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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 12.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

NUMBER OF FOLK DEAD AND INJURED BY EARTHQUAKE IS NOW ESTIMATED AT UPWARDS OF NINETY THOUSAND

AVIZANNO IS ONE VAST CEMETERY

And the Death and Destruction There Are Worse than Those Caused by the Great Messina Quake

London, Jan. 14.—A despatch from Rome says, the member of the Chamber of Deputies for Lipau has telegraphed to the capital that the disaster yesterday surpassed the Messina catastrophe. Ruin is more widespread and injury to life and limb much greater.

The Central News publishes a despatch from Rome, giving the recital of an Avizzano refugee, "I can best describe Avizzano by calling it an immense cemetery," this man said. "From the ruins of the college for young women we heard frantic calls for help. There are one hundred and forty of us still alive here. Help us quickly!"

"Soldiers and civilians rushed to the scene, and when I left were doing their best to cut a way through the mass of ruins. I believe that twenty other towns suffered severely. This includes Colono with 20,000 inhabitants."

DISASTER FUND

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of \$2.92 (2 shillings) for the Permanent Marine Disasters Fund, from three friends at Gravesend, England, per the Rev. C. W. Hollands, Carbonear.

German People Lose Confidence In The Triumph of Their Armies

London, Jan. 11.—A remarkable change has come over the people of Berlin and all Germany, according to an American who has reached London from the German capital.

There is a tense anxious look on the faces of the people, in marked contrast to the confidence at the beginning of the war," he said. "One feels that the impression is gaining that all is not well, that reported victories are not all victories, and that others are secure at an immense cost."

"There are thousands of widows and orphans in Germany whose sorrow will soon crystallize in a mighty

Germany Fully Realizes She Has No Chance At All Of Winning In This War

London, Jan. 12.—According to information received from two distinct neutral sources, governing Germany has already come to the realization that she cannot conquer in this war.

The correspondent has seen a letter from a Danish banker, written to the head of one of the world's greatest financial houses, in which it is stated that a Berlin magnate of finance admitted to the writer that the ruling powers of Germany acknowledged that it was impossible to conquer.

The information from another source strikingly confirms the statement made in this letter. The informant is an official of a neutral country who has just arrived in London after a long visit to Germany and France.

"Throughout Germany, he states, popular confidence in the military organization and the eventual triumph of German armies remains unimpaired,

Italy's King Visits Scene Of Tragedy

Victor Emmanuel at Avizzano, Where Thousands of People Lost Their Lives

Avizzano, Jan. 14.—King Victor Emmanuel arrived here this afternoon. He inspected the ruins and watched the work of rescue, which is being carried on by troops, with the assistance of civilians.

Persons, most seriously wounded, are being attended here; others are sent to Rome.

Colonial Troops Been Removed From The Plains

Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry Are Now Comfortably Billeted in the Villages.

Salisbury, Jan. 15.—Owing to the condition of Larik Hill Camp, the members of the Fourth Brigade consisting of Westerners, among whom the epidemic Spinal Meningitis originated, will be placed in Tidworth Barracks near Salisbury.

All the artillery and cavalry are now billeted in the towns, villages and farms around the Plains.

Council Meeting

The weekly meeting of the Civic Commissioners takes place this evening.

The first hockey match, set down for this evening, has been postponed until Monday.

20,000 REPORTED KILLED

London, January 15.—The Chronicle's Rome correspondent estimates the total injured and killed in the Italian earthquake at between ninety thousand and a hundred thousand.

A Central News despatch from Rome estimates the number of victims at 20,000, distributed as follows: Avizzano, 10,000; Sora, 4,000; and elsewhere 6,000.

Geneva, January 15.—News which was received here from Como and Chiaso indicate that the earthquake was felt in the Italian Valley clear to the Swiss frontier.

Telegraph and telephone lines are down in that district but it has been ascertained that no loss of life is reported there.

The little news that has come from the frontier reports that the Alps trembled during the shock and detached numerous avalanches.

Rome, January 15.—News from the earthquake districts of Italy still come in slowly, but it is known that the disaster closely approaches that which befell Messina six years ago.

Estimates of the killed and injured vary from 25,000 to 50,000 and it will probably be days before the exact figures are available.

The Pope is deeply grieved over the misery which has befallen the Italian people. He showed his deep sympathy by an unusual visit to Santa Marta Hospital where the injured people from the earthquake region are being cared for.

4 THOUSAND ENTOMBED IN ONE CITY

Eye-witnesses Tell Stories of the Awful Destruction At Avizzano and Cities in its Neighborhood

London, Jan. 15.—The experience of a passenger on a moving train which was thrown from the track by the earthquake, related in a despatch from Rome to the Central News is as follows: "Our train was near Lake Fucino, when the earthquake occurred. There was one shock of great violence, followed by three others."

"The train was thrown off the rails and many passengers were injured. I climbed out and train and gazed around the lake and surrounding mountains, where there had been towns. I could merely see enormous whirlwinds of dust and smoke, and apparently the towns existed no longer."

All in Ruins.—The despatch adds that almost all the way to Tivoli the buildings along the railway are in ruins.

Troops sent from Rome were able to rescue hundreds of persons in many places, but cries for help are heard from beneath the ruined buildings, and in a large number of instances it was impossible to effect a speedy release of the victims. It is estimated that four thousand persons are buried alive under the wreckage at Avizzano.

Throughout the night shouts for help could be heard. In one instance a school building collapsed, burying two hundred children, many of whom are still alive.

Many Soldiers Killed.—It is stated that 400 soldiers were in barracks at Avizzano when it collapsed and only four escaped.

An employee of the municipality at Avizzano, one of the few survivors of the city, says the dead include the sub prefect, the members of his family, the whole staff of the prefecture, the staff of the law courts, the mayor and all the members of the Municipal Council.

Ninety-five out of one hundred soldiers, who comprise the garrison, lost their lives, and four out of nine local policemen. This man was on the street when the shock came. To him it seemed as if everything fell to pieces at once and an immense cloud of dust arose from the ruins, completely veiling the sky.

Schr. Lief has cleared from Marys-town for Oporto, with 3,000 qts. fish.

BRITAIN SENDS 500,000 MORE MEN TO WESTERN FRONT

Paris, Jan. 14.—Five hundred thousand more British troops are reported to be on their way to France from England to strengthen up the Allies' line at points where other support may be deemed necessary.

GOOD WORK OF RUSSIANS ON VISTULA

Repel the Enemy and Make Advance—Russian Artillery Put Austrian Guns Out of Commission

Petrograd, Jan. 15 (Official).—Yesterday we made progress on the right bank of the Lower Vistula, our troops changing positions in a manner favorable to them. The cavalry of the enemy operating in this region were repulsed leaving Serpitz in possession of our vanguard.

On our other front nothing has occurred other than skirmishes and artillery duels. Our reconnoitering parties have been active on the left bank of the Vistula, and isolated German attacks have been easily repelled by our troops.

HOT FIGHTING NEAR SOISSONS

Paris, Jan. 14.—Both French and German have been reinforced on the Moyon-Soissons-Berry au Bac line and in front of Laon and fighting around Crule Ciffes and HHI No. 132 has been very severe with alternate bayonet charges and artillery bombardments.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate winds, fair today. Saturday, N. E. winds and light snow falls.

ALLAN LINER NOW NAVAL FLAGSHIP

Alsatian of 18,500 Tons Now Flies the Flag of Rear Admiral Dudley R. S. De Chair of British Fleet

London, Jan. 15.—An exceptional honor has fallen to the Allan Liner Alsatian which appears in the latest Navy List as the Flagship of Rear Admiral Dudley De Chair.

Besides being one of the newest merchant ships on the Mersey, the Alsatian has a cruiser stern giving her the appearance of a war vessel. The Alsatian is virtually a new ship, having been launched in April of 1913.

Her principal dimensions are: Length, 600 ft.; beam, 72ft.; tonnage 18,500 gross. In design and construction the vessel represents the very latest thing in naval architecture. Safety was the paramount consideration in her design, and in construction everything was done to secure this object.

Numerous transverse and longitudinal bulkheads, together with watertight decks, and a cellular double bottom extending right fore and aft, and carried to an exceptional height up the sides to safeguard against the risk of grounding, afford all possible security. The ship would be quite safe with any four adjacent compartments open to the sea.

Special strengthenings were also added forward as a protection against ice and a striking peculiarity is the Admiralty or "cruiser" stern which imparts a warlike appearance. The Alsatian and her sister ship the Calgarian are the first steamships in the Atlantic trade so built. It is claimed that this form of construction imparts strength to the after part of the ship, reduces vibration, affords protection to the steering-gear, prevents fouling of the propellers, improves the sea-going qualities in a heavy sea-way, and gives additional passenger-deck accommodation. Bilge keels of Admiralty type extend about half the length of the ship to minimize rolling.

The vessel presents a remarkable striking appearance, for in addition to the peculiarity of her construction aft, she has two large oval funnels with Admiralty tops, two pole masts, and an imposing superstructure. Accommodation is provided for 200 first-class, 500 second-class, and 1000 third-class passengers, and in addition the ship carries a crew of about 450 persons.

The Alsatian has a speed of about 20 knots.

20,000 Victims Of The Quake At One Place

Only One Hundred Survivors of the Twelve Thousand Citizens of Avizzano.

London, Jan. 15.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Rome says that in the Marsi region around Lake Fucino at Avezzano there are 20,000 victims of the earthquake.

Deputy Sipari, who represents Avezzano in the Chamber of Deputies has asked for 25,000 soldiers and material for huts.

Fifteen other towns were destroyed in Marsi and others damaged.

Of 12,000 inhabitants of Avezzano only 100 survive.

Von Hindenberg Be Sent West In The Spring

Popular Voice of Germany Forcing the Kaiser to Make This Transfer

London, Jan. 13.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that travellers arriving here from Germany report that, in response to popular demand, Field Marshal von Hindenberg, commander of the German campaign against Russia, and the present hero of Germany, is likely to be transferred to the Western front in the Spring.

Russians Report Turkish Defeat

And Also Some Progress in E. Prussia—Fighting Near Soissons

London, Jan. 14.—The French Government reports very bitter fighting northeast of Soissons. The French troops fell back slightly at one point. The Russian Government reports some progress in East Prussia, and further Turkish defeats in the Caucasus.—HARCOURT.

Portia Sails

Portia sailed at noon, taking Miss Babbitt, Miss Kennedy, G. Parsons, Capt. Wiltshire, S. Short, Mrs. J. Whittle, Miss Mary Lee, G. Deveraux and 12 stowage.

GERMANS FEAR AIRSHIP RAIDS

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—That Germany fears raids by British aviators similar to that which recently caused severe damage at Cuxhaven is indicated by a decree, issued at Berlin, placing Hamburg and other cities under martial law. Lights in all cities are dimmed at night.

RUSSIANS TOO MUCH FOR ENEMY

All Von Hindenburg's Plans Queered and Nothing done by Germans Except Terrible Losses of Lives

London, Jan. 15.—Frederick Reunet telegraphing to the London News from Petrograd says: "It is now regarded here as beyond all question that the desperate trial of strength in Poland has turned against the Germans."

Even General Hindenberg is recoiling from the stupendous waste of armed forces which has been the only result of his second invasion. His method of redoubling his attacks wherever he found the Russian resistance being reinforced has led to the disastrous wreckage of his magnificent mechanical transport and the breakdown of his army organization which is also suffering from lack of horses. The German Eastern army will, doubtless, continue to fight with stubbornness but real initiative and ultimate success are slipping from its grasp.

It is expected here that the campaign is on the verge of operations different in character from the headlong advance of the past three months, but there are plenty of signs that the German Staff despairs of devising any strong alternative.

Austrian Editor Was Put to Death

Authorities Said He Acted Seditiously—Speedily Executed

London, Jan. 12.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent transmits a despatch received there from Vienna which says that a newspaper editor, Joseph Kotel, of Prossnitz, Moravia, was condemned to death by court-martial for a seditious speech and was executed two hours after sentence was passed upon him.

In the Ice

S.S. Queen Wilhelmina is now due from Liverpool. She will not reach port while the present heavy slob ice remains outside.

GERMANS LOSE 27,000 OFFICERS

Paris, Jan. 14.—Prisoners taken in Flanders by French troops assert that 27,000 German officers already have been killed and that the formation of new army corps has been seriously hampered for this reason. There is no word of the Prospero today.

Port-de-Grave Welcomes Messrs. Coaker and Grimes

Pres. Appeals For Recruits

Port De Grave, Jan. 15.—The Fishermen's Union celebrated the visit of President Coaker and Mr. Grimes in splendid form yesterday. The whole Council of a hundred members, headed by the Orange Band, met the visitors quite a distance from the settlement and escorted them to the Orange Hall where the President and Mr. Grimes addressed the gathering. After dinner, the Council again met and Union matters were discussed until 7 p.m., closing with an eloquent appeal by Mr. Coaker for recruits for the Navy which was followed by the singing of the National Anthem.

Bunting was displayed and arches erected in honor of the visitors. President Coaker proceeded to Clarke's Beach last night and took train for Carbonear, en route to Western Bay district, meeting Local Council.