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Franz Josef, the Aged Emperor of Austria, Dies of Pneumonia

Aged Monarch Died at 9 O'clock Last Night at Schoenbrunn Castle—Francis Joseph Was 86 Years Old and Ascended the Throne in 1848—His Life Had Been Clouded by Tragedy

WAS KNOWN AS "THE MAN OF SORROWS"

Late Emperor Has Been Politically Defunct for Two Years—Had Played a Very Small Part in Present War—Doubtful Whether Had He Been in Vigorous Health He Would Ever Have Consented to Become a Passive Agent of a German Plot—Will be Succeeded by Archduke Charles Francis Now at the Front

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—A Vienna despatch says the Overseas News Agency reports the condition of Emperor Franz Josef became worse yesterday, his temperature increasing in the afternoon.

A despatch from Geneva last night quotes the "Katholische Zeitung" as saying that the last Sacraments was administered to Emperor Franz Josef on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the Central News Correspondent says, Vienna reports that although the death of the Emperor had been expected the news made a deep impression on the public. A special Cabinet meeting was held. Archduke Charles Francis has been for some time in Vienna.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The death of Emperor Franz Josef was caused by a cold, which the aged monarch caught while walking in Schoenbrunn Park ten days ago, with the King of Bavaria. The cold developed into pneumonia of the right lung.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—News of the death of the Austrian Emperor was received in London too late to catch the ordinary editions of the papers so no editorial opinion is available as to the probable effect, if any, it will have on the course of the war, or on the Austrian people.

The Daily Mail in a late special edition published a short obituary, in which it says Emperor Franz Josef has been politically defunct for two years. In the present war he played a very insignificant part, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether he had been in vigorous health he would ever have consented to become a passive agent of a German plot.

The initial disasters which befell Austria weighed heavily upon him. The loss of Galicia in autumn in 1914 he felt as a crushing blow. From then onwards Germany assumed virtual control of the dominions of the once proud Hapsburgs.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Emperor Francis Joseph died at 9 o'clock last night at Schoenbrunn Castle, according to a Reuter despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. The first intimation received here that Emperor Francis Joseph's health was again precarious was contained in a despatch dated Nov. 12, emanating from a Vienna news agency, which reported that the Emperor was suffering for some days from a slight catarrhal affection. Subsequent reports from various sources, more or less conflicting, represented his condition as becoming worse, but none of them indicated his illness threatened to reach a critical stage. From Vienna came the assurance that he was still able to give audience to one or more of his Ministers daily. What gave some credence to the suspicion that his condition was much graver than official bulletins indicated, was the report which still lacks official confirmation, that it had been decided to associate the heir to the throne, Archduke Charles Francis, with the Government of the country, and that he was to assume that position on December 2nd, on the 68th anniversary of the Emperor's ascension to the throne. So far as is known here Archduke Charles is still at the front in command of an army.

Archduke Charles Francis is a grand-nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph and became heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary by the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand prior to the outbreak of the war. He has been in command of Austrian armies on various fronts during the past two years. Archduke Charles Francis was born on August 17th, 1887. His wife was Princess Zeta of Bourbon of the House of Parma. His father was Archduke Otto, who was a youngest brother of Francis Ferdinand.

The change is brought about through the divisions in the Labor Party over Conscription. The fact that a number of members of the Labor Government, including Premier Holman, gave his support to the recent referendum on Conscription was looked on as a breach of faith by the Labor movement party, which became divided.

A new Government now has been formed with Holman as Premier. The Cabinet consists of equal numbers of Liberal and Labor members, while Beeby, head of a comparatively new party known as the Progressives, has been given the portfolio of Minister for Labor and Industry. Durack is leader of the opposition.

At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as then could be spared for service in France, under the Derby scheme. All the remainder attested. The present action further depletes the royal establishments.

The Greek Crown Council

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphing under yesterday's date, says:—"The main discussion at this morning's session of the Crown Council regarding the refusal of the Austro-German Minister to accept Vice-Admiral Du Fournet's notice to leave Greece, was the attitude to be taken by the King in the event of their demanding his protection. It is learned that Premier Briand, of France, in a letter to the King, suggested that in order to emerge from his present difficulties, he seek then onwards Germany assumed virtual control of the dominions of the once proud Hapsburgs.

25,000 Have Been Deported

Germans Sent Over 25,000 Belgians into Germany to Work Coal, Iron and Steel Industries.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—In the Commons to-day Lord Robert Cecil confirmed the statement made that 25,000 Belgian men had been deported from various parts of Belgium to work in German coal, iron and steel industries in the Rhine Province and Westphalia; that after the surrender of Antwerp the military Governor gave Cardinal Mercier a written assurance that no Belgians would be deported; and that this assurance was confirmed by Field Marshal von der Goltz, now dead, who at the time was Governor General of Belgium. Lord Robert added, the German officer, under whose orders the first deportations from Flanders were carried out, was formerly Governor of Brussels and was directly responsible for the execution of Nurse Cavell. The British Government, Lord Robert added, was to prosecute the war with all our powers and make it a cardinal point to secure the liberation of Belgian territory and the Belgians.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED OF BOTH PARTIES

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A complete reorganization of the government of New South Wales, Australia, is announced in a cablegram to the Australian Trade Commission received here yesterday.

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Must Report for Service

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The "Times" understands the King has ordered every unmarried man of military age on the royal staffs at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, Balmoral and Sandringham, of whatever employment, to report for service with the colors. At the beginning of the war the King released as many men as then could be spared for service in France, under the Derby scheme. All the remainder attested. The present action further depletes the royal establishments.

American Barque In Trouble

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The American barque Manga Roza was in distress in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of France and possibly may have been lost, according to a despatch to Lloyds from Falmouth. The barque was last reported as arriving at London on Nov. 5 from Rotterdam, and was probably west-bound.

No Delay Granted

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Athens says the delay demanded by the Austro-German diplomats for their departure from Athens has been refused. All of them will be asked to leave Athens on Wednesday morning.

All Must Go

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The departure of the German Consul General and Professor Karow Director of the Austrian Archaeological School and several other Austrians and Germans has been demanded, says the Daily Mail's Athens correspondent.

ROUMANIANS IN BAD PLIGHT

Teutons Capture Craiova Which Clinches the Austro-German Hold Upon a Large Section of Western Wallachia—Craiova is an Active Centre of Roumanian Trade

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The capture by Gen. von Falkenhayn's forces of the town of Craiova, apparently clinches the Austro-German hold upon a large section of western Wallachia and probably means the cutting off of important Roumanian forces from their line of retreat by railroad. Craiova lies on the main line between Orsova and Bucharest, about 120 miles west of the capital. The Roumanian army retreating in the Jiu Valley and falling back towards this town was reported in the Petrograd official statement of Tuesday to have reached the region of Fillias, about 40 miles north-west of Craiova. If Gen. Von Falkenhayn's troops have beaten it to Craiova, as seems probable, its railway line retreat has been severed. Likewise it would appear that the Roumanian forces which have been operating in Orsova are seriously imperilled, if not cut off by the new Teutonic success. Craiova before the war had a population of 55,000, and was an active centre of Roumanian trade.

The Food Problem

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trade has issued an order requiring all persons cultivating more than 10 acres of land in the United Kingdom to make returns of their potato stock and contracts by December 7.

Steamer Damaged

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The British str. Minnesota returned here to-day with several plates damaged; cause unknown. The Minnesota was on a voyage from London for Philadelphia.

SOCIALISTS MAKE DEBATE RATHER HOT

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies last night adopted a bill providing for the taking of the census of 1918 conscripts. The debate was marked by obstructive tactics of the Socialists, the intervention of Premier Briand, and finally by the demand for a secret session.

The Chamber sat in secret for a short time and then resumed a public sitting, during which the debate became tumultuous. At one time Deputy Pierre Brizon, Socialist, was finally deprived of the use of the floor for immoderate language. The Chamber's strong confidence in the Government was shown by a vote of 450 to 38.

Will Go Quietly

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—All diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers and Turkey will leave Athens quietly to-morrow morning, in accordance with the demand made by the commander of the Allied fleet.

Made Throw Cargo Overboard

MARSEILLES, Nov. 22.—The Greek steamer Frisses has arrived here and reports that she was stopped by a submarine which seized 118 sacks of mail and forced her to throw her cargo overboard.

Congratulations For Pope Benedict

ROME, Nov. 22.—On the occasion of the sixty-second birthday of Pope Benedict to-day His Holiness received messages of congratulation from all parts of the world.

Are Believed To Have Been Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Lloyds reports that the Dutch sailing ship Dolphin, 134 tons, and the Norwegian ship Paragon, 647 tons, are both believed to have been sunk.

340 Killed 667 Wounded

Official Statement From Petrograd Gives Particulars of Recent Explosion of Seven Munition Ships at Archangel.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—It was announced officially that 341 persons were killed and 667 wounded by explosion on the Bakaritzza. The statement follows: "According to supplementary information the number of persons killed by the explosion on the Bakaritzza found after clearing the debris and masonry, was 341, while the number injured, according to reports received from hospitals were 49 officers and officials, 437 soldiers, 131 civilians and 25 women. Of the crews of British merchant ships 27 were killed and 25 injured. The large number of victims is explained by the fact that the explosion occurred during the dinner hour when the men were resting in huts which were wrecked by the explosion.

BERLIN GLOATS OVER LOSSES IN ALLIED SHIPS

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—An official communication issued to-day gives the following information concerning ships of enemy and neutral countries which have been captured, sunk or blown up by mines during the war. During October 146 hostile merchantmen of 36,500 tons have been brought into port or sunk by submarines or torpedo boats of the Central Powers, or lost owing to mines. Neutral merchantmen numbering 72, and of 87,000 tons, were sunk, because they were carrying contraband to the enemy. Since the beginning of the war 3,322,000 tons of hostile shipping, of which 2,550,000 tons were English, have been lost owing to the war measures of the Central Powers.

U.S. Consul General Is Treated With Uncivility

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 22.—Dominic I. Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia, arrived here to-day through Germany from Stockholm where he went recently with his wife to visit their daughter.

Despite the fact that Murphy had a special pass from the German Legation at the Hague, it is stated that German authorities at Mernomunde treated the couple with uncivility on their way to Stockholm, and again on their return, notwithstanding the intervention of Dr. Ean, the American Minister to Denmark and also the German Minister, who had assured Murphy that the treatment accorded him and his wife would not occur again.

Germany to Adopt Buying Committee

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, speaking last night at a dinner given in his honor, predicted that Germany to encourage her home industries after the war would probably do all her foreign buying through a central committee in Germany. The Ambassador said that after the war probably no one will be permitted to purchase anything made outside of Germany. There will be in all probability a Central Buying Committee which will do the purchasing from foreign countries for the Empire.

Greek Ship Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Daily Mail's Athens correspondent says the Greek steamer Sparti has been sunk. The captain believes the vessel was torpedoed. Nearly all those on board the steamer were saved, including several nurses.

Home Army Bill

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Home Army Bill, providing for general labor service for men who do not go to the front, has passed the Bundestag. The Ways and Means Committee will assemble on Thursday and consider the measure, which will then be submitted to the Reichstag.

Roumanians Caught in the Vice of Invaders on Plains of Wallachia

Entente Forces Are Delayed by Fog

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Energetic resistance is being offered by the Germans and Bulgarians on the Macedonian front north of Monastir, the War announces. The advance of the Entente forces was delayed also by a heavy fog. Five hundred more prisoners were taken.

Killed in Action

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Baron Ashton's eldest son, Second-Lieut. Hon. Frederick Sidney French, has been killed in action. He was born in 1894, and was heir to the Ashton title and estates.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The official bulletin from British headquarters in France issued to-day reads: "During the day there was considerable hostile shelling against our front on both sides of the Ancre. Elsewhere nothing to report. Yesterday our airplanes operated successfully with our artillery. Two of our machines are missing.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The official communication on the French front given out by the War Office this afternoon reads as follows:—"Artillery activity was maintained last night to a notable degree in the regions of Saillisset and Douaumont. The night passed calm, relative calm, everything also on the front. Troops of the Allies are pressing the German-Bulgarian rear guard detachments to the north of Monastir, according to an official announcement this afternoon. Italian forces have repulsed counter attacks delivered to west of Monastir. French troops have occupied the village of Kriani.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Nov. 21.—The Roumanian forces in south-western Roumania have retired in the face of Austro-German attacks to the region of Fillias, 48 miles north-west of Craiova, according to an official statement issued to-day.

SERBIAN

SALONIKI, Nov. 21.—The official statement from the Serbian headquarters, issued to-day, reads:—"Despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy the Serbs advanced northward and occupied the village of Rapesh, north of Suhodol. The Serbians defeated the Germans, forcing them to beat a hasty retreat. A great number of prisoners, Germans and Bulgarians and considerable booty, was captured. In this retreat the enemy abandoned a quantity of stores, engineering and other materials.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The capture of Craiova in western Wallachia, by German troops, was announced in a war office official this evening. Regarding the fighting in Northern France the evening statement reported thick fog in the Somme district with lessening activity along this front.

KYLE'S PASSENGERS

The S.S. Kyle arrived at Port aux Basques at 7.40 a.m. to-day, bringing the following passengers:—Mrs. C. March, G. LeMoine, W. Pilley, Rev. Dr. A. B. Dickie Miss Joy, P. A. McCoubrey, C. B. Hill, H. and Mrs. Spurr, H. S. Brown, M. Dawson, S. Driscoll, C. B. and Mrs. Archibald, Rev. G. and Mrs. Dickie, W. J. Ryan.

The Sagona's mail is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow morning.

Pushing Rapidly Through Southwest Roumania the Austro-Germans Have Captured Craiova—Roumanians Retreating Down the Jiu Valley and Other Points From Transylvanian Alps Are in Danger of Being Cut off

LITTLE FIGHTING ON THE OTHER POINTS

Heavy Fog Hung Over Somme Battle Front Yesterday and Nothing but Artillery Duels Took Place—Paris Says in Macedonia the Entente Troops North of Monastir are Pressing the German-Bulgarian Forces West of That City—Italians Repulsed Counter Attacks Delivered by Teutonic Allies—Serbs Capture Seven Villages North of Monastir

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Austro-German forces pushing eastward through southwest Roumania have captured the town of Craiova, and the Roumanians who are retreating down the Jiu Valley and other points from the Transylvanian Alps region apparently are in danger of being cut off. The troops of King Ferdinand in the Jiu Valley have reached Fillias, but here they are outflanked by the Teutonic Allies at Craiova and without the aid of a railway to convey them eastward, seemingly must be caught on the plains of Wallachia in the vice of the Austro-Germans, which are closing on them, both from the north and south. An added peril to the Roumanians in this region is noted in the continued advance of the Teutonic Allies in the Alt Valley, south of the Rothenthurm Pass, where Petrograd admits the Roumanians are retiring slowly to the southward. An advance eastward along the railway of 25 miles to Slatina would give the Austro-Germans this important railroad town and compel the retreating Roumanians in the Alt Valley to take to the high roads in an endeavor to escape in the direction of Bucharest.

HELD CARD TOURNAY

The members of the Holy Name Society held an interesting card tourney at their rooms last night. The first prize, a tub of butter, was won by Mr. W. Hays, and the second, a \$2 gold piece, by Mr. Burke. The former prize was presented by the President, Mr. C. W. Ryan, and the latter by Mr. Leo O'Dea.

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THE SAGONA'S MAIL

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F. P. U. NOTICE.

Owing to the Prospero being sent by Bowings to Sydney for coal, the F.P.U. Convention at Catalina will open December 4th, instead of November 27th. All Councils will please act accordingly.

By order of the President, W. W. HALFYARD, Secretary. St. John's, Nov. 17, 1916.