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WANTS QUIET CELEBRATION OF BIRTHDAY

BERLIN (wireless to Sayville) Jan. 15.—The Russian offensive has been renewed on the Bessarabian front and five important attacks have been repulsed by the Austro-Hungarian troops, according to Austrian official reports, dated Jan. 14 and received here to-day.

Experts Differ Exact Nature Kaiser's Illness

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Paris morning papers devote a large amount of space to the affection of the throat from which the German Emperor is believed to be suffering. Experts are quoted, differ as to the real nature of the Emperor's illness. One view expressed is that if the disease were cancer the Emperor could not have lived through the exciting and strenuous period since the beginning of the war. Another specialist expressed the view that if the Emperor is actually suffering from cancer his lease of life could not extend beyond one year.

Italy to Aid Gallant Allies

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Information received from Rome indicates that the Italian Cabinet has taken steps to give adequate assistance to Serbia and Montenegro. King Victor Emmanuel is reported to have discussed the question at length, first with Foreign Minister Sonnino and the Ministers of War and Marine.

The Coderre Murder Case

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A court martial of enquiry is proceeding at Aldershot into the various matters connected with the 41st Battalion, arising out of the Coderre murder case. The Battalion is now at Borden Camp, but three principal officers are still, on leave, granted them about the time of the murder of Sergeant Ozanne.

Further Russian Success is Announced from Petrograd

Turks Are Now Attacked by British and Russian Forces—Russians Capture Many Turk Officers—New Guns—War Materials—Turkish Report Claims Russians Were Defeated With Heavy Losses—Berlin Says No Austrian Warship Sunk—Says a Ship of the Entente Powers by Mistake

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turks are now being attacked by the Russians and British. In the Caucasus, the Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along banks of the Tigris River to the south of Kut-el-Amara, and are still closely pressing them on the east and north. Constantinople reports that near Karadach, the Russians were defeated with heavy casualties, while Petrograd asserts that at some unnamed place a large number of Turkish officers, men, war materials, provisions, eight guns and eight machine guns were captured by the Russians. Successes for the Russians also fighting in Persia are claimed by Petrograd in its official report. Petrograd makes its first announcement that the Germans are fighting with the Turks in this region. The Turks in retreat along the Tigris are those who have held back General Aylmer's column proceeding up the river to the relief of the British in Kut-el-Amara.

On the other fronts, except in Montenegro, there is little fighting in progress. The offensive of the Russians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian front has again died down. In France and Belgium operations consisted mainly of artillery duels, mining, and counter-mining work. Big British guns have thrown shells into Lille. Berlin says only slight damage was done. A trench taken by the Austro-Hungarians from the Italians, near the Tolmino bridgehead, an increase in the Italian bombardment in this region, also in Gorizia, Merzlivrh and Mont San Michel form the chief events in the Austro-Italian line. In Montenegro the Hungarians continue their pursuit of the Montenegrins, capturing them from positions and me. Podgoritz, to the east of Cetinje is the latest place evacuated. The Montenegrin Government is now at Scutari, Albania, according to an unofficial report from Berlin. Advances from Rome say that the Italian Cabinet has begun plans for giving adequate assistance to Montenegro and Serbia, but the nature of this aid and the manner in which it will be rendered is not known.

The semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, discredits the announcement that the French submarine Foucault sank an Austro-Hungarian cruiser of the Navara type in the Adriatic, since no Austro-Hungarian ships is missing. The news agency says the Foucault must have sunk a ship of the Entente Powers by mistake.

Serbians Have Reorganized An Army of 100,000 Men

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonika, dated Friday, says, Colonel Bokovitch, Serbian Minister of War, before leaving here for Brindisi, on a Greek torpedo boat, completely re-organized the army of one hundred thousand men. The Minister said, the Bulgarians were advancing in Albania under the greatest difficulties, owing to lack of roads. He added, despite the Italians' disembarkation in Albania it will be necessary for the Serbs to leave the country.

Another despatch from the same correspondent, dated Saturday, says, the provisioning of Austro-German, Bulgarian and Turkish troops, and the transport of their artillery-munitions is so difficult that it is estimated that they will not be in a condition to take the offensive against the Entente Allies until the spring. The offensive will be made to Washington, it was stated.

SUFFRAGE LEADER DEBARRED

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffrage leader, was detained at Ellis Island when she arrived to-day on the steamer St. Paul, and was ordered to be excluded from this country by a Special Board of Enquiry, which sat at the Immigration Station. An appeal will be made to Washington, it was stated.

repondent adds that aerial reconnaissance have made known the disposition of the troops of the Central Powers and their allies.

TURKS ARE NOW HARD PRESSED

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Turks are now being attacked by the Russians and British in the Caucasus. The Russians, greatly reinforced, are on the offensive along a front of almost a hundred miles, while in Mesopotamia the British have forced the retirement of the Ottoman troops along both banks of the Tigris River to South of Kut-el-Amara.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 15.—The French report that a French submarine attached to the Italian Navy, sunk an Austrian cruiser near Cattaro. Artillery fire north of Steenstraet caused two violent explosions. The British report that enemy trenches about Givenchy were much damaged by our fire yesterday. The Austrians report the capture of Cetinje. The Czar, in an Imperial order to his Army and Navy, says: "Russia cannot be assured of her independence and the rights to enjoy the fruits of her labour, or develop her resources, without a decisive victory. Therefore there can be no peace without victory."

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—British official issued to-night reads: "Except for reciprocal bombardments about Mellin-court, Givenchy, Hill 63 and Holbeck (? Hullec). There is the usual normal artillery action along the line."

FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 16.—Official Statement: Outside artillery action of quite a spirited character in Champagne, Argonne and Woivre, no important events to report on the whole front. In the east 14 enemy aeroplanes dropped projectiles on Jancy (Kyanes) and Doganzia. A few Greek soldiers were wounded and one was killed.

PARIS, Jan. 17. (official).—The night was calm in Champagne. Artillery fire dispersed the enemy forces at work, and captured a convoy which was on the way between Auvoy and St. Suple, Argonne. There was hand grenade fighting at Vaquers. Nothing noted on the rest of the front.

Says British Gov't Dare Not Relax Its Grip on Germany

Pall Mall Gazette Thinks the British Blockade Against Germany Must be Tighter in Future Instead of Looser—Scores Wilson For His Attitude on the Question of Neutral Rights

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Pall Mall Gazette, discussing American press reports regarding the attitude which the United States may adopt with regard to the blockade question, says if Count Von Bernstorff succeeds in obtaining a quid pro quo, for the outlawed recantation by Germany of her acts of piracy, and succeeds in enlisting the United States as one of Germany's Allies in her efforts to rule the world, we may expect fresh attacks upon our interpretation of international law. If President Wilson should elect to walk the road so obligingly constructed for him by Berlin it is well he should realize where it is going to lead him.

The British Empire which is shedding blood, and not ink, for the vindication of neutral rights has reached a stage in conflict where technicalities will not be allowed to restrain legitimate weapons of warfare. Our right to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy is absolute, and if the process assumes fresh disguises, it is the buine of international law to trip them off and not to be fettered by the wording of its former rescripts. No British Government would dare to relax its grip on Germany now in deference to unreasons and threats of outsiders who are chiefly interested in what profit they can make out of the world's agony. The blockade in future must be tighter instead of looser, and nothing will impart to it a sterner temper than any external interference.

Never Agreed to Separate Peace Terms

ROME, Jan. 17.—Montenegrin authorities officially deny that Montenegro ever adhered to any separate proposal of peace or to any armistice with Austria. King Nicholas declares that his army will continue to fight until the last man. A despatch from London said that after the capture of Mount Lovcen by the Austrians, advices had been received to the effect that Austria and Montenegro had arranged an armistice.

Sir Edward Gray Severely Criticized by Thos. G. Bowles

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Thomas Gibson Bowles, well known as an authority on Maritime Law, in a speech here to-day, severely criticized what he termed the ineffectual methods of the Foreign Office against Germany.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, said: "Bowles held the opinion that Germany must not be starved for decades. He had tried to surrender our Maritime rights and he went to the Hague in 1906 prepared to abandon our rights of contraband to search and capture in return for illusory promise of a universal disarmament, and even to-day he is hammering at the right duty of the fleet to inflict loss on the enemy. The bogey of the Foreign Office, Bowles added, was the fear of neutrals. The British blockade of Germany, he said, would be completely effectual if the navy were allowed to make it effectual. It was left alone the navy would certainly make war, he said."

KAISER'S RECOVERY COMPLETE

BERLIN, Jan. 17. (official).—After a complete recovery, Emperor William, returned on Sunday afternoon to the war theatre.

Canadian Losses

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—General Sir Sam Hughes had received a cable from London stating that Canadian losses on Jan. 13 were seven killed and 15 wounded, and on Jan. 14 four were killed and 13 wounded.

Many Are Drowned by Floods in N. Holland

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 17.—Many persons have been drowned by the flood in Northern Holland. On the Markham Islands the death list reached 17, including 7 children.

Coquet Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British steamer Coquet has been sunk. The steamer Coquet sailed from Newport News for Marseilles, according to the latest shipping records. The steamer was still in port in Marseilles on Dec. 21.

King Peter of Serbia Suffering From Gout

ATHENS, Jan. 17.—King Peter of Serbia left Salonika yesterday morning aboard French warship for Aedp-son, on the island of Eubesa, in the Aegean Sea, where he will take a cure for gout.

THOUSANDS IN BERGEN HOMELESS

CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 17.—The business section of Bergen with numerous wholesale houses, several of the largest hotels, a number of schools, electric plant, banks and newspaper buildings, have been burned. 2,000 persons being now without homes. The difficulties were increased by the fact that the largest storage houses filled with provisions for supplying the surrounding country were burned down. It is harder to obtain groceries to-day than at any time since the outbreak of war.

Several Drowned When Steamers Collide

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A news agency despatch from London to-day says that the British steamers Argus and Larchwood collided in the Bristol Channel to-day. Several persons were drowned. The Argus landed some of the Larchwood survivors. The Larchwood was 689 tons. She was owned and registered at Middlesbrough. There are two British steamers named Argus, one displacing 1,238 tons, registered at Belfast, and one of 704 tons from the port of Goole.

Direct Communication from Berlin to Constantinople

DRESDEN, Jan. 17.—The first Balkan train which left Berlin at 7.20 Saturday morning for Constantinople passed through Dresden a few hours later. The King of Saxony, Ministers, and Municipal Officials, as well as well as great numbers of people greeted the arrival of the train enthusiastically. The King went aboard the train and rode as far as the Austrian Frontier.

ARABS FLED AT APPROACH OF BRITISH

CAIRO, via London, Jan. 17.—The following British official communication, issued to-day, says: "A column from Madrun dispersed on Thursday four hundred Arabs who had been located forty miles from Madrun. The Arabs showed no resistance and fled at the approach of our forces. More than one hundred camels, all the sheep, goats and tents belonging to the Arabs were captured, in addition to two prisoners. There were no British casualties."

Will Study Canadian Agriculture Methods

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Prince Erik, son of Prince Waldemar of Denmark, nephew of Queen-Mother Alexandria, who is proceeding to Canada to study agriculture and forestry, lived a very simple life in a Gloucestershire village where his departure is greatly regretted.

British Artillery Again Active

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—British artillery is bombarding the important French town of Lille (Lille) near the Belgian border, inside the Belgian lines. So far the shells have caused only slight damage to the place, the German headquarters announced to-day. The statement also says that there was lively artillery fighting and mining activity yesterday along the French front.

British Force Turks to Retreat

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Turkish forces occupying positions in both banks of the River Tigris, 25 miles south of Kut-el-Amara, Mesopotamia are retreating, according to an announcement made to-day by the official press bureau. The War Office adds that after hard fighting the Turks began to withdraw on Jan. 13th and 14th. They are being closely pressed by British troops under General Aylmer.

Disastrous Fire At Bergen, Norway

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, Jan. 17.—A third of the city of Bergen, a thriving Norwegian maritime city, with a population of 90,000, was destroyed last night by fire. The damage is estimated at 15 million dollars. Two lives are reported lost. The conflagration is said to be the worst ever recorded in Norway.

Russian Official

PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—The official statement says: "No change on the Western front. In Persia we captured the town of Kangavar."

Russians Again Active In Caucasus

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 16.—A general offensive over one hundred miles, has been undertaken in the Caucasus by the reinforced Russians. A busy person isn't necessarily industrious. Gossips are always busy.

Kaiser Reported To Have Recovered

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—Emperor William made several public appearances in Berlin yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency, which states he took luncheon at the residence of Von Bethmann-Holweg, the German Chancellor.

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Only Houses and Trees Now Visible

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Central News Agency from Amsterdam says that the floods in Northern Holland continue their devastation. The town of Trumerend which is less than ten miles from Amsterdam is under water, and at many points the flood is three feet higher than on yesterday. Everywhere in the flood-section bodies of cattle, drowned, can be seen floating. Only trees and farm houses are above the surface of the water. The bodies of 12 persons, drowned in Marken, were washed ashore to-day at Volendam.

3 Killed, 11 Injured By Explosion on U. S. Sub.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Official reports in a navy despatch says three men were killed, and eleven injured by an explosion of the submarine E-2 to-day at New York navy yard.

The submarine E-2 was built in 1910, displaced 420 tons, was 160 feet long and 13 feet beam. She was driven with two screws, equipped with four torpedo tubes, and was capable of travelling 14 knots on the surface, and 11 knots when submerged.