day, after a conference with President Wilson. "There is rumour to that effect and postponement would give us more time."

FIGHTING NORTH OF VERDUN DIMINISHING IN VIOLENCE

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Fighting north of Verdun is diminishing in violence, the War Office announced to-day. No attack by Germans was attempted last night. The official statement admits that the French have fallen back to the rear of Beaumont.

French Are Unshaken by the Fierce Attacks of the German Forces

French Reinforcements Are Being Brought Up—Entire German Brigade Advancing in Close Order Was Caught by German Fire and Annihilated Quickly—Germans Anxious To Capture Verdun for the Effect It Would Have on the German People—This Explains the Presence of Kaiser William and his Speech Making.

Paris, Feb. 26.—In January five army corps are known to have been brought up to reinforce the two corps which previously held a part of the line between Etain and Vauquois. These were the best troops of the German army including, as it is learned from prisoners, the famous third corps, Brandenburg, supposedly of equal valor to the Prussian Guards, and the fifteenth army corps commanded by General Von Deimling, known in France as one of the most brilliant German General officers for resoluteness.

The German attempt to capture the fortress is explained by the fascination of the name Verdun has on the minds of the German people since 1792 and, the conse-

quent moral value of its fall to the Germans. This psychological reason in the judgment of high officials critics explains the presence of Emperor William behind the troops and the orders of the day issued the army by the Crown Prince and generals.

The French compare the ground gained by the Germans in four days with twice that amount taken by the French the first two days of their offensive in Champagne, together with eight times the number of prisoners. The confidence of the French is unshaken by the fierce attacks and the slight bending in of the French line.

The military critics of The Temps reports heavy French reinforcements have been brought up. Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Rousset, another military critic, relates a conversation he had with a surgeon just returned from Verdun. During the present battle the surgeon saw an entire brigade which was advancing in close order caught by the concentrated fire of the French batteries annihilated in a few minutes.

Police Rounding Up Dynamite Plotters

Two Are Under Arrest And Four Or Five More Are Marked.

WOMAN IN THE CASE.

Conspirators Made Night Attack On Detroit Munitions Plant.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The police expect to make four or five more arrests, either to-night or Saturday, in the alleged plot to dynamite the American Car and Foundry plant.

Two men are now held at headquarters in connection with the case. Police and private detectives are on the trail of several other men, said to be members of a gang of bomb plotters.

At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, Prosecutor Jasnowski, Assistant Vanzile, J. Herbert Cole, special officer of the Department of Justice, eight private detectives, who have been working in the car foundry plant, and local detectives Repp and Hale, assigned to the case, went into conference in the prosecutor's office.

Cole represents the Government and was called into the case for the first time this afternoon.

It was learned late in the afternoon that for the past 20 days 48 detectives have been at work in the plant of the American Car and Foundry Co. Every department of the big plant has been under their constant scrutiny. They were there ostensibly as workmen, but it is declared that the officials of the company knew of their presence.

A strange woman, a mysterious series of war letters bearing official seals of the British Government, intentions of death-dealing devices for women and a midnight visit of armed men to the Detroit plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, Russell Street, are new factors that, appeared to-day in the police investigation of the plot to blow up the branch, which is working night and day on a war munitions contract.

Five in the Plot. Pinkerton detectives to-day declared they had an affidavit from a Detroit man that he had sold dynamite to a Detroit man named Bartholma.

Developments showed that the party of war conspirators, two of whom the police believe they now have in custody in the persons of Otto Bartholma and Ernest McCord, apparently consisted of five men.

The two men under arrest remained here after the other three left last

October. The three men are being sought, and detectives say they have partly traced their movements.

The strange woman was a friend of Bartholma, and the two held secret visits frequently.

The police are making every effort to learn her identity, as they believe she directed whatever operations the men were engaged in or at last took an active part as an adviser.

She is now being traced. Bartholma denied when questioned to-day that he visited any woman secretary.

Tangible evidence against the alleged conspirators consists so far of the letters found, indicating their personal interest in the war, reported attempts by Bartholma to buy dynamite here, a statement made in Flint by Bartholma that he thought he was arrested for "something done in Canada," and the testimony of a police informant who says he was approached with an offer to include him in a plan to blow up the foundry plant, which has been making shells.

The police theory is that the men are agents for a foreign Government, and that the offer of war inventions to England was merely an attempt at establishing an alibi or directing suspicion away from themselves.

Bartholma is 21 years of age, and is known also as Bernstein and Beaumont.

McCord has the alias McCurral, and is 23 years of age.

Among Bartholma's effects was a copy of a letter to a foreign Consul asking if he could do anything more "for his country."

The police now know when five alleged conspirators arrived in Detroit, and they know some of their movements in the time they were here.

The night attack on the American Car and Foundry Company made early this month was thought at the time to have been an attack by highwaymen. Recent events have caused the police to believe it has some connection with the conspiracy now being unraveled.

Roy Scates, a watchman at the plant, said a group of men drove up in an automobile and held him up. In the fight that followed he shot one of the men, and was himself injured. The assailant he shot was helped back in the automobile and the party drove away.

Kermanshah is Captured by Russ.

Is An Important Town In Persia And Was Scene of Heavy Fighting—Russians Take Considerable Quantity of Booty—City Has a Population of 30,000.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Petrograd says the Russians have taken, by storm, Kermanshah, an important Persian city in the neighborhood of which serious fighting has recently taken place.

A despatch from Teheran published yesterday, said that after serious battles in the mountain passes as a result of which the Russians captured a considerable quantity of booty, the Turks who had been aided by the Germans had retreated towards Kermanshah, which is 280 miles southwest of Teheran, and has a population of about 30,000.

DESTROYED THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The S.S. Dacia, which made history some months ago, being a German ship bought by an American citizen and sent from the States to Europe with cotton, where she was seized by the French and condemned at Brest by a French prize court, recently came to a sudden end. We notice by a shipping paper which a firm allowed us to see, that she was torpedoed in the Mediterranean by a German submarine and sunk. This would seem to illustrate the impotency of Germany on the sea. If the German Navy could show its nose out of Kiel, here was an opportunity to recapture a ship formerly owned by Germans. But Britain rules the waves and an incident of this kind brings the fact very forcibly home to the Teutonic mind.

GERMAN PRESS SORE ON PORTUGAL.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—Newspapers' comment on the seizure of German and Austrian ships in Portuguese harbor in tones of indignation. The press generally states that this action on the part of Portugal is to be regarded as an indication of the great need of Great Britain for more tonnage.

Mr. John F. Murphy has taken a position with the Newfoundland American Packing Company and will proceed to Placentia next week and also Fortune Bay to take up the duties of his office.

Twenty-six new recruits to join the volunteers left by the express for here at noon to-day from Grand Falls, we learn from Magistrate Fitzgerald. They will be given a cordial welcome on arrival here.

U. S. Paper Mills Turn Away Orders

Claim Profits Cut Owing to Cost of Labor and Raw Materials

NEW YORK, N.Y., Feb. 17.—Paper mills in the United States are operating to capacity and many of them are turning away orders, but the increase in the price of raw materials and the high price of labor, probably has reduced the profits of the business, according to members of the American paper and pulp association attending their annual convention here to-day. Frank L. Moore, president of the association, said the high price of paper did not indicate that the manufacturers were making money. He added that the increase in the selling price would vary from 3 to 40 per cent according to the different grades.

A BOOMERANG

Shronk stopped his motorcar at a desolate crossroad and yelled to a farmer who lay on a cart of fertilizer: "Hey, Cornsilk, is this the way to Croydton?"

The farmer raised himself from the fertilizer in astonishment. "By heck, stranger, how did you know my name was Cornsilk?" he asked. "I guessed it," said the motorist. "Then by heck," said the farmer, as he drove off, "guess your way to Croydton."—Argonaut.



A Coat

that looks well on a six-footer won't become a man of five feet. A pattern becoming to a slender man looks ridiculous on a fat man.

I study my customers and fit their personality as well as their figures.

I have no made-up stock which must be sold. It makes no difference to me whether I sell a stripe or a plaid, a check or a plain material.

No matter how many suits I plan, I make each of them different—to blend with your personality—to meet with your peculiarities of form, to be in keeping with your character—to bring out your most attractive points.

W. H. Jackman

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