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RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON GERMANY

Fiercest Attacks of Von Hindenburg's Forces, Fail To Stop Steady Progress Of Czar's Men Westward

CAPTURE A PASS TO TRANSYLVANIA

French Progress Continues in the Vosges—Canadians' Gallant Feat—German Estimate of Allies' Losses

London, Jan. 18.—While the main Russian Army has been busy repelling what the Grand Duke Nicholas in his official report, describes as a series of violent attacks by Field Marshal von Hindenburg to break his way through to Warsaw, the other Russian forces stormed and have taken Kirilbaba Pass on the borders of Transylvania, and have made further progress in their advance along the right bank of the Vistula toward the German frontier.

The Germans' force delivered seven successive attacks, which developed into desperate bayonet fighting, on the Russian lines on the left bank of the Vistula and having succeeded in taking one of the Russian advance trenches. Further south there have been similar attacks, in each case preceded by heavy artillery engagements.

Silenced Austrian Guns. The Russians have succeeded in silencing the heavy Austrian guns, which from the banks of the Dunajec have been bombarding the town of Tarnow.

The capture of Kirilbaba Pass, through which the roads lead into the heart of Transylvania, will likely have a political, as well as a military effect. It will possibly hasten the action of Roumania and will compel the German allies to send troops for the defence of Eastern Hungary.

In the West there has been some brisk fighting on many points. The French claim to have made further progress along the coast of Flanders, but not to the extent which they have been credited with by official reports.

French progress, however, according to their statement, continues east of Rheims and the Vosges, despite the heavy snow storms.

The official German statement estimates the losses of the Allies since they commenced their offensive four weeks ago, at 150,000, including 20,000 killed and more than seventeen thousand prisoners.

An interesting account from German sources of the battle north of Soissons says the French defeat was the result of a surprise attack. While the French expected an attack on their left, the Germans attacked on the right and centre, and completely drove the French from their positions north of the Aisne which had taken them a month to capture.

Earl Grey, former Governor General reviewing a brigade of the Canadian contingent today told them they would soon be sent to the front.

Lost Many Men. We are informed from private sources about two hundred Princess Patricia's were in the heroic charge described in Friday's despatches, and that the enemy made violent onslaught upon them with the result that only eighty three returned from the charge while Major Hamilton Gault had a very narrow escape.

In his weekly review on the progress of the war in the Sunday Observer, J. L. Gavin says England and Canada alike could find deep gratification in the news that the Princess Patricia's had an opportunity of proving their mettle, though it seems almost incredible that Canadian losses in an affair of this kind were alleged as only two killed and fourteen wounded.

The Patricia's are mostly seasoned veterans and such a feat would be signal proof that they can recognise an opportunity when they see it. Their achievement will be a spur for emulation to Canadian contingent when the time comes to give a practical account of their patriotism and training.

PICKED UP CREW OF SCHR. ARNOLD

300 MS. S.E. C. RACE. St. John, N.B.—The str. Rio Tiete, arrived here, has on board the crew of seven men of the Newfoundland schr. Arnold, picked up 300 miles south-east of C. Race on January 8th, after fifty-one days of terrible hardship, having been practically without food for upwards of a fortnight.

Artillery Of The Allies Successful

Force Germans to Evacuate Trenches On the Dunes—Advanced Near Nieuport

(French Official Report.) Paris, Jan. 16.—In Belgium, artillery was busy in the Nieuport and Ypres district. From the Lys to the Somme at Notre Dame de Lorette the enemy has recaptured part of their trenches lost on the 14th.

At Blagny, near Arras, our progress continues. German attack on Poisselle was repulsed. Our artillery scored excellent results in Soissons' section.

German artillery is cannonading rather sharply Fontaine Madame. Complete failure of a spirited German attack on Filrey; the enemy was also compelled to evacuate a height, north of Clermy, to the east of Pontamousson.

In the Vosges district there is an artillery duel on the whole front.

ALLIED AVIATORS RAID OSTEND

London, Jan. 17.—Nine British, French and Belgian aviators dropped bombs on the railroad station and barracks at Ostend, causing considerable damage, according to a despatch to Lloyd's news from its correspondent on the Franco-Belgian border.

ENEMY PREPARES LEAVE OSTEND

Amsterdam, Jan. 17.—A despatch to the Tyd from Ostend, states that the Germans have evacuated all the coast cities west of Mariakerke, although the Allies have not yet occupied all the evacuated territory.

The Germans are apparently making preparations to leave Ostend.

The German withdrawal has been due to the continued shelling of their positions from the sea by British and French monitors and torpedo boats.

FRENCH TROOPS MAKE CAPTURE OF TRENCHES

(French Official Bulletin.) Paris, Jan. 17.—The French War Office says there is nothing of importance to communicate except that French troops have taken possession of a new trench in the vicinity of Perthes, and a wood from 200 to 300 meters front, on their lines north of Beausejour.

Haiti Republic Has New Rulers

Revolutionists Succeed in Forcing a Change of Government

Cap Haitien, Haiti, Jan. 17.—The Haitian revolutionists today entered and took possession of Cap Haitien. This followed an understanding between the rebels and the local garrison.

There was no disorder during the turning over of authority. General Guillaume, candidate for the Presidency, is in command of the local forces.

The Foreign Consuls here have asked the American Consul to request the Washington Government to send a warship to protect the interests of foreigners at this port.

Schr. Dorothy Baird, Capt. Keeping, arrived at Macelo, Saturday, after a passage of 38 days.

GERMANS FORCED TO ECONOMISE

Were Too Prodigal With Shells at the Beginning of the War and Now Face a Shortage

ARTILLERY FIRE IS DIMINISHING

But the Allies Are Better Supplied Than Ever and Their Fire is Increasing in Intensity

North-Western France Jan. 13.—The weather is holding up operations with a clammy grip to the north of the battle line and yet there is one noteworthy feature which should be touched upon. It is the significant fact that whereas the German artillery fire has in the main diminished in violence, our fire has steadily increased in fierceness and effect.

This, I have excellent authority for stating, is the outcome of a state of affairs which will have an exceedingly important bearing on the future conduct of the campaign. At the beginning of the war the Germans, as every one knows, were extraordinarily prodigal with their ammunition. They used it apparently to break the nerve of their enemies as much as to smash up their positions. Of course they failed, but nevertheless they continued to hurl shells into our lines with a reckless profusion which at times was almost amusing. I have watched the fields being literally ploughed up with shells which did not do, and could not have done the slightest damage to our men or our positions.

And Now a Change. Now a change is taking place. The Germans on one occasion do not still bombard with the utmost violence, but they are now taking much more care of their ammunition. The prodigality of their first three months of the war is beginning to tell and the German authorities, one supposes, are realizing that if their supply of shot and shell for two battle lines, measuring together well over six hundred miles, is to last, there is certainly no room for wastefulness.

While the German ammunition factories can only cope with the demand by continuously straining every effort, the commission which organises the ammunition supply of the allies is steadily increasing its sources of output.

Confirmed from Warsaw. Warsaw, Jan. 13.—The Germans are beginning to economise in ammunition. Some of the shrapnel shells now being fired by the enemy contain broken glass.

MORE FRENCH VILLAGES FIRED BY THE GERMANS

Paris, Jan. 17.—Heavy cannonading was heard on the Swiss frontier near Basle, yesterday.

The red glare in the sky indicated that villages and farm houses were burning, says a despatch from Berne.

Cause of Britain Is Just, States Greek Minister

London, Jan. 16.—The Greek Minister M. J. Genadius addressing a meeting here last night said: "We are not only in sympathy with, but are also lately devoted to the cause of England in this great world crisis because we are convinced that her cause is just and good for the world."

Paris Will Take Measures Against Raids of Airships

Paris, Jan. 16.—The military Governor has submitted to the authorities a suggestion that there be a diminution in the number of lights in Paris and suburbs as a precautionary measure against aerial incursions by the Germans.

LIST OF VICTIMS IN ITALIAN QUAKE STILL MOUNTING.

London, Jan. 18.—Some detailed reports received regarding Italy's earthquake disaster increases rather than diminishes the list of dead and the enormous property loss.

GUN FIRE NO EFFECT ON WEATHER

Popular Superstition That Concussion of Artillery Causes Rain Disproved by Close Observation

RAINFALL AT FRONT BELOW THE AVERAGE

In Spite of Violent Artillery Exchanges—British Gun-testing Base Proves Driest Spot in England

London, Jan. 2. (Correspondence)—English scientists have again been compelled to assure the public that neither the smell of powder nor the concussion of gun fire has the slightest connection with rainfall.

From several sources it had been asserted that the heavy and persistent rains recently experienced in Southern England and Northern France were attributed to atmospheric disturbances produced by artillery fire at the seat of war.

"Like the supposed influence of the moon upon weather, the popular belief that powder brings rain is baseless," writes a scientist in The Times. "About four years ago the First Lord of the Admiralty was gravely asked in the House of Commons whether he would instruct the fleet to carry out its heavy gun practice at some other period of the year than in middle of harvest time, 'when the resultant heavy rains may cause serious loss to the farming community.' The idea is absolutely without foundation. Experiments made in America and on the Continent show that in dry weather no amount of concussion has the slightest effect in the production of rain."

At the present time there is one fact which should at once dispose of the cherished theory. There is no reason for thinking that gun-firing at the front is more violent than it was in the earlier stages of the war.

The rain should therefore, have commenced shortly after the outbreak of the war. As a matter of fact, nothing of the kind took place. In August and September the rain-fall was much below the average.

At Shoeburness, where big guns are being tested almost daily, year in and year out, the average annual rain fall is smaller than in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Lumberman Loses His Life Near Curling

Trees Falls on Edward Lilly, Who is Fatally Injured, Dying Shortly Afterward

A message was received from Curling, Saturday, that a man named Edward Lilly had met with an accident which ended his life.

He was in the lumber woods and while cutting a tall tree it fell across his back.

The man was picked up unconscious, and died shortly after.

British Cruisers Watch Cuban Coast

Havana, Jan. 17.—A British cruiser which had been lying off this port since Jan. 11th departed today, bound northward. She is relieved by another cruiser of the same type, which is off shore 8 miles, with a collier.

RUSSIANS IMPROVE STEADILY

Czar's Reserves Now Equal To the Best on the Field of Battle or in the Trenches

NO NECESSITY FOR IMPATIENCE

Russia's Great Forces Are Steadily Wearing Down the Finest Troops the Germans Can Send

London, Jan. 18.—Granville Fort esque telegraphs as follows from Warsaw to The Daily Telegraph: Fighting along Guecha-Belmeff line shows a definite character. The Germans seem determined to occupy certain sections of wooded country held by a Russian corps. Their attacks had been aimed at this point for three days and the opinion seemed certain by Russian General officers that should their assaults continue to fail and there be a return of severe weather the Germans must retire to the line they fortified in their rear.

Spies report a line elaborately prepared for defence on the Grodeisk-kek ierniewice route of the Russian advance.

The Russian army is improving steadily. The soldiers are equal to anything in England in physique and look able to stand the test of the trenches.

Do not be impatient about this forward movement on the part of the Czar's troops. Day and night Germany's good fighting men are being ground to death in the machine that feeds the merciless demands of the German Staff.

GERMAN PLANE FOUND BY DANES ON SMALL ISLAND

Copenhagen, via London, Jan. 17.—A German hydroplane, loaded with bombs, has been found on the coast of Maae, a small Danish Island in the North Sea.

It was in a badly damaged condition, and there were no signs of the crew, who are believed to have perished.

MEXICO LIFTS ITS EMBARGO ON OIL FUEL

Washington, Jan. 17.—Carranza has lifted the embargo on the exportation of oil from Tampico, which threatened the fuel supply of the British fleet.

RUSSO-JAP WAR VETERAN PASSES AWAY

London, Jan. 17.—The death of Lt. General Stoessel, the defender of Port Arthur, is announced.

FRENCH CARRY ENEMY POSITION

(British Official Report.) London, Jan. 16.—The French Government report the enemies' position carried near the road from Arras to Lille by a brilliant Zouave attack.

Saint Paul, north of Soissons was entered by the Germans, but then retaken.

The Russians are advancing in N. Poland. Successful operations continue in the Caucasus. —HARCOURT.

Steamer Reports 'Sighting' German Cruiser Karlsruhe

New York, Jan. 17.—A cruiser without a flag, said by a pilot from Curacao, to be probably the Karlsruhe, was sighted 35 miles off Curacao Harbor, at daybreak on Jan. 1st by an officer of the steamer Maracaibo.

CZAR'S FORCES "COVERED FLAGS" WITH GREAT GLORY.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.—The following report has been received from Tiflis: The army in the Caucasus has covered its flags with glory by a fresh heroic exploit, having completely annihilated the 11th Turkish Army Corps with the exception of several insignificant elements which are fleeing in disorder.

We have captured all the artillery of this corps.

Russians Exterminate A Turk Corps

Fifty-Second Turkish Regiment Annihilated in Bayonet Charge—Many Prizes Taken.

Petrograd, Jan. 18.—An official communication issued at 6 o'clock last evening says:

The 11th Turkish Army Corps has been exterminated near Kara Urgan. In the region of Kara Urgan, fighting is developing with the advantage resting with our troops. By a bayonet attack we annihilated the 52nd Turkish regiment. The survivors, which included the commander and several officers were made prisoners.

In one direction, where we were pursuing the defeated Turkish troops, we took more than 5,000 prisoners, 14 cannon and an enormous quantity of supplies, including nearly ten thousand head of cattle.

Italian Warships Damaged In Storm In the Adriatic

Rome, Jan. 17.—A report has been received here that the Italian torpedo gunboat Coatit, has been badly damaged, while cruising in the Adriatic.

No details are given regarding the accident.

The Coatit was built in 1901, carried 158 men; speed 21 knots; tonnage 1,292.

S.S. Tabasco left Liverpool at 9 a.m. Sunday for this port.

French Make Slight Gain On The Coast

Scores Some Excellent Results in the Soissons Section—German Attacks Fail.

(French Official Report.) Paris, Jan. 17.—A French official statement reports a gain of 200 yards by French troops in the region of Nieuport and Lombaertzyde. It says that the French artillery have forced the Germans to evacuate those trenches known as the great Dune.

The statement speaks of vigorous fighting at Blagny, where the French recaptured a foundry from the Germans, the demolition of the enemies' trenches near Laboiselle, and the repulse of German attacks at Troyon and Beaulme.

Wounded Men Without Comforts

No Medicines or Hospital Facilities Available in Servian Towns

Rome, Jan. 14.—Fifty thousand wounded Servian soldiers and wounded Austrian captives are dying in Servia for want of medicines and hospital equipment.

An envoy has arrived to ask help for the hospital branch of the military service, and also for food and clothing for the starving population. In Uskub and Valjevo, as well as in Nish, the accommodations are not adequate to care for the wounded, many of whom are lying in the streets in the rain and snow.

Operations are performed without ether and women's dresses are torn up for bandages, because there is no lint nor cotton wool in the devastated kingdom. France and Britain are being asked to send nurses.

S.S. Adventure is due at Naples today.

S.S. Stephano left New York, Saturday, for Halifax and St. John's.

NAVAL MEN MAKE REPLY TO CRITICS

Show That the Fleet Has Done a Splendid Work for the Empire Since the Declaration of War

MADE SEA SAFE FOR THE BRITISH

Playing the British Game, Not the Germans' and Watch and Wait For Enemy to Come Out

London, Jan. 9.—The query so often asked in the papers "What is the Navy doing?" is beginning to make the navy people angry. One officer has answered in the following manner:

"It is aggravating to hear the unthinking person imply that we are doing nothing. Herr Ballin, manager of the Hamburg-American line, says we are lurking in our harbors. Let me say that from August 1 to the middle of November my ship has sailed 17,000 miles, and we have never been very far from the grand fleet."

"We are playing our own game, not the Germans'. The unthinking ask why we do not go in and attack Kiel, Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Helgoland? No much. We have our own plans, and the Germans are certainly not going to lure our splendid fleet into their mine-infested areas and under their fortresses, with the added danger of submarines."

"We are not out to fight fortresses. We are after their ships. Guns are put into ships so that they can be moved about, and the Germans are not increasing their efficiency by remaining under the protection of their forts. We are adding to our efficiency every day, taking every opportunity for the practice of gunnery, the use of torpedoes, and also battle tactics, practising under every condition of weather."

"As things stand, the seas are clear for British trade. Let those who say we are doing nothing imagine what would happen if we were really doing nothing. What would become of our islands in that event?"

"Our time will come to get into the limelight. Meanwhile, we are content to watch and wait."

Russian Fleet Sent to the Bottom 8 Turk Transports

London, Jan. 16.—A Petrograd despatch states it is reported from Sebastopol that the Russian fleet during recent days sank eight sailing vessels transporting reinforcements to the Turkish Army in Atelia, Asia Minor.

Relief Ship Camino Signals For Assistance

Broke Her Rudder on Way Across Atlantic U.S. and Canadian Ships Go to Rescue.

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 18.—The Agent of the Marine and Fisheries Department here received a wireless message on Saturday night from Cape Sable station that the Belgian Relief steamer Camino, from San Francisco for Rotterdam via London, had broken her rudder and lost an anchor 350 miles from Halifax and 100 miles South of Cape Sable Island on Saturday.

This morning a second message was received by the Department here asking that a steamer be sent to tow the disabled ship to Halifax. The D. G. S. Lady Laurier was immediately despatched to the scene and will be followed by U. S. R. C. Androsoggin which is now coaling here. These ships will tow the Camino to this port.

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