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GERMANS LOST 2 SHIPS IN SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BRITISH FLEET

German Cruiser Kolberg, 4,281 Tons, as Well as the Battle Cruiser Blucher Sunk—Admiral Beatty Sends in Official Report in Which He Says Damage to the Lion's Engines Deprived the British of a Great Victory

London, Jan. 27.—An official statement issued to-night says: "It is reported that the German cruiser Kolberg was sunk in Sunday's naval battle in the North Sea."

The Kolberg was a vessel of 4,350 tons displacement and carried a crew of 362 officers and men.

She was 402 feet long and had a speed of 24 knots.

The cruiser was armed with twelve 4.1 inch guns, four five-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. She cost \$1,907,400.

Beatty Tells Story Of Fight With Germans

Overhauled Germans, Despite Their Efforts to Escape, and Gave Them a Big Drubbing.

London, Jan. 28.—The Admiralty received the following preliminary telegraphic report from Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty regarding the naval action between the British and German squadrons in the North Sea Sunday.

"A flotilla of destroyers patrolling at 7.30 o'clock in the morning sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force, according to reports received, consisted of four battle cruisers, six light cruisers and some destroyers.

Their position when sighted was approximately 14 miles east-south-east of our battle cruiser squadron. Orders were given by the signal to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy and report their movements.

Commenced to Retire.

As soon as sighted they commenced to retire to the east-south-east. The battle cruisers were directed to steer south-east with a view to securing the lee position and cut the enemy off, if possible. The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase. Speed worked up to 28 or 29 knots, and the enemy were gradually being overhauled. At about 18,000 yards, slow and deliberate fire opened. We began to hit at a range of 17,000 yards. Our fire was returned by the enemy. The Lion and Tiger having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time and consequently were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, more particularly the Lion, which ship suffered more as a result.

Other vessels as they drew up engaged the enemy.

Destroyers Driven Off. The German flotilla of destroyers disappeared on starboard beam of the cruisers, and an attack by them was driven off.

About 11 o'clock, unfortunately, a lucky shot damaged one of the Lion's feed tanks causing the port engine to stop. At the same time the enemy's submarines were observed on our starboard bow. A course was steered in order to avoid them.

The Blucher (German) was now in a critical condition with speed reduced. The Indomitable, which had now come up was directed to complete her destruction. The rest of the squadron directed an attack on the rear of the enemy.

Only One Engine.

The Lion with an escort steered north-west, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to one of the destroyers, and subsequently to the Princess Royal.

With the damage to the Lion's feed tank, by an unfortunate chance shot, we were undoubtedly deprived of a great victory. The presence of the enemy's submarines subsequently necessitated the action of being broken off.

The result of the action was that the Blucher was sunk, while two other battle cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged.

Telephone Aid To The Surgeons On Battlefield

Medical Man Using a Clever Appliance for Locating Foreign Substances in Wounds

London, Jan. 25.—The use of the telephone as an aid to surgery by communicating to the operator the noise of contact of knife, forceps or probe with foreign bodies imbedded in the flesh has been discovered and perfected by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, who says his method will do much to simplify military surgery.

The X-ray, says Sir James, has serious limitations. It shows the presence of the foreign body, but gives no idea of the depth this body has penetrated or of its relation to the parts among which it has lodged. Surgeons often fail to find the object seen in silhouette on the fluorescent screen.

Potato or Nail Gives Results. It is not necessary to have a man full of shrapnel brought from the trenches to demonstrate the use of the telephone in surgery, as a potato and a nail do quite as well.

The surgeon uses a double pair of receivers. One of the telephone wires is attached to a piece of platinum foil.

In a real operation this foil is held in place on the patient's skin by plaster or bandage, dipped into salt water and placed on the foil. To the end of the other telephone wire is attached a small sterilized silver wire which is turned in made fast to the knife, probe needle or forceps used in sounding the wound or incision.

Makes a Loud Noise. When the surgeon's instrument touches metal, whether in flesh or in a potato, a distinct and unmistakable grating noise results. This means the foreign body is discovered.

There exists a popular fallacy that it is necessary to remove not only bullets but every scrap of metal from the wound. But experience has shown that the human body does not mind a little metal, and the removal of bullets is often too dangerous to attempt.

Casualties were slight. The death of engineer Captain Taylor, whose services have been invaluable is deeply regretted.

The behaviour of officers and men was only what was to be expected. Great credit is due to the engine room staff for the fine steaming of the squadron.

London, Jan. 28.—The list of casualties in the naval action of Sunday shows that Engineer-Captain Charles Taylor of the battle cruiser Tiger, five stokers and three seamen of that ship were killed.

The three men who were killed on the Meteor were stokers while most of the wounded on the Lion, Tiger and Meteor were stokers.

Attack Varied By Counter-Attack Marks Fighting Fierce Fighting in the Trenches all Along the Extended Battlefield in the West.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The British troops repulsed last night a new attack on Quinevichy and La Bassee and by a counter-attack completed the reoccupation of their trenches. The engagement was very spirited and on the only road from Bethune to La Bassee the Germans left three hundred of their number dead.

Last night following the fierce attack previously reported, the enemy managed to enter our trenches between Heurtehoise and Foulon Woods to the West of Craonne after overthrowing the trenches by means of aerial torpedoes.

We counter-attacked, and according to latest news from this district, a part of Foulon Woods, lost ground, had been recaptured.

In Argonne our troops made two attacks towards St. Hubert and Fontaine Madame and managed to recapture several trenches and to overthrow several German sap works.

A German counter-attack was repulsed from the 25th to the 26th.

In Alsace and the Vosges there was a quiet night.

ADDS AERIAL DREADNOUGHT TO ITS FLEET

Geneva, Jan. 28.—The newest and fastest Zeppelin dirigible balloon yet constructed, fully equipped for war, aboard, left Friedrichshafen yesterday morning in fine weather for the purpose of saluting the Emperor William on his birthday.

The Zeppelin will subsequently join the North Sea Fleet.

War Expenses Of Canadians \$150,000,000

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Confirmation of the forecasts of the Canadian Parliament being asked to agree to war vote of \$100,000,000 at next session, was given by Sir George E. Foster, Dominion Minister of Commerce, at the Canadian Club this afternoon.

He was outlining what had been done by the Dominion to assist the Mother Country, and mentioned that the people were being made to realise the terrific nature of the struggle by \$50,000,000 already voted and would realise it still more when \$100,000,000 was asked for next month.

CONCERT FEAST OF GOOD THINGS Last Night's Patriotic Entertainment at the Casino was Most Successful in Every Way

The entertainment at the Casino Theatre last evening, arranged under the direction of Miss Johnson was one of the most successful ever held in St. John's and Miss Johnson and her talented artists are to be highly congratulated.

The numbers were varied being patriotic, sentimental and comic. A feature was the fancy costumes, the following being specially good:—"The Amorous Goldfish," from the "Geisha," by Miss Dorothy Johnson; "The Invitation to the Dance," by Miss Armine Gosling, which was accompanied by a pretty Gipsy dance in which Mrs. Colville, and Miss F. Clift, M. Rennie, S. Bartlett, J. Miley and A. Anderson took part; and "Hats," by Mrs. Chater, assisted by Mrs. Colville, Misses Job, F. Clift, E. Mare, M. Rennie and A. Anderson. These, with the "Duet," "Men! Men! Men!" by Mrs. Colville and Mr. Basil Jackson's artistic dancing following her solo, "Villa," brought down the house.

The balance of the programme included Mrs. Ayre's nicely voiced song, "There's a Land"; Mr. Ruggles' sturdy songs, "Yeomen of England" and "Up from Somerset"; Miss Jean Strang's excellent rendition of "The Pipes of Pan"; Miss Louise Anderson's delightful solo, "My Heart at thy sweet voice"; Mr. King's song, "Follow the Drum"; the charming song in costume by Miss Rennie, Miss G. Strang and Miss E. Mare; musical sketches by Mr. Hutton; recitations by Mr. O'Neil and a pretty trio, "Queen of the Night," by Misses L. and J. Anderson and Mr. King. In addition to these, the "Soldier's Chorus," "Faust," was given by a number of gentlemen, while the orchestra rendered national airs and other selections.

The Entertainment closed with Rule Britannia and the National Anthem. We have been asked to request the performers to repeat the entertainment.

Big Gun Contests Still Predominate At One Place on La Bassee Road, 300 Germans Were Killed

Paris, via St. Pierre, Jan. 27.—In Neuport and Ypres sections artillery contests continue.

A German airship was brought to earth in the Belgian lines. Prisoners' statements establish the fact that it was not a battalion, but a brigade that attacked our trenches east of Ypres on the 6th. The enemy lost about a battalion and a half in this engagement.

It is also confirmed that near La Bassee, Givanchy and Cuiuchy, the Germans suffered very heavy losses. On the only road from La Bassee to Bethune, corpses of six officers and four hundred men were found, thus the total German losses represent certainly an effective force of two battalions.

From Lens to Soissons was an artillery duel.

In Craonne district we maintained our hold on the trenches captured by us during our counter attacks on the 25th.

In Perthes region, on Height 200, four fierce German attacks were repulsed by a bayonet charge.

At St. Mihiel we have destroyed the enemy's pontoons on the Meuse. A quiet day was passed in Lorraine and Vosges.

RUSSIANS GIVE GERMAN TROOPS HARD DRUBBING

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—In a stubborn fight in the vicinity of Sochaczew on the Bzura River, the Germans, on Tuesday, broke through into the Russian trenches from which they were only repulsed after bayonet charges.

At Lank, two miles North of Sochaczew, in a battle lasting thirty minutes the Germans lost 500 killed.

S.S. Adventure left Alicante on Monday for St. John's.

Schr. Robert J. Dale has loaded 4178 qtls. fish at Bowring's for Brazil. She sails first chance.

Schr. Little Mystery, Capt. Greete, sailed for Europe yesterday with fish from Smith & Co., Ltd.

U.S. Diplomat Was Arrested By The Germans

Was in Charge of a Party of English Nurses Under Protection of U. S. Ambassador.

London, Jan. 25.—United States Minister Brand Whitlock is having serious difficulties with the German authorities in Brussels. Reports which slowly come through from Brussels show that in December Whitlock had great trouble concerning the release of seven British nurses who were under his protection, and who, after faithful promises had been given by the supreme authorities of Brussels that they would not be molested, were imprisoned at Mons, despite the presence there of a representative from Whitlock, who was also placed under arrest in spite of his diplomatic character and his possession of perfect credentials, both German and American.

Treated Abominably. This British corps of nurses, seven ladies and one doctor, known as the Manners Ambulance, have recently reached London after many difficulties in Belgium and Germany. The ambulance is headed by the Honorable Angela Manners, daughter of the Duchess of Rutland, and Miss Nellie Hoizer, sister-in-law of Winston Churchill. They bring a story not only of broken words of honor to Whitlock, but also of abominable treatment to themselves.

Imprisoned for 5 Days. They were imprisoned in the penitentiary at Mons for five days, getting the same prison accommodations as notorious murderers, and being denied attendance by any woman sister. Two of them in the presence of Whitlock's representatives were threatened by the infuriated German commandant at Mons, who declared that the Germans would give them a lesson to show them how Germans treated British, who, he said, mistreated British women and German women in Britain.

Mr. Whitlock Powerless. When through Whitlock's insistence in Brussels they were finally released they were compelled to make the return journey to England through Germany via Scandinavia in spite of passports from Whitlock, asking them to go via Holland. On this trip they were detained in German barracks thirty-six hours.

At Mons the nurses endeavored to obtain reasons for their arrest. They were first told it was by way of reprisal for the arrest of Germans by the British, then that it was because they were spies, and finally because they had criticized the German army.

Report to Washington. It is understood that Mr. Whitlock has made a full report to Washington, bitterly complaining of the arrest of the nurses and his representative.

Now 956 Names Entered On Roll Of Volunteers

Ten recruits offered yesterday—Medical examinations at the Armory tonight.

There are now 956 names on the roll for the Second Contingent. Those who signed on yesterday were:—Chammel—Ed. A. Ayre; Burgeo—Geo. Thos. Lerner; Conception Hr.—Fred. Max O'Toole; St. John's—Ches. J. Rowe, Wm. Jos. Byrne, Jas. J. Kelly, Robt. Crimp, William Pumphrey; Freshwater, Carbonear.—Walter A. Dean; Harbour Grace—Geo. Martin.

The doctors will be in attendance at the C.L.B. Armory to-night, and those who have not yet undergone the medical exam. should attend.

Bathing parades have been arranged and each afternoon squads visit the Swimming Pool at the Seamen's Institute.

TURKS SEND BIG FORCE TO ATTEMPT INVASION OF EGYPT, SAYS REPORT

Great Military Activity Reported in the Suez Canal Where Troops and Warships Are Being Assembled—British Victory Over the Turks at Karna Reported—Turks Had Claimed a Victory Here

Athens, Jan. 27.—It is reported here that three Turkish Army Corps about 120,000 men, are marching to Egypt under command of Djemal Pasha.

London, Jan. 27.—Despatches from Cairo state that great military activity prevails in the Suez Canal. Troops and warships are being assembled; and all civilians are leaving the vicinity of the Canal. An important reconnaissance is being made.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The defeat of a Turkish force near Karna by a British army moving into Asiatic Turkey is announced to-day in a Foreign Office despatch to the British Embassy here.

Previous reports from Constantinople said the British offensive at this point had been repulsed with heavy losses.

Turko-British Clash Occurs East Of Suez

Invaders Suffer Severely From British Machine Guns in the First Skirmish of the War.

(British Official Report.) London, Jan. 28.—The advance guard of the Turkish Army, which is undertaking an invasion of Egypt, has reached the British outposts, east of the Suez Canal, where the first skirmish of the war in this region took place yesterday.

The fight according to an official report, was apparently a small affair, only one British officer being wounded, but despatches from Cairo say the invaders suffered severely from the machine guns of the British troops.

Despatches do not disclose the size of the Turkish force, but say the engagement took place at East El-Kantara, which is right on the Suez Canal and is the terminus of the caravan route from Kafati border station, between Egypt and Syria.

Filled in Wells. The distance from Kafati to El Kantara is one hundred and forty-three miles and the British having filled in all the wells along the caravan route the invaders would have to carry their own water.

It is believed that those fighting against the British forces were Arabs or Kurdish horsemen, who are employed by Turks as scouts for the main army under Djemal Pasha, which consists of three army corps, which are believed to have hardly had time to cross the desert.

Nothing has been heard of the military venture which it was reported the Germans were preparing for Emperor William's birthday, unless their attacks on the French at Ypres and on the British at La Bassee were intended as such.

Severe Attacks. All official accounts agree that these attacks were very severe ones, but beyond this there is nothing in common between the accounts of the Allies and Germans concerning the fighting.

The French communique last night repeats the statement that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses, while Germans say the British were unable to capture their former positions.

Similar contradictory statements are made regarding the severe fighting which is taking place near Craonne and Perthes in Argonne, and in the vicinity of St. Mihiel. In all these cases both sides claim the battles resulted in their favor.

Increasing Liveliness. There has been increasing liveliness along the eastern front. The Russians are reported to be pushing their offensive both in east Prussia, and in Poland, north of the Lower Vistula, while the Germans are said to have been repeating their attack in central Poland.

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Canon Doyle Urges Modern Measures Save Naval Men

Thinks There Would be Less Fatalities in the Destruction of Warships With Boats Aboard

London, Jan. 26.—Writing to the Daily Mail, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle urges that measures be taken to minimize the fearful loss of life entailed by such naval disasters as those of the Bulwark and the Formidable.

He suggests the use of collapsible boats.

"We have to remember," he says, "that the objection to boats was that they were inflammable and to some extent in the way in a surface fight. No doubt that is true; but we have learned now that a hundred men perish from mines and torpedoes for one who died in fair action, and therefore we must cease to provide for what is exceptional and must take precautions for what is usual. It is also easy to jettison boats in a surface action.

"It is no exaggeration to say that had our ships been provided with collapsible boats we should have saved the vast majority of the seamen for whom we mourn. No one is to blame for this. The conditions were new and the lesson had to be learned; but now that the lesson is learned, not a day should be lost in getting boats for the ships, making first provision for those, like the Zebrugge blockaders, which are infirmest perils.

"We can spare and replace ships, we cannot spare men. They must be saved, and this is how to save them."

BIG BATTLES ARE PENDING IN GALICIA

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—The battles in Galicia appear to be developing on a broader scale. Along the Carpathians for a distance of a hundred miles and both sides attach great importance to the outcome.

The Hungarians, it is said, have been concentrating in the Carpathian Passes since December, awaiting the arrival of Bavarian reinforcements.

The Russians are reported to be pushing their offensive both in east Prussia, and in Poland, north of the Lower Vistula, while the Germans are said to have been repeating their attack in central Poland.

In Galicia the Austro-German force attempted an offensive which, accord-

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Winds increasing to gales from E. with Snow or rain.

H. Woodall