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FORTRESS OF PRZEMYSL SURRENDERS TO RUSSIANS

Regarded as Big Victory --- Moral Effect Will Be Great---50,000 Men and 300 Officers Surrender

Petrograd, March 22.—It was officially announced this morning that the Galician fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to the Russians to-day.

The feat of the Turks in Alaschard Valley and the capture of two important posts by the Russians were also officially announced to-day.

Przemysl, a town of Austrian Galicia, on an affluent of the Vistula, 61 miles West of Lemberg by rail. It manufactures machinery, spirits, woollen wares, etc. Since 1874 it has been strongly fortified. Population 46,300, about one-third Jews.

Petrograd, March 22.—As soon as the news of the fall of Przemyśl reached the headquarters of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, a Te Deum thanksgiving was celebrated in the presence of Emperor Nicholas, and Grand Duke Nicholas, and all their staffs. The announcement of the fall caused great rejoicing at Petrograd, where the Russian victory is regarded as of utmost importance, opening the way for a determined advance against Cracow and thence into Silesia, the gateway to Berlin.

Petrograd, March 22.—Przemysl garrison which capitulated to the Russian army to-day surrendered without a fight. Hoisting the white flag over this fortress which was said to be on the point of surrender on a number of occasions caused little surprise as it was generally known that it was in a generally weakened condition, with out food or ammunition and its

endurance was only a question of days.

The War Office advices report that Austrian Generals were taken and more than 300 officers and 50,000 men. The moral effect of this victory to Russia, it is expected, will be very great awakening of hopes that this will be the turning point in the Galician campaign.

Petrograd, March 22.—The following official statement from General Headquarters issued to-night: From Memel (East Prussia) to the Vistula, and on the left bank of the Vistula there has been no change. Russian troops which advanced from Tauroggen occupied Lausgargen after an engagement, capturing prisoners and stores.

In the Carpathians stubborn fighting is taking place along the roads towards Bartfeld, and in the Valley of the Odawa and Laboreza Rivers, near Lupkow Pass, and on the left bank of the Upper Sen. Russians made successful advances. During last 24 hours we have captured 2500 men fifty officers and twenty machine guns. In the direction of Nunkaez the Germans in dense formation attacked the Russian positions at Kossokhazc, Cravchik and Kosiuwkawa, but were everywhere repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

In consequence of the joyful event, the surrender of the fortress of Przemyśl, Grand Duke Nicholas has been awarded the St. George's Cross, second degree, and commander of the army before Przemyśl. General Selivanoff, the St. George's Cross of the third degree.

Germans Preparing Antwerp To Be Big German Port

Already Building Big Dry Dock—Order Firmly Established in the City—Say the British Made a Blunder When They Sank the Gneisenau

Copenhagen, March 21.—The German naval commander of Antwerp, Rear Admiral Laura, in an interview, has spoken with perfect confidence of the future of Antwerp as a German port. He calculated that the Belgians had exaggerated the reports of Antwerp's trade by thirteen per cent.

Hamburg, of course, was a much larger and finer port, he said, but no one could estimate the rapid development of Antwerp after the war when it had passed finally into the hands of German shippers and engineers. This development, according to the admiral, already has begun here—a German firm having practically completed a new drydock seven hundred feet long, ninety feet wide, and twenty feet deep.

Admiral Laura believed admit that they have no raising gear, that Hamburg always would be the German marines have made repeated queues of North Sea ports, but German attempts to repair the machinery of many recognizes that Antwerp has a the steamers put out of action by the shorter North Sea route to New Allies before the city fell. There are agents north of Hamburg, and with improved more than thirty steamers in the harbor railway service to inland German

boats. This is an advantage that will guarantee to Antwerp second place among the North Sea harbors.

"German order and thoroughness," said the admiral, "have been firmly established, and the people are establishing their work and there is no more stealing. We control the harbor with a very widely extended passport system. Since October, when we marched into Antwerp, we gradually have developed trade, the total tonnage leaving the city between Oct. 20 and Feb. 5, being 372,000, and the ships arriving representing 322,000 tons. We have tried to help everybody, and in shipping circles I hear no complaint of German administration."

The Germans say the British made a blunder when they sank the Gneisenau, the big German merchantman in the Scheldt. The strong current, they say, has turned the vessel around so that it lies parallel with the banks and ships of 13,000 tons can easily pass it on either side. The Germans are anxious to raise the ship, but feet deep.

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American Officials And the Odenwald

Captain May be Prosecuted For Attempt to Leave San Juan Without Clearance

Washington, March 23.—While guns of Monro Castle hold the Hamburg American liner Odenwald a prisoner in the harbor of San Juan, officials of the United States Government are considering the question whether the steamer's captain shall be prosecuted for the attempt to leave San Juan on Sunday without clearance papers. Probably no decision will be reached until more complete reports are received from the authorities at San Juan.

Prize Court Pays For Cargoes

London, March 23.—The Prize Court has ordered to be paid \$600,000 on American shipments of flour and wheat detained on board Norwegian steamers Kim and Bjornstjerne, Bjornson and the Swedish steamer Fred Nobel at Friedland.

So far as is known this is the first money to be paid out by the Prize Court on American foodstuffs seized.

Karl Liebknecht German Socialist Must Keep Quiet

London, March 22.—The Exchange Telegraph Company have received a despatch from Copenhagen, saying that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, socialist deputy, has been ordered to place himself at the disposal of the German military authorities, according to a politician of that city. Henceforth he must consider himself under military law. He is not to write articles, nor will he be permitted to attend public political meetings, excepting in the Reichstag and Landtag.

Mining Disaster At Howe Sound, B.C.

Snow-slide Swept Away the Bank Houses and Aerial Tramway

Vancouver, March 22.—Fifty miners were killed, and as many more injured, early to-day by a snow-slide, which swept away several bank houses at the Britannia mine at Howe Sound, B.C., according to despatches received here. Besides the bank houses, part of the aerial tramway of the mine was carried away.

Capture of Neuve Chapelle

Eye-Witness Describes the Scene—The Striking and Bursting of Shells and the Thunder of Batteries made One Continuous Roar—Stubborn Resistance by the Germans

London, Mar. 20.—The British offensive, which resulted in the capture of Neuve Chapelle and the country beyond it, began early in the morning of March 10, with a bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers, according to an "eye witness" with the British expeditionary force in France.

"Our men in the trenches," he said, "describe the fire as being the most tremendous both in point of noise and in actual effect, they have seen or heard. The shrieking of shells in the air, their explosion, and continuous thunder of batteries, were all merged in one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun."

"During the thirty-five minutes it continued our men could show themselves freely and even walk about in perfect safety. Then the signal for the attack was given and in less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and Neuve Chapelle was in our hands."

"Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, partially buried in the earth and debris and the majority of the survivors were in no mood for further fighting."

"To the northeast of the village, however, a body of Germans encircled in some inclosures still continued to hold out for a few hours. Three attacks in spite of extreme gallantry, failed to dislodge them, but by about noon the arrival of reinforcements drove the Germans from their last stronghold to the village."

"This part of the fighting was remarkable for the manner in which every part of the attacking line afforded one another mutual support."

"Meanwhile, on the right, from the direction of Richebour, a similar advance had been made towards Bois Du Biez, a small wood lying about 1,000 yards to the south-east of Neuve Chapelle. Here also little resistance was met with, and our line reached a point about 400 yards from the wood."

"In the afternoon the troops who had seized Neuve Chapelle, advanced still further to the east, gaining nearly 400 yards, while on their left again north of the village, our forward movement progressed for a

considerable distance, and the fighting continued long after darkness had set in.

"The enemy were by this time thoroughly shaken and in some parts of the field were surrendering in haste. Throughout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at the angle of the cross roads south of the village where they were established in a perfect network of trenches and barbed-wire. This position had been known as Port Arthur and a hard struggle raged for some hours around it, until 6.30 in the evening, when it was stormed at the point of the bayonet."

"By nightfall we were in possession of all the enemy's trenches on a front of 4,000 yards, representing an advance of more than 1,200 yards from our original trenches. The number of prisoners captured is officially reported to be 750, but there is reason to believe that others were taken who have not yet been sent in."

"During the day two remarkable feats were performed by our airmen. One, flying at a height of only 150 feet in order to make sure of his mark, dropped a bomb on the important railway bridge at Menin destroying one of the piers. Another flying over the Courtrai Railway Junction, dropped a bomb on the station and completely wrecked it. These two points are of vital importance to the German communications."

"The German batteries on this day made no effective reply to our artillery fire."

"On Thursday, March 11, the fighting continued almost as fiercely as on the previous day. The enemy attempted counter attacks at various points, and especially from Bois Du Biez, but our guns opened on the wood with so much effect that the Germans did not emerge from their shelter. A little ground was gained at various points, but, on the whole, the situation remained very much as it was on the previous day."

"The enemy's resistance had stiffened, but all his efforts to drive us from the positions we had gained were repulsed with loss. The German artillery had now become more active; Neuve Chapelle was heavily shelled, and the whole line was swept with shrapnel."

"It is difficult to give an idea of the result of this striking success upon our men. They have been paying off old scores; they have now inflicted on the enemy something of that ordeal which he inflicted upon us in the early stages of the war by dint of superior numbers and with the weight of artillery. The enemy, for the time being, was beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which lifted the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen there."

German Press Praises Defenders Of Przemyśl

Berlin, March 23.—The press of the German capital is united in paying a tribute to the defenders of Przemyśl, who it is declared, only hunger could subdue. At the same time there is no disposition to make light of the defeat.

Steamer Torpedoed In English Channel

Said to be Still Afloat—Crew Safe in Dover

London, March 22.—The British steamer Concord, 1825 tons, was torpedoed by a German submarine in the English Channel to-day. Crew of 26 men were rescued by a patrol boat and landed at Dover. The vessel is reported to be still afloat.

Senator Curry Secures Immense Contract For Shells

Every Factory in Canada to be Kept Busy Day and Night Turning Out Shells For Russian Guns

Ottawa, March 22.—Senator Curry who has spent six weeks in New York negotiating with agents of the Russian Government has succeeded in making contracts on behalf of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company to supply shells to an enormous amount. The first installment of his order aggregating 32 million dollars has been sublet. Every factory in Canada, that can manufacture shells will be gladly furnished with orders that will keep them running night and day.

Italy Cuts Off Railway Communication With Germany

London, March 22.—The Central News states that the Italian Government to-day stopped all railway traffic with Germany by way of Switzerland.

French Airmen Return Compliment

German Raid on Paris Starts Retaliatory Attack on German Towns—Two Aeroplanes Destroyed and four Hangars Demolished

Paris, March 22.—Six hours after the two German Zeppelins bombarded Paris from the skies, the French had launched a successful retaliatory attack. Three French airmen, setting out from the aviation station at Belfort flew over Habsheim, in Alsace and dropped a number of bombs. It is reported from Belfort that two German aeroplanes were destroyed and four hangars demolished.

England Improves German Zeppelins

Has Twelve Dirigible Airships to Attack German Fortresses and Naval Bases

London, March 22.—Twelve powerful dirigible airships, claimed to be improvements over anything of air fighting type ever floated, have been completed in England. These machines are to attack German fortresses and naval bases. According to English claims these new type dirigibles have remedied the defects of Zeppelins, and have vastly improved on offensive possibilities of German craft.

DARDANELLES FORTS NOT YET SILENCED

Three of Them, Reported As Destroyed, Still Offering Stubborn Resistance

Paris, March 23.—A gale blew through Dardanelles Straits yesterday and the allied warships did not leave their anchorage, says a Havas despatch, from Athens. Morale of the crews of the vessels of French and British fleet is said to be excellent. Notwithstanding their losses they are eager to get to action. It seems certain that the forts Chanak Kelessi, Hamidieth and Kilit Bahr still are capable of offering stubborn resistance. A number of Turkish field batteries have been posted along the Straits, and German howitzers have been mounted on rails, so they can be moved quickly to threatened points. This is supposed to have been destroyed.

Ammunition! Ammunition! Ammunition!

This is the Great and Pressing Need Says Field Marshal French—Sir John Thinks War Won't be Long

Paris, March 23.—Ammunition, ammunition, nothing but ammunition, that is the essential problem which the war presents in the opinion of Field Marshal French, according to a Havas Agency correspondent at British headquarters.

Ammunition is the prerequisite of all progress and of all pushing ahead Sir John is quoted as saying in an interview with the correspondent. Everyone needs ammunition but the Germans need it more than we do. I have had the feeling for some time past that they were being sparing of their shells, they do not squander them as at the beginning. They are recognizing because they lack the nitrates necessary for manufacturing of explosive is making itself felt in Germany. Neither is the morale of their troops the same, as one gets from them an impression of fatigue and lassitude.

They had based all their calculations on a sudden smashing victory. That plan failed and the state of mind of their troops has suffered as a consequence. Economic difficulties in the interior of the German empire are daily becoming more serious. No doubt the Germans are still far from famine, but they are manifestly hampered in obtaining a food supply, and that is a great deal.

I do not believe it will be a long war. Spring promises well for the

The Damage To Dardanelles Forts Not Ascertained

French Government Reports Progress—Russians Occupy Memel in the Baltic—Przemysl Has Fallen After a Long Siege

London, March 22 (Official).—The Admiralty announces that damage to the Dardanelles forts is not yet ascertained, owing to unfavorable weather. No great expectations should be based on this, as the attack was not pressed to its conclusion, but the power of the fleet to dominate the fortresses by superior fire seems established.

The French Government reports progress at Eparges in the Argonne. A German counter-attack was repulsed with heavy loss. Soissons Cathedral has been bombarded and seriously damaged. In the Vosges, Great and Little Reichackerkops were captured by the enemy. Little Reichackerkops has since been recaptured, and the battle continues.

The Russian Government reports the occupation of Memel, in East Prussia, after a short bombardment. The Germans were defeated near Myszyente in North Poland.

The Austrians were defeated in the Carpathians. The garrison of Przemyśl attempted an unsuccessful sortie, 3,000 were taken prisoner, also 76 officers and machine guns.

Przemysl has fallen. The news just received.—HARCOURT.

Famous Novelist Dead

London, March 23.—George H. Jessop, novelist, dead.

Allies. We are convinced and all those here that a decisive and definite victory awaits us at the end of all these hard months of war.

RUSSIANS TAKE COMPLETE REVENGE

London, March 20.—A battle of vast dimensions is now going on between Horzhele and Przasnysz and along the valley of the Crzsliza, which joins the Narew east of Bultusk, the Germans are advancing.

It is not without significance that height 1003, orth of Grodno, which was taken by the Germans with a sudden rush was recaptured by a regiment belonging to one corps wiped out at the battle of Tannenberg and since reconstructed.

The recapture is thus described by the Warsaw correspondent of the Bourse Gazette.

"The hillock forms a tactical key to the whole district and therefore it was highly desirable that we should recover it. At daybreak our artillery opened fire on the height which was beamed with German trenches the German guns replied with no less energy and the furious bombardment caused a thick fog over the valley of the Niemen."

"Under its cover infantry approached the height. Before the attack the commander of the regiment said "Remember children we have to avenge ourselves on the Germans for our brothers who perished at Soldau."

RUSSIA PLACES LARGE ORDERS

Pittsburg, March 20.—The Russian Government has ordered 40,000 tons of steel rails of light weight from American rail mills, a portion of which has been placed with the Carnegie Steel Company and the Cambria Steel Company. The order is one of the largest "light" rail orders placed in several years.

The Russian and French Governments have also placed additional orders for barbed wire with companies in the Pittsburg district. The last order calls for approximately 15,000 tons, and is valued at more than \$500,000.

"The Germans met them with artillery, rifle and finally machine gun fire. The long narrow hill was covered from top to bottom with ribbon of flames; clouds of shells and other projectiles flew through the air but our infantry tramped steadily on. Those who fell" were replaced by others.

"Finally along the whole line of attack a mighty hurra! thundered. The Germans unable to stand the shock retreated and the height was taken."

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)
Fresh North to North West winds, fair to-day and on Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Roper's (noon)
Bar. 29.95; ther. 40.

PRIESTS TO AID

Rome, March 15.—It is announced from the Vatican that the Pope has directed that all parish priests in Italy be instructed to aid and co-operate with the military and civil authorities in case of the mobilization of the Italian army.

London, March 12.—The Bank of England to-day bought £27,000 bar gold and earmarked £160,000 for Argentine account.

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