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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## The Liner "Appam" was Captured on Jan. 15th Off Canary Islands by A German Raider

Seven Oother Vessels Were Captured and Destroyed in Rapid Succession—Besides Her Original Crew and Passenger List Ship Has 138 Survivors of Other Seven Ships Sunk by Submarine—Ship Now Closely Guarded—No One Allowed on Board

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.—The British West African liner Appam, given up for lost, was brought into Hampton Roads this morning, flying the German man-of-war flag, with a German prize crew of 22 men commanded by Lieut. Berg. She was captured at sea on Jan. 15, four days after she left Dakar, British West Africa. The Appam brought her original passengers and 138 persons, said to have been taken from an English ship from Australia. About 425 persons, including passengers and crew, are aboard the ship.

While Lieut. Berg came ashore to pay his respects to Col. Haynes, Commandant at Fort Monroe, quarantine officers were on board the ship and no one was permitted to come ashore. The Appam was captured off Canary Islands on Jan. 15th by a German submarine which a few hours before had sunk a British steamer.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.—There are 451 persons aboard the Appam, including 138 survivors of the seven ships sunk by the submarine which captured the Appam; 20 German civilians being transported from Africa to England, to be placed in detention camps; 155 members of the Appam's crew; 116 original passengers, of the Appam, and the prize crew of 22. Many passengers on the Appam are women and children. There are also several British Colonial officials who were returning to England from Africa. There are four wounded sailors, who were taken from one of the sunken ships which resisted capture and was shelled.

According to information gleaned from those who talked with Lieut. Berg, the Appam was captured off Canary Islands on January 15th by a German raider. That day British news reports said, wireless communication with the vessel suddenly ceased. A prize crew was placed on board the same day, and the submarine which captured the Appam gave chase after another British steamer bound from Australia with a cargo of meat. The ship gave battle, but was captured and sunk after a large portion of the cargo had been taken off. Six more vessels were then destroyed in rapid succession, it is stated, and their crews taken on board the Appam, which ran due west across the Atlantic for Hampton Roads. When the Appam passed Virginia Cape early to-day she took on board a pilot. She was asked by the Fort Monroe wireless station who she was, and the reply was, it is stated, she was the German cruiser, Buffalo. When she arrived off Old Point Comfort a quarantine officer went aboard, and after inspection brought Lieut. Berg

ashore. The steamer got a clean bill of health, and the four wounded sailors were the only cases of sickness found.

The German Consul took charge of the situation, and Lieut. Berg placed himself under the Consul's orders. They then went to the office of Col. Haynes, commandant of Fort Monroe, and paid their respects. Berg explained why he had given the wireless station the name of Buffalo. Lieut. Berg and Consul von Schilding sent messages to the German Embassy at Washington, and later held conversation over the telephone with the Embassy and with Customs Collector Hamilton. Pending receipt of instructions from Collector Hamilton, no one is allowed on or near the Appam. Guards are at the rails on every side, and no gang plank is down. Efforts to communicate with any passengers from small boats encircling the steamer is forbidden.

She has one three-inch gun mounted on her bow, but whether it was on board before her capture or was mounted by the Germans, is not known. She was brought in under the German man-of-war flag, instead of the German merchant flag. Her name was given the quarantine officer as S.M.S. Appam, meaning the German warship Appam.

### Goes to Far East As Wilson Envoy

New York, January 31st.—W. Morgan Shuster, an enterprising American, formerly treasurer-general of Persia, has gone to the Far East as a confidential adviser and unofficial ambassador for President Wilson. His mission is similar to that which Col. E. M. House has undertaken in Europe, the idea being to try to improve relations between the U. S. and the nations in that quarter of the globe, and find out a few things. Most of his time will be spent in Japan and China, but he will also visit the Philippines.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The German Admiralty's report on Zepelin raid on England says: Incendiary Bombs were dropped near Liverpool, Birkenhead, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield and great Yarmouth. Violent fires occurred. All airships returned safely.

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### OFFICIAL

#### BRITISH

##### To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Headquarters in France report that a party entered the German trenches and inflicted about forty casualties, destroying two machine guns. Two enemy grenade attacks failed south of Givency. Russia reported that the enemy bombarded Shloek, west of Riga. A considerable increase in deserters is noted in Eastern Galicia. In the Caucasus as the result of a fortnight's operations, the enemy have been dislodged from a region forty miles long. The Russians descended from the mountains into this region; it forms a suitable encampment for the troops during winter.

In the Kameruns further progress is reported. Many deserters are surrendering, fully armed.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Zepelins attempted an extensive raid last night, but were hampered by mist. Bombs were dropped on several towns in the rural districts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Fifty-four persons were killed and sixty-seven injured.

The Appam, the missing West African liner, is safe. She was taken into Norfolk, Virginia, by an enemy submarine prize crew.

BONAR LAW.

## Collision Reported Off Cape Race

Boston, Mass., Feb. 2.—A wireless message indicating a collision at sea between two steamers at a point near Cape Race, Newfoundland, were picked up several stations on New England Coast late to-night.

The identity of the vessels was not disclosed. One ship was said to be sinking and the other ship stating she was badly smashed but sent word she would stand by.

Soon after there came to the listening stations on this coast the low powered succession signals which spelled out "I am sinking; come save me." This call was signed J.T.D. No response was heard, but somewhat later a wireless message sent ashore said second vessel was out of sight. Whether this was intended to record its sinking was not indicated.

One of the mysteries that a man has so far failed to solve is the reason why a woman cries when she is glad.

## On the Various War Fronts

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Except for a German infantry attack north-east of Arras, which was checked by a fusillade of hand grenades thrown by the French, artillery duels have been predominating on the Western front.

A single infantry attack near Monte Rombo, where the Italians repulsed the Austrians, is the most important operation aside from the usual artillery actions reported from the Austro-Italian front. From Riga to the Stripa River there have been several infantry engagements in which the Austro-Germans were worsted by the Russians, according to Petrograd, but fighting on this front also has been more by big guns. In Montenegro and around Scutari and in Albania, the situation is unchanged.

## Germans Destroy Neuport Cathedral

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—(via London).—The Cathedral at Neuport, says the German official statement, issued this afternoon, has been destroyed by our artillery fire, as it was offering an excellent observation post.

Neuport is a town of Belgium, ten miles southwest of Ostend. The Cathedral at Neuport was built in the fifteenth century and restored in 1903. The church had a massive baroque tower. The roof of the church was made of modern timber. It contained a Gothic pulpit, renaissance choir stalls and roof loft and a sculptured altar in the baroque style of 1630.

### TWO MEXICANS EXECUTED

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 23.—With a curse upon their lips against the American people, two young Mexicans, brothers, were shot to death by a Carranza firing squad in the Juarez cemetery at 6:07 this morning, for the murder on Friday afternoon of Bert L. Akers, an American rancher, of Ysleta, Texas. Bernardo and Frederico Duran, the executed men, were to their death standing shoulder to shoulder against the whitewashed adobe wall of the cemetery. They faced the firing squad with undaunted bravery, refusing to be blindfolded and fell together at the first volley.

## Late Air Raid on England Was On a Large Scale

LONDON, Feb. 2.—54 persons were killed and 67 injured in last night's zepelin raid. The figures in regard to the casualties were contained in an official statement issued here this afternoon. The text of the official statement follows:

"An air raid last night was attempted on an extensive scale. It appears the raiders were hampered by a thick mist. After crossing the coast the zepelins steered in various courses and dropped bombs on several towns, in the rural districts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Staffordshire. Some damage to property was caused. No accurate reports were received until a very late hour. Casualties notified up to the time of issuing this statement amounted to 54 persons killed and 67 injured. With one exception, last night's raid caused the greatest number of casualties of any since the beginning of the war. On the occasion of the last attack on London, made on the night of October 13th, 55 persons were killed and 114 wounded, according to official statement. Unofficial reports said the total was much greater, it being estimated between 150 and 300 killed.

London, Feb. 2. (latest)—Additional official statement issued this evening is as follows:

"Further reports of last night's raid show the evening's air attacks covered a larger area than any previous occasion. Bombs were dropped in Norfolk, Suffolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, the number injured being estimated at 220. Except in one part of Staffordshire the material damage was not considerable. In no case was any military damage caused. No further casualties are reported.

## No Great Damage In Recent Raid

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The press comments at length on the Zepelin raid last night, but no official details have been made public in addition to the War Office statement to the effect that six or seven airships passed over the Eastern, North Eastern and Midland counties of England, dropping a number of bombs. At the time the announcement was made it was said that no considerable damage had been reported.

The Manchester Guardian says that that city was the centre of attraction to Zepelins. The territory roughly outlined in the British official statement might be construed as including the City of Manchester, which is thirty miles from the western coast of England, and 164 miles north-west of London. It is a city of vast manufacturing interests, a number of fine public buildings and a population of over 550,000.

## Arrival of Missing Liner Creates Impression that German Sub. May be In American Waters

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The British Consul-General here to-day notified British shipping to keep a watch out for German submarines in American waters. Information received at the Consulate from private sources leads them to believe that a submarine had accompanied the captured Appam on the voyage across the Atlantic.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The arrival of the Appam at Hampton Roads was a complete surprise to shipping men here, as the steamer was given up for lost several days ago, and a list of the passengers, numbering 166, was given out to-day by the steamship company. The last word from her was a wireless message on January 15th. Several other merchant ships were on the same route as the Appam, and the capture of this steamer created anxiety concerning others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—According to Lloyd's register there is a German ship named Mowe, commanded by Capt. C. Berg, which is the same name as that of the commander who brought the Appam into port. The Mowe is given as a ship of 553 tons net, built in 1912. She is 241 feet long, 36 feet beam and draws 18 feet 8 inches. She is described as equipped with submarine signals and wireless, and has 220 horse power engines.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.—When the boarding officer left the Appam

he said that the vessel had among her passengers, the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Edward Merewether, and his wife. The passenger list showed 80 first class, 27 second class and 9 third class passengers.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 1.—The steamers sunk by the raider which captured the Appam are given as the trader Ariadne, Corbridge, Ariabena, Dromonty, Farrington, Clan Macclavish and Arthur.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The German cruiser Mowe is given in official lists as a surveying ship. She is 160 feet long and has 32 foot beam, and draws 9 feet. She has a speed of ten knots and a displacement of 640 tons. Three small guns compose the armament. She is listed as carrying 85 men.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—The British Consul General here, to-day notified British shipping to be on a look out for German submarines in American waters, but the warning was later said to have been withdrawn as needless. Information received at the Consulate led to the belief that the steamer Appam on her voyage across the Atlantic was accompanied by a submarine, but according to Capt. Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, the information was not considered authentic.

## Nothing Definite Yet Decided On

Washington, Feb. 2.—Until it is decided whether the German commander aboard the British steamer Appam brought the ship to American port as a prize of war or as a converted auxiliary cruiser of the German navy, there will be no determination of the American Government's course respecting the ship. When certain formalities have been complied with the ship's passengers including several British Colonial officials they will be released and their deposition passed on by the Immigration Authorities. Any prisoners of war will be released because International Law permits no holding of war prisoners in a neutral country.

The United States then finally will have to deal with the German crew under Lieutenant Berge and if they are accounted for in the naval service of Germany as were the crews of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, and Kronprinz Wilhelm, already interned at Norfolk navy yard, they too will be interned un-

less their ship puts to sea to run cordon of British cruisers outside.

As to the disposition of the Appam herself, if she is held to be an auxiliary cruiser, her commander will have the option of putting to sea after a certain time to make repairs and take provisions; if she is declared a prize the situation becomes more complex and in that event it is admitted the United States will have to deal with probably the most serious naval question concerning its neutrality that has arisen during the war.

### VILLA STILL AT LARGE CARRANZISTA CONFIDENT HE WILL BE TAKEN

El Paso, Texas, Jan. 21.—Francisco Villa is still at large, according to the best information reaching Carranzista officials in Juarez, to-day.

A despatch from General Herrera, commanding the government troops at Chihuahua, denied reports that Villa had been rounded up with several followers and taken prisoner. Persistent rumors were in circulation that the bandit leader had been taken, but government authorities here declared the reports were evidently premature.

There is every confidence among Carranzistas that Villa will eventually be taken. He will be immediately shot.

## British and French Forces Successful in the Kameruns

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Success for both British and French forces in campaigning in Kameruns, German colony, Western Equatorial Africa, is announced in an official statement given out to-day as follows:

Further information from West Africa states that the French column under Lieut. Col. Faucon occupied Ebolowa (Southwestern Kamerun) on January 18th, after meeting very slight resistance; while the British column under Major Coles engaged the enemy 20 miles northeast, driving them back and taking 13 German prisoners. No British casualties are reported.

Lieut. Col. Haywood arriving at Ebolowa on the 24th immediately took up pursuit of the enemy, capturing Mafub, 17 miles south. He reports he had 22 casualties, and was advancing on Nkan. On the same day the enemy was driven from Ngat by the French, who had 14 casualties.

General Dobell telegraphing on Jan. 25 stated he had received information that the Kamerun coast line itself was cleared of the enemy.

### NARROW ESCAPE FOR VON DER GOLTZ.

NEW YORK, N.Y., Jan. 29.—A News Agency despatch from Athens to-day says:—

"The Turkish Imperial yacht Erthogroat, which was torpedoed by a French submarine in the Bosphorus, four weeks ago, had abroad Field Marshal Von Der Goltz. "Field Marshal Von Der Goltz is said to have been en route to Bagdad to take command of the Turks in the Kut-el-Amara region."

## Floods in Holland Still Serious

LONDON, Jan. 30.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:

"The floods in Holland are still serious, the spring tides having increased the danger. At Nieuwendam and Purmerend the floods are extending, while it is reported from Landsmeer that the waters are steadily rising and are now at a greater height than during the great floods of 1825. The strong current has torn off a great section of the pasture land, which is now floating like small islands on the flooded Landsmeer and the Oostzaan Folders. Great numbers of cattle and domestic animals have been drowned. Many houses in the flooded districts will have to be rebuilt."

### BULGARIANS GIVEN SERBIAN TOWNS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a despatch received from Sofia which says Germany has invited the Bulgarian Government to occupy the towns and districts of Prizrend, Pristina, Krushevac, Kuprya, Pozarevac and Prokuplje in Serbia, and Djakova, in Montenegro, which have been held recently by the Germans.

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