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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 7.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

SIBERIANS CHASE TURKS OVER SNOW-CLAD HILLS; ALLIES BRAVE THE FLOODS

Turks Reported to be Surrendering in Thousands to the Hardy Russians—Lull in Galicia

RUSSIANS MARCH INTO HUNGARY

French in Alsace Moving Into German Territory—British Produce Rival of Big German Gun

London, Jan. 8.—The winter storms and floods, while they have put an end to any military operations of a large scale, have not been able to prevent Armies east and west from pursuing the offensive at isolated points along the two extended fronts.

In the snow covered hills of Caucasus the hardy Siberians are searching out the routed Turks, who are reported to be surrendering by thousands, while in Flanders, which is virtually all under water, the Allies assert that they have found it possible to make some headway.

Lull in Poland.

Only in Poland, where Field Marshal Von Hindenberg's offensive is held up on the banks of the rivers which flow in between him and Warsaw; and Galicia, where the Russians have been compelled to call a halt to their advance, does there seem to be almost an entire lull in the fighting.

The Russians continue their forward movement in the Carpathians, and in Bukowina, while in France infantry attacks have been made at many points, followed by artillery engagements and sapping and mining operations.

The French have advanced a few yards in the vicinity of Rheims, but were compelled to give ground in the Argonne as a result of the Germans having mined some of their first line of trenches.

Getting Into Germany

With the reports of progress by the French in Alsace, which is being strenuously opposed by the Germans, the names of some German places are beginning to appear. Official communications seem to indicate that the advance, although slow is still being made.

Viscount Haldane, the British Lord High Chancellor in the House of Lords, made the interesting announcement that British experts are busy producing satisfactory equivalents to the German 42 centimeter gun, which did such execution against the Belgian fortresses at the beginning of the war.

Cardinal Mercier's Case

The reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, continues to attract widespread attention. The Germans explain that he was not arrested, but that he was requested to refrain from inciting the populace in Belgium.

The Dutch newspaper which first published the report of the Cardinal's arrest insists however, on the correctness of its correspondent's statement, and says that even now Cardinal Mercier is not permitted to leave Malines.

Premier Viviani Loses His Son

He Was Killed on the Field of Battle At Cussigny.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Premier and Madame Viviani of France have received official confirmation of the reported death of their youngest son, on the field of battle.

He fell on August 22nd, at Cussigny.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair and a little colder tonight and on Sunday.

Have Agreed To Help Allies In The War

Italy and Roumania Reported to Have Reached Understanding—Latter Mobilising 750,000 Men.

London, Jan. 8.—From Paris comes the report that Roumania and Italy have reached an agreement to enter the war simultaneously.

London, Jan. 8.—The Morning Post's Bucharest correspondent says: "Roumania is mobilising 750,000 men, of which number half a million forms its field army. Roumania will strike, even should Italy decide not to enter the war."

Paris, Jan. 9.—The Roumanian mobilisation will begin in the last week of January, according to The Petit Parisien, by the calling out of 130,000 men. Mobilisation will be continued until 600,000 men are ready for the field.

RUSSIANS 'STAND PAT'

Oppose Stubborn Defence to the Desperate German Attacks in Poland—Elsewhere Make Rapid Progress

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—An official communication given out by the General Staff last night says that on the left bank of the Vistula front, at the villages of Soukha, Netarie and Mogsley, fighting has assumed a character more and more desperate.

The Germans, notwithstanding the great losses they have sustained, continue obstinate attacks at different points and in many places the enemy succeeded in occupying provisionally, our advanced trenches, but our vigorous counter-attacks, followed ordinarily by bayonet charges, compelled the Germans to let go their hold.

Drove Away Enemy

Thus, in the region of Metarie and Mogsley, on Jan. 7th, we drove away the enemy who rushed our advanced trenches, capturing seven officers and more than one hundred men.

In Bukowina, on Jan. 6th, Kimpoung (in Bukowina near the Hungarian border), after an advance and fighting lasting eight days.

Our troops during this fighting covered more than eighty miles and finally crossed the mountain chain at the frontier between Bukowina and Hungary. During these operations we captured more than one thousand Austrians and also took rich spoils of war.

Chased Turk Ships

On the Black Sea, Jan. 3, our torpedo boats discovered a Turkish cruiser on the Medjidie type followed by a transport sailing east and approaching Sinope on the North Coast of Asia Minor.

Seeing themselves pursued, the Turkish vessels turned West in flight. We followed and sank the transport. The cruiser escaped.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER 'NORD' AFTER SEALS

The Norwegian steamer Nord has arrived at North Sydney, and it is learned that she will engage in the Newfoundland sealing industry, says The Sydney Record.

It is stated that she will shortly proceed to Port au Basques where she will lay up until it is time to go into the ice field.

Schr. J. D. Hazen is loading salt bulk fish at St. Jacques for Gloucester.

Schr. Hilda R. left Hr. Grace this morning for Gibraltar with 4000 qts. Labrador fish, shipped by R. McRae.

Conscription Unnecessary, Says a High War Official In The House of Lords

"We Have Every Reason to be Satisfied With the Rate at Which Men Are Coming Into the Army," Stated Baron Lucas, British Under-Secretary of State for War—Earl Kitchener Quite Satisfied With the Numbers Offering

STATISTICS OF NUMBER OF RECRUITS WITHHELD FOR MILITARY REASONS

Viscount Haldane, High Chancellor, Sees no Reason at Present for Compulsory Military Service—Says That Although, at the Beginning of War, the Allies Were Behind in the Matter of Big Guns, They Have Since Rectified This

London, Jan. 8.—"We have every reason to be satisfied with the rate at which men are coming into the army but nothing will be drawn from me as to the numbers recruited, for the reason that the value of such figures to the enemy would be enormous," said Baron Lucas, Under Secretary of State for War, speaking for the Government in the House of Lords today.

"We know Germany is raising a large number of new troops outside the usual military organisations, from a part of her population not usually trained to arms. No information could be of greater value to us than to have the details concerning the progress of that work and how many men they are getting and training. The number they have or wish to have would be information of the highest military importance to the Allies."

Kitchener Satisfied.

Baron Lucas added that Earl Kitchener, Secretary for War, was satisfied with the rate at which recruiting was proceeding, because he was able to supply equipment at a rate commensurate therewith. No troops fit to go to the front were being kept back owing to lack of equipment.

Dealing with Viscount Middleton's charge concerning the inequality of the burden on different parts of the country, resulting from the present system of recruiting, Lucas said he thought this was inevitable, but he pointed out that under the voluntary system the country was avoiding the enormous dislocation of industry which followed the mobilisation of the great conscript armies of the Continent.

The Big Task.

Earl Seaborne said he doubted if the Government had impressed the nation with the task the country is facing. The first task of the British army was to turn the Germans out of Belgium, and if the full significance of this task were realised, it would have a powerful effect on recruiting.

Austrian Peace Proposals To Russia And To Servia?

RUHMORS that Austria is seeking to make terms with Servia and Russia so that she may withdraw from the fighting and leave it to Germany to carry on the war with the assistance of Turkey are regularly denied.

No matter how strong the evidence may be of Austria's desire to quit, we must rest assured that no official whisper of peace will come from her until peace terms have been agreed upon.

'For Austria to admit that she is tired of the war before she has definitely accepted any terms that may be offered her would be madness. That she is tired of it, that the country is divided, and that there is no single party in the empire that desires the continuance of the struggle is indicated by many signs.

A correspondent of an American newspaper at Vienna, succeeded in having a letter smuggled out of the country by way of Italy a month ago. He says that a revolt of the people is likely, and if it was likely toward the end of November it must be much more likely now, for in the past month Austria has suffered the most humiliating repulse of the war at Belgrade.

A Discredited Censorship.

In no country is the press censorship so strict as in Austria. Very slowly are the people finding out how the war is going, but if they do not know the worst that has happened, and how utterly hopeless it is for the Germanic allies to win, they know enough to distrust the official bulletins.

The statements of the War Office are invariably incomplete. They record nothing decisive either for Austria or against her, but deal chiefly in prophecies of future victories.

Like all other peoples, the Austrians have faith in their own prowess as fighting men, and so they find the explanation for their failure to win decisive victories in the incompetence of their generals. Auffen-

burg is in disgrace, and von Brudermann, who commanded the cavalry at Lemberg, is insane. General Weydowsky, who served under him, is reported to have committed suicide.

Austria Not Ready For War.

The generals are blamed not only for defeats in the field, but for their failure in time of peace to have Austria ready for war. The truth seems to be that the Austrian army, which was supposed to be the second most formidable in Europe, and ready for a 'errific struggle' against a great power than was France in 1870.

The commissariat broke down. On one occasion, in Galicia, where a brigade advanced in the front of the main army it was without food for five days. The soldiers ate raw vegetables, and this diet is blamed for the epidemic of cholera.

Arms and clothing are lacking. In Vienna alone it is said that there are 32,000 highly trained soldiers who cannot be sent to the front because they are without equipment. On the streets obsolete swords and rifles are seen in the hands of reservists, who have supplied themselves with clothing from the pawnshops.

The Mayor of Vienna is re-

Defeat of Turks A Complete Job

Russians Almost Annihilate Two of Their Army Corps.

(British Official Bureau.)

London, Jan. 7.—French and Russian Governments report no important developments, excepting continued Russian offensive in Bukowina.

Further reports from Caucasus confirm the complete character of the Turkish defeats, two army corps being almost annihilated.

Viscount Haldane, High Chancellor, replied on behalf of the Government. He agreed with Seaborne's estimate of the gravity of the crisis. He said he was one of those who had hoped the more peaceful party in Germany might prevail, but also was aware of the danger to be expected from the military notions which had laid hold of the mind of the German people.

Opposes Conscription.

While at the War Office he had set himself, during years of peace, to military organisation capable of expansion, if necessary. As to the suggestion of compulsory service, he said he thought this was a bad thing, although in a time of national necessity it might be necessary to resort thereto. That time, however, had not yet come, and the Government could not adopt such a system without the gravest consideration.

Referring to some of the technical problems of the war, Haldane remarked that the Allies, at an early period in the fighting, had been behind in respect to big guns. This condition has since been rectified, he declared.

Victory Must Be Complete.

"We are fighting for nothing less than the life of the nation," the Chancellor said, "in circumstances which makes it the duty of every man to put everything he possesses and values most in the scale for success. No victory can be sufficient which does not preclude the recurrence of the situation in which we are now. The task is an enormous one, and it varies in the case of each of the Allies, but on us rests the burden which is larger than that of either France or Russia, the burden of keeping command of the seas."

GOVERNMENT LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS PRAISES IRISH LOYALTY

German Invasion Certain

So Says the Earl of Derby Who Declares Invaders Will be Destroyed.

London, Jan. 9.—The Earl of Derby in a speech at Liverpool last night said he believed a raid by Germany on Great Britain on a comparatively large scale was likely.

He thought the enemy would land in this country but would be defeated and destroyed. Nevertheless the raid would certainly come.

I. G. SULLIVAN GETS A MEDAL

Congratulations to our Chief of Police Sullivan who is recorded in the New Year honours list as the recipient of the King's Police Medal.

Inspector General Sullivan has been connected with the police force for 44 years and worked his way from private to the head of the department.

HUNGARY INVADED

Russians Cross the Carpathians and Rout Austrians in Transylvania—Drive the Enemy From Bukowina

Paris, Jan. 9.—The Russians have entered Transylvania, telegraphs the Petragrad correspondent of The Matin. The Austrians have hastily evacuated the whole of Bukowina, he adds, leaving open new roads for the Russian troops into the Hungarian provinces particularly in the direction of the city of Maramarosziget, capital of the county of Maramaros, at the foot of the Carpathians.

Transylvania is an Austrian province in the South-East of Hungary and bordering on both Russia and Roumania, while Bukowina is to the east of the Carpathians in the South of the Austrian territory of Galicia.

The Russians thus appear to be cleaning up Austrian territory both East and West of the Carpathian mountains, which divide Hungary from the Austrian Galicia and also from Russia and Roumania.

Officers Blamed For Losing Ship

Certificates of the Captain and Two Other Officers Suspended.

Yarmouth, N.S., Jan. 8.—The Court of Enquiry into the stranding of the British steamer Navara, completed its work this afternoon.

The Court suspended the certificate of the master, Robert Milliken, for ten months; 2nd officer Alexander, for six months; Chief Officer Miller, a master's certificate for three months.

Herring Vessels Leave For Home

Schr. Afkona has left Woods Island with 672 bbls. herring for Canningham and Thompson, Gloucester.

Schr. Clinton has left with 200 bbls. for W. H. Jordan.

Schr. Bohemia is still at North Arm and hopes to load to-day; herring are plentiful there.

Even in those districts where loyalty to the Austro-Hungarian Empire was based upon racial jealousies, it is fast disappearing.

If the account given by the correspondent is an accurate summary of sentiment in Austria, there is reason to believe that in spite of official denials Austria is seeking feverishly for an excuse to lay down her arms, leaving Germany to continue the fight alone.

In Dalmatia the surveillance of the people is so severe that they have said they would welcome any foreign army.

Ireland, He Said, is Doing Her Full Share in the War and Recruiting is Going on There Satisfactorily

IRISH REGIMENTS ALL AT THE FRONT

And Are Receiving Regular Drafts From the Emerald Isle—Britain Careful To Keep Important Industries Going

London, Jan. 9.—The House of Lords has adjourned until Feb. 2, when Parliament will re-assemble.

The Opposition was not very successful in securing from the Government information on the growth of the Army or on the operations of the Navy, regarding which its members persistently questioned the Ministers, but, generally speaking, the Government expressed satisfaction at the rate at which recruiting was proceeding and Viscount Haldane declared that the necessity for compulsory service had not arisen.

The Lord Chancellor also announced that experts in Britain were producing a gun which, at least, was the equal of one of the German 42-centimetre guns.

Ireland Doing Her Share.

Unionist peers, who criticised Ireland's reply to the call to arms, were told that Ireland was doing her full share in the war.

"I am glad," the Chancellor said, "there has been an appreciation of the obligation the Allies are under to the Navy for establishing that remarkable control of the sea which, with comparative little loss to our commerce and supplies, has enabled us to use the Navy to carry on operations which otherwise would have been impossible."

The Marquis of Crewe, the Government leader in the House of Lords, replying to a criticism with regard to recruiting in Ireland and to the statement, by Lord Middleton, that desertions and discharges in Ireland were quit phenomenal, said recruiting there was going on to the satisfaction of the War Office.

In addition to this fact regular drafts had been supplied for Irish regiments, and every Irish infantry regiment in army was now at the front.

Divisions in political opinions in Ireland, the Marquis said, admittedly had made the recruiting problem a difficult one. There were in Ireland, he added, a number of revolutionary Irishmen who were vocal out of all proportion to their influence.

Traitorous Casement.

The Marquis declared that he had received no particular information concerning the movements of Sir Roger Casement, who was reported to have proposed an alliance, between Germany, Ireland and America, to the Berlin Government, but if Sir Roger had done what he was reported to have done, the Marquis said his conduct ought to be followed by severe penalties.

War Changes Situation.

Dealing with the question of the Irish Volunteers the Marquis said the veto which was placed on the Irish Volunteer force by the Home Rule Bill undoubtedly would not survive the changed state of things that would follow the war.

"Asked whether Great Britain had promised the Allies to resort to universal service in case of necessity, the Marquis of Crewe said he could make no statement on that subject. It must be remembered, he added, that the end of the war might depend on economic factors as well as military ones, and that it might be better, therefore, to keep certain industries fully occupied than to send a few thousand extra men into the field.

S.S. Abisko sailed again yesterday afternoon.

Schr. Coronation, 4 days from Halifax, has arrived at W. A. Munn with general cargo.