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Immodell

BELGIAN PRIMATE PRISONER IN HANDS OF THE GERMANS

Was Arrested Because He Told His People, in a Pastoral Letter, That They Owed No Obedience Whatsoever to the Invaders of Their Country

Amsterdam, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Rosenthal says that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium and Archbishop of Malines, has been arrested by the German authorities and is held a prisoner in his own palace at Malines, under a military guard.

The Cardinal's arrest was the result of a pastoral letter issued by him and read in the churches throughout Belgium on Sunday. In his letter the Cardinal is said to have referred to the German occupation of Belgium as follows: "This power has no legal authority and consequently you owe it in your heart neither allegiance nor obedience. The only legal authority in Belgium is that pertaining to our King, his Government and the Representatives of the Nation."

British Shipping Lost During War Worth \$30,000,000

Number of Ships Fifty-Four With Total Value of \$12,000,000 With Cargoes Worth \$18,000,000

London, Jan. 3.—During the first four months of the war, fifty-four British foreign-going ships, valued at \$11,400,000, with a cargo worth \$18,000,000, were captured or destroyed by the enemy.

There are the official figures of the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association. According to these figures, the losses for four months were 1.23 per cent. of the total number of vessels, 1.49 per cent. of their total value, and 0.94 per cent. of the total value of cargoes carried.

This would indicate that vessels could have been insured at a rate of 0.37 per cent. monthly, and their cargoes at a rate of 0.94 per cent. The rates fixed by the Government at the beginning of the war were 0.72 for vessels, and 1.24 for cargoes. This shows a snug margin of profit for underwriters.

Allied Fleet Puts Austrian Warships Out of Commission

"Viribus Unitis" and "Radetzke" Were Torpedoed and Badly Damaged.

Geneva, Jan. 6.—Recent reports that the Austrian battleships Viribus Unitis and Radetzke had been damaged during an attack by the Anglo-French fleet on Pola, are confirmed from Trieste.

Both battleships were torpedoed and are now docked at Pola and will be useless for a long time.

The Allied Offensive In The West Makes Slow But Steady Progress Important French Gains in Alsace

Paris, Jan. 5. (Official).—In Belgium in spite of the bad state of the ground rendering operations difficult, we have progressed along the Dunes opposite Neuport.

In St. George's district our infantry gained two hundred to five hundred meters, capturing houses and trenches. At certain points the Belgian artillery silenced the German artillery. From the Lys to the Oise in Notre Dame de la Lette region, west of Lens, we have, thanks to our mortars and grenades, completely checked the enemy's sapping.

In the neighborhood of Lille road, the enemy blew up and occupied one of our trenches, but a counter-attack on our part resulted in its recapture.

German Youths Being Enrolled

Many Of The Latest Recruits Taken From Their Studies.

New York, Jan. 3.—A London Daily Express despatch dated "On the Belgian frontier," to the New York Herald, says:

"A large number of young recruits for Germany's new army, which is being organized for the spring campaign, are arriving at the various stations in eastern Belgium for training under elderly drill sergeants. Six thousand are at Beverlee, near Liege, and similar detachments are being prepared in other towns in order not to interfere with the billeting of the ordinary field troops passing through on service."

"Youths of eighteen to twenty, some of whom have not finished their school studies, seem to comprise the bulk of this army."

Russians Capture Turk Ex-Minister

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—A despatch to the Bourse Gazette from Tiflis says the Russians have taken Izzet Pasha, the former Turkish War Minister, a prisoner.

German Supply Ship Leaves Rio Janeiro And Brazil Is Mad

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 5.—The German steamer Holger left the harbor of Pernambuco with supplies for German warships, still at large in South American waters.

The Federal Government has removed from office the authorities who should have guarded against such a breach of neutrality.

The responsible officials have also been ordered before a Board of Inquiry.

HOUSE OF LORDS MEET TO-MORROW

London, Jan. 6.—The House of Lords will meet tomorrow.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, is expected to make a statement of progress of British preparations.

STILL GAINING GROUND IN WEST

Paris, Jan. 6.—Our troops took possession of the quarry situated at the crossing of the roads from Rouvrois to St. Mihiel, and from Malszy to St. Mihiel; also some neighboring trenches.

There are no other operations to report. Weather conditions continue bad with incessant rains.

Portia arrived at North Sydney at 4 p.m. yesterday and left again at 10 this morning.

Turkey Gets A Taste of the Russian Axe Austrians Are Surprised and Defeated

Successful French Operations In Alsace

London, Jan. 6.—Two of the three Turkish columns which last week invaded the Russian Caucasus met with disaster, and those not killed captured are in disorderly retreat, pursued by the Russians.

The column which took Ardahan two days ago, has been driven out of that town, according to Petrograd official despatches and is almost surrounded by Russians who hold the main roads.

Another column, which crossed the frontier near Sari Kamysh, on the road to Kars, suffered even a worse defeat, one of the two army corps, which composed it being captured in its entirety.

The Russians also report another victory over the Austrians in Uzok Pass, in the Carpathians. Emperor Francis Joseph's army in this region is declared to be in full retreat in the mountain pass, which is deep snow, while a violent snow storm rages. The

Russian cavalry is attacking their flank and rear.

By forcing this pass the Russians gain control of some of the most valuable oil fields in the Austrian empire and will thus shut off another of the sources of fuel supplies of which the Austro-German armies are said to be so much in need.

While forcing back the Turks and Austrians the Russian troops are holding the line near Mazurian lakes. In East Prussia they are fighting strenuously to withstand the German offensive.

Advancing on Cracow.

In North Poland they are advancing towards Cracow and have crossed the Bukowina, which is now virtually in their possession.

Except at two extreme wings of the Belgian coast and in Upper Alsace, where we have gained some ground, fighting on the western front is being

done by sappers, miners and artillery.

From the coast to the Swiss border the troops have either been engaged in shelling opposite trenches or trying to sap and mine them. Only at isolated points have the infantry been given their opportunity.

Counted in Yards. A few hundred yards have been gained by the Allies among the Dunes in Flanders, despite unfavorable weather.

Great interest attaches to the operations of the French in Upper Alsace. The capture of Steinbach was accomplished after some superhuman efforts, as the Germans had strongly entrenched themselves. A new French force is attempting to force its way through Carnay, the possession of which would open the door of Muelhausen, which the French occupied for a short time previous to the beginning of the war.

Latest Austrian Failure Has Queered All the German Plans in Central Poland

Grand Duke Nicholas Outwits Enemy

LONDON, Jan. 3.—It is already hinted in the official announcement from Brelina and Vienna (and rather positively indicated by the Petrograd communiques) that the new Austrian debacle in Galicia has crippled the German offensive in Central Poland.

Powerless to batter his way across the Bzura and Rawka, even when the Russians were beset on the north by German reinforcements from East Prussia and on the south by a veritable avalanche from the Carpathians, von Hindenberg may soon have to turn and run for it.

Once more Austria has failed Germany sadly in an hour of need. The Austrian General Staff are forced again to make the humiliating admission that the Russians had driven Francis Joseph's troops to retreat in Galicia.

Berlin avoids any mention of Galicia situation, has no news to offer from East Prussia or the north bank of the Vistula, and adds merely that German attacks are developing, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

The facts of the situation as revealed in the latest news appear to stand out as follows:

Marshal von Hindenberg has been defeated in every attempt to drive the Russians from the east bank of the Bzura and the Rawka, and to gain a foot toward Warsaw in the last week.

Since the voluntary abandonment by the Russian army of Lodz and the consequent advance by the Germans to a battlefield east of Lodz, the Germans have made no progress whatever and have lost at least 20,000 in killed and wounded in frontal assaults.

These operations were pressed by Marshal von Hindenberg when he had every chance of success. He had vastly superior numbers, probably 600,000 men to 350,000 for the Russians on the front. He had gained the prestige that was due for avoiding a terrible disaster and turning apparent rout into a new offensive movement. And, most important, he had the assistance of the German armies in East Prussia and northwest Poland, of the Austro-German forces in southwest Poland and in Galicia, all of which were advancing and throwing a tremendous weight against the long-drawn-out Russian line.

Now the situation is again suddenly changed by the decisive Russian victories in Galicia. One week ago, the Russians were forced to abandon the investment of Cracow because of a very general movement by Gen. Boehm-Ermolli and heavy forces of the Austrians through the Carpathians, and the advance from the line of Czenstachowa-Cracow, of an Austro-German force under General Dankl. The Russians were hard pressed and in real danger of envelopment.

But the Grand Duke Nicholas executed one of the strategic operations for which he has become famous. Fearing withdrawal from Cracow to Biala River, the Russians suddenly sent a heavy column rapidly marching southward, interposed themselves between the Austrians of the north and of the south, defeated von Boehm-Ermolli at Tuchow, fifteen miles south of Tarnow, on Christmas Day, and then, facing eastward, attacked the other bodies of Austrians and drove them in disorderly retreat toward the Carpathians.

All Methods Permissible Germans Say

Replying to Scathing Criticisms of Their Bombardment of Defenceless English Towns

New York, Jan. 3.—A cable to The Tribune from London says: "The reply of the German press to the scathing comment of English newspapers on the recent raid on the Yorkshire coast reveals the state of mind at which the Germans have now arrived. The Koelnische Zeitung may be cited as a characteristic instance. This journal is one of the organs of the Foreign Office, but it is impossible to know whether the articles in question are inspired or not."

"Fortified" Places. "The Koelnische Zeitung says that English newspapers lie, as usual, when they declare that Whitby and Hartlepool are not fortified places. The whole world knows, it states, that Whitby has a coast guard station. According to German belief, all coast guardsmen are liable to be called upon to serve in the navy, and the German journal adds that an enemy has consequently an indisputable right to bombard such military stations.

"That women and children should lose their lives in consequence of such

ITALIANS CLAMOUR FOR WAR

Death of a Garibaldi on Battlefield Inflames Desire of People to Fight Germany and Austria

Rome, Jan. 6.—The death on a French battlefield of Lieut. Bruno Garibaldi has caused a revival of public sentiment throughout Italy in favor of war, this feeling being augmented by the belief that the Italian military preparations have now been perfected.

About 1,000,000 men will be under arms within the present month and another million are being armed in reserve ready to be called out at a moment's notice.

Paris Jan. 6.—Another son of Genl. Ricciotti Garibaldi has been killed in action.

The French War Minister has sent his condolences to the family.

War Costs The U.S.A. Great Sum

American Republic Has Already Lost \$380,000,000 in Decreased Exports Owing to War

Washington, Jan. 2.—The war in Europe has cost the United States \$382,831,172 in decreased exports up to December 1, according to a statement issued by the Department of Commerce. Exports to all countries from one eleven month period ending with November, aggregated \$1,867,700,000.

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"Admiral Schlieper, writing in The Lokal Anzeiger, complains bitterly that the Germans, in their conduct of war, and especially of this war, have been far too considerate. The purely human side of war receives far too much attention, and they worry themselves about humanitarian matters when they ought to be conducting their campaigns with all possible rigor. He agrees with Admiral Von Tirpitz, that German submarines must develop still further activity, and torpedo everything British that comes in their way.

"England is choking Germany," he writes, "and under the circumstances everything permissible."

BRITISH WON'T WAIVE RIGHT OF SEARCH AT SEA

A.M. Fox Damaged On Trip Across

Arrives at Plymouth After a Very Stormy Voyage.

The New York Herald published the following message from Plymouth, Dec. 15—

The schr. A. M. Fox, with cargo of dry fish, arrived today from Bay Roberts, Newfoundland, and reports having lost two boats, had tarpaulins stripped off hatches, bulwarks damaged and received other deck damages; it is thought that water got into the hold through hatches.

WILL EXCHANGE WOUNDED MEN

London, Jan. 6. (Official).—An agreement has been reached between England and Germany providing for the exchange of prisoners of war who are incapacitated for further service.

Anchor Line Steamer Perugia Short of Coal

The Ancone Line steamer Perugia, Capt. Mitchell, from Palermo, Sicily, for New York, arrived at noon to-day, short of coal.

She sent a wireless this morning to Bowring Bros. to have a supply ready for her and she berthed at A Harvey & Co.'s.

The Perugia is 4348 tons gross, 2565 net, 375 feet long, 47 wide, 27 deep. She left Palermo on Dec. 18th.

Making Long Passage

A despatch from Annapolis Royal, Dec. 31st says:

"The three-masted Boston schooner Bradford C. French is long overdue on a passage from St. John's, Nfld. to Bridgewater, N.S., and considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. The French left St. John's, Nov. 28, and has not been heard from since, although under ordinary circumstances she should have made the run in a fortnight at the most."

The vessel discharged at the Horwood Lumber Co's.

Colonel Hughes Injured By Shell On Firing Line

Son of the Canadian Minister of Militia Sustains Wound in The Head.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—Word that Colonel Garnet Hughes, only son of the minister of militia has been wounded in the head by a shell while at the firing line in France, has been received by Col. Sam Hughes.

Col. Hughes accompanied by Col. Leckie both of Victoria, visited the front in order to acquaint themselves of conditions there, and while thus engaged Col. Hughes was injured by an exploding shell.

Regards American Plan of Certifying Cargoes as good Enough as Far as it Goes, But Says Smuggling of Contraband May Occur at Sea

London, Jan. 6.—Although the Foreign Office regards with high favor the American Government's plan of certifying cargoes loaded under the direction of officials of the U. S. Treasury Department and destined for European ports, it was said that Britain cannot accept such certification as an absolute guarantee of the nature of the cargo in case any cause for suspicion arises after the vessel leaves America.

In other words, the right to search cannot be waived because there is always the possibility of shifting cargoes at sea and it is an impossibility to have the Treasury Officer who issues the certificates to accompany the ship to her destination to guard against smugglers who may carry copper or other contraband on small ships to be transferred at sea.

43 German Spies Went Over With Canadian Troops

Enraged Canadians Killed One When He Was Detected—The Others Under Arrest

New York, Jan. 6.—Charles Walter, Attorney of Toronto, Ontario, announced to-day upon returning to New York from England aboard the steamship Minnehaha that forty-three German spies had been arrested among the Canadian contingent of troops which sailed to England last fall.

Mr. Walter said that he had been largely instrumental in identifying the prisoners and in causing their arrest. All the men, he said, had enlisted as Canadian troops.

One of forty-three, according to his announcement, was killed by members of Company in which he had enlisted when the charge was made that he was a German spy.

The troopers set upon this man and killed him, before the officers could prevent it, Mr. Walter asserted.

The other forty-two alleged spies, according to Mr. Walter, had been locked up and what was done with them after he said he did not know.

S.S. Carthaginian left at 11 a.m., taking the following passengers, Mrs. Johnson, Messrs. Miller, W. S. Monroe and A. Rolfe.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. W. and west winds; fair. On Wednesday, S.W. winds and a little milder.

Germans Get Orders To Execute All Their Prisoners Of War Says French Commander-in-Chief

London, Jan. 3.—Charges that at least one brigade of the German army has been ordered to put all prisoners to death are made in the following general order issued by Genl. Joffre on Dec. 17th to the French armies in the field:

"The Commander-in-Chief of the armies brings to the notice of the troops the following fact:

"We have proof that the Lieutenant commanding the 7th company of the 112th Bavarian infantry regiment has communicated to his men the following order by the General commanding the 58th Brigade of the 4th Bavarian Corps:

"From today no more prisoners will be made. All prisoners will be put to death. Prisoners, even if taken in large bodies, will be put to death. No living men must be left behind us."

"This order has been carried out. Interrogation of the German prisoners proves that numbers of French prisoners have been shot dead."

"At General Headquarters, Dec. 17, 1914. The General Commander-in-Chief."

(Signed) JOFFRE."

Herring Cargoes

Schr. Maxime Elliott with 850 bbls. herring and 3 casks cod oil, and Athlete with 950 bbls. herring and 15 bbls. caplin have left Woods Island for Gloucester.