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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. II. No. 11.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

BIG GUNS DO MOST OF WORK

Allied Artillery Effectively Shells German Positions in West—Some Advances Recorded

Paris, Jan. 13.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out an announcement as follows:

Unfavorable weather conditions, which have persisted almost along the entire front, have hindered operations. In Belgium there has been a sand storm on the Dunes along the coast. In the region of Neuport and Ypres the French artillery directed an effective fire on the earthworks of the enemy.

Severe Fighting

On the Aisne to the north-east of Soissons, fighting around Spur 132 continued with great severity during all day Jan. 12.

The Germans brought up very considerable forces into this engagement. We maintained our position on the crest of the hills of Spur 132, but to the east our troops were obliged to give up some ground, but fighting here continues.

Between Soissons and Berry au Bac shells from our artillery caused explosions at several different points in the midst of the batteries of the enemy.

Violent Artillery Duels

In Champagne, from Rheims to Argonne, there were yesterday exceedingly violent artillery exchanges.

In the region of Souain the advance position covering the Block house, located to the north of the Beausjour farm, is still in our possession, and we here have set up a trench distant only sixty meters from the German trenches.

In the Argonne there has been no infantry attacks recorded. From the Argonne to the Moselle there has been intermittent artillery exchanges.

In the Vosges there have been fogs and a heavy fall of snow.

Pres. Poincare Presents Flag To Fusiliers

In Recognition of Their Wonderful Gallantry at Both Dixmude and Neuport

(Official French Bulletin)

Paris, Jan. 13.—Yesterday, north of Soissons, the enemy fiercely bombarded our position on Perrieres Plateau and on Height 132, also making an important attempt to recapture the latter point, the result of which is not yet given.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

President of Republic accompanied by Minister of Marine went yesterday to Neuport to present regimental colours to the brigade of French Marines, known as "Fusiliers Marines" who fought so gallantly at Neuport and Dixmude. These colours were recently conferred on the sailors and bear the inscription "Regiment de Marines."

On his return from Neuport Mr. Poincare stopped at Lazebruck where he was received at the town hall by Abbe Lemire, Deputy, and the Mayor, with the officers of the British and French Armies, Municipal Council Officials and notables of the district.

An exhibition of trophies taken from the enemy—cannons, mortars, maxims—is to be open to the public from 1st February at the Army Museum, Invalides Hotel, Paris.

The Senate and Chambers meet today.

Mr. Fille, Deputy of Tarbes, is dead.

Haiti Once More Is In The Revolutions Of A Revolution

Washington, Jan. 13.—New revolutionary troubles in Haiti have assumed such proportions that the cruiser Washington, now in Hampton Roads, has been ordered to take on board one hundred marines, in addition to her present force of forty-six, and proceed at once to Guacanabo Bay, on the south coast of Cuba, within easy reach of Haiti.

15,000 People are Killed and 20,000 Injured In Tragic, General Earthquake Shock In Italy

U. S. Will Build Two Battleships And 6 Destroyers

Washington, Jan. 13.—A naval building programme of two battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers, and seven submarines was adopted and incorporated into the naval bill today by the House Committee. The Bill was at once reported to the House.

Patriotic Meetings Stir Up Recruiting

Scores of Men Offering in Meetings in Conception Bay and on the West Coast

The two deputations of the Patriotic Committee who are engaged in the work of recruiting are doing effective work. Yesterday Hon. W. C. Job had a telegram from Mr. T. A. MacNab, one of the deputation now in Conception Bay saying that a public meeting held at Carbonar had been a huge success. Over six hundred people were present. Revd. Holland was the chairman, and the speakers were Messrs. Burke, Hamblan and Cowan.

Ten men volunteered for the Naval Reserve and four for the Army. This morning a message arrived from Mr. McNab stating that a splendid meeting was held at Victoria last night when Mr. H. E. Cowan and Dr. Burke were the speakers. Nine recruits came forward making the total number of volunteers now twenty for the Navy and nine for the Army.

Seven men for the Naval Reserve have been sent forward by this morning's train.

All arrangements are being made for the Harbor Grace meeting.

Mr. A. W. Piccott, who is with the deputation on the West Coast, telegraphed this morning that an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Court House at St. George's yesterday afternoon and that the keenest interest prevailed. Magistrate MacDonald presiding and all the speakers were at their best and received prolonged applause.

His Lordship Bishop Power and other clergymen were present and the meeting was pronounced a success in every sense.

St. George's District has done well so far, fifty-five volunteers being now enlisted from this district.

200,000 Troops Sent By India To Help Britain

The Men Are Distributed in France, Egypt, East Africa and Along Persian Gulf

Delhi, Jan. 13.—The Vice-Regal Council opened today.

Baron Hardinge, the Viceroy, in his speech disclosed the number of troops which India has contributed to the war.

He said they amounted to 200,000 men. These soldiers were distributed in France, Egypt, East Africa, and along the Persian Gulf.

Austro-Germans To Try Another Campaign Plan

Von Hindenberg Sends a New Army Into Galicia To Succor the Austrians

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—While the Germans continue to engage the Russians on the left bank of the Vistula, it is reported that Field Marshal von Hindenberg is sending a German army to Galicia to help the Austrians in that quarter.

It is believed that the Austro-German forces will soon undertake a new campaign to drive the Russians out of Galicia.

Immense Property Damage Reported From Large Number Of Italian Cities

ROME, JANUARY 13.—THE TOWN OF AVIZZANO WAS DESTROYED BY EARTHQUAKE, THE DEAD BEING ESTIMATED AT 8,000. ONE THOUSAND PERSONS ESCAPED FROM THE RUINS, BUT MOST OF THEM WERE INJURED.

Rome, January 14.—Avizzano has ten thousand dead from the earthquake. A violent earthquake shock has occurred at Naples. It is reported that many houses fell at Erta northeast of Naples. All the glass in the Observatory at Mount Vesuvius was broken.

So violent was the shock in Rome, that the dome of the Church of St. Charles Catinari, cracked, and a large piece of the cornice of the Jesuit Church of St. Ignatius broke and fell with a crash, which added greatly to the fright of the people in the neighborhood. The ceilings of many houses fell, a number of persons being injured in this manner.

The Colonial Statue at the Basilica, Lateran, which occupied a position visible from many parts of Rome, fell and was shattered on the steps of the edifice. Several street car lines have suspended operations because of the damages caused by the earthquake.

As the day wore on details began to arrive at the capital, and it was apparent that the disturbances in the provinces of Rome and Abruzzi had been greater than at first believed, and that it also had been felt severely in the region around Naples.

SEVERELY FELT IN REGION AROUND NAPLES

At Monte Rotondo three persons were killed and two wounded. At Saragolo the dome of a church fell. At Faliano part of the Cathedral was wrecked. At Veroli two were killed and two injured. At Tioli one was killed. At Pereto five houses collapsed. At Poggio Nativo one was killed and several injured.

Thus far it has been impossible to communicate with the ancient fortified city of Aquila in Abruzzi, owing to the interruption of the telegraph service. It is reported, however, that several villages are destroyed in the vicinity.

At Tarre Cajetani, about 37 miles east of Rome, the entire village was almost destroyed, while at Arnara the municipal buildings collapsed.

From numerous places in the affected regions calls for doctors and medicine are reaching Rome.

Pope Benedict was reciting thanksgiving after the morning Mass when the shock occurred. The Pontiff retained his composure, and gave orders immediately that damage both inside and outside of the Vatican be ascertained, and requested a report whether assistance was required.

KING WILL VISIT THE AFFLICTED DISTRICTS

King Victor Emmanuel also ordered the Minister of the Interior to furnish him with all of the details of the earthquake. The King also expressed a desire to visit the damaged cities.

At the capital two magnificent candlesticks fell broken. At the Palazzo del Drago where Thomas Nelson Page the American Ambassador lives, several cracks in the building which already existed, opened wider and the plaster fell in several rooms. Glass was broken in the Embassy office.

In addition to the statue of St. Paul, the column Marcus Aurelius, and the facade of the Church of St. John Lateran was damaged, and the statue of our Saviour, which was fifty feet high was twisted out of plumb.

In the Lateran palace, especially the part occupied by the museum, the earthquake caused cracks of sufficient size to permit light from the outside to penetrate the building. The hall of the Chamber of Deputies, was likewise cracked.

Among other edifices damaged were the Church of St. Andria Fratte and Saint Agatha of the Goths, the latter being the oldest church of Teutonic origin in Rome.

KEPT POPULACE OUT OF COLLAPSING BUILDINGS

When the shock was felt it frightened the populace who rushed into the churches, but the police ordered them out of those, which were in danger of collapsing.

In all the churches in the city, after the shock subsided, special prayers were offered for deliverance from disaster.

It is officially announced that the centre of the earthquake was between Campobasso and Sarno, and that it was felt strongly in Perugia and slightly as far north as Ferraro.

The town of Pofi is reported to have been half destroyed. In Guiliano two were killed. At the meteorological institute it is said the buildings continued to rock or tremble for about thirty seconds after the shock ceased. The duration of the phenomenon was altogether about one minute.

It was stated it was not believed that the disturbance extended to Sicily. Latest reports place the killed at 12,000 and 20,000 wounded.

NUMBER OF VICTIMS SET AT 15,000

London, January 14.—The Express in an edition issued at seven o'clock to-day estimates the dead at Avizzano, Italy, as the result of the earthquake at fifteen thousand.

The correspondent of The Express in Rome, in his story of the earthquake, says that the shocks were felt with terrible results throughout the whole territory. He declares it is established that there was no loss of life although much ancient works were damaged.

"The serious loss of life occurred outside of Rome," the correspondent continues, "especially in the mountain towns on the road to Naples."

The towns entirely destroyed include Bussi, Scuriola, Capelle, Magliano and Capadocia. The shock was severe in Naples but the damage was slight.

New Russian Imperial Council Is Established

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—What amounts to an entirely new Council of Empire is being created today the last day of the Russian year, by the annual appointment of new members.

General interest in the selection is intensified by the expectation that many Russians with German names will no longer serve the Empire.

\$60,000,000 Spent In Canada On War Orders

And This New Business is Keeping Many Factories Running Night And Day

Ottawa, Jan. 10.—About sixty million dollars, roughly speaking, has been spent in Canada by the Canadian and Allied Governments since the war broke out. The cable estimating at fifty millions the total of orders by the Allies is somewhat exaggerated, but they are constantly being placed, and that figure will be reached before long at the present rate.

The Militia Department is pursuing the policy of ordering well in advance the clothing and equipment required for all the expeditionary forces, and about all the contracts required for a considerable time have now been placed throughout the country.

Woollen and textile mills, clothing, underwear and boot and shoe factories and saddlery factories are working day and night and furnishing a compensating stimulus to an industry which otherwise might be adversely affected by the war.

This, in addition to the assured demand and high prices for increased agricultural products, make the general outlook for Canada as bright as for any country in the world.

15,000 PEOPLE REPORTED KILLED

King Victor Emmanuel is leaving Rome at once for the afflicted district. A despatch from Rome to The Daily News gives the following official statement issued there regarding the earthquake: "The district of Sulmana was badly damaged and the victims numerous. Twenty persons were killed and many injured at Villalago.

Rescue work has started at Popoli and Pentina where many houses are damaged. The damage is extensive at Aquila and Isola Dell'eri and seven other small towns in the Province of Rome.

The village of Zero has been razed to the ground. At Sulmana the barracks of St. Dominique, where the church and many houses collapsed while others threatened to fall.

Great loss of life is feared in Chieti, Terrano and other towns in Abruzzi.

Railway Useless.

The railways in the stricken district are well nigh useless. The Daily Mail's correspondent says "As the bridges and tunnels were destroyed and the tracks broken and covered with debris, the highways are impassable owing to heavy snowfall and the officials in Rome can make no effort to estimate the extent of the damage." The correspondent says the loss of life in the Provinces, the correspondent says.

The loss of life in the vicinity of Rome, it is estimated by the Daily Mail's correspondent, was about one hundred.

The latest Rome despatch to the Times reports that thirty houses were destroyed in Rome. The despatch adds that telegrams received from the Province announce further damage and additions to the death roll especially at Tivoli where the populace is camping in the open in fear of further shocks.

It is feared that serious damage has been done in the Department of Abruzzi.

MOSLEMS EMULATE GERMANS

After Invading Persia They Devastate Whole Country Sides and Slaughter Many Christians

London, Jan. 13.—A despatch from Petrograd says, an advance detachment of the Turkish army has occupied the Persian city of Tabriz.

Tabriz is in North-Western Persia, and after Teheran, is the largest city in this country. It is 100 miles to the east of the Turkish frontier.

Devastate the Country
Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Jan. 13.—A Turkish army operating in Eastern Armenia, in North-Western Persia, is devastating the country and is leaving a desert in its wake.

Sixty thousand Persians are homeless and thousands are freezing to death in the mountain passes of Transcaucasia.

The Turks have begun to slaughter Christian refugees.

There is a report that terror reigns in the Azerbaijan province of Persia, that there is no food, and thousands are famine-stricken.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES REPORTED SUNK

Dover, Jan. 13.—Two German submarines were today fired on and sunk by the coast batteries of Dover, according to rumors current in the city.

Severe Fighting Both East and West

London, Jan. 13.—The French Government reports severe fighting at various points.

The Russian Government also reports fighting at various points. After a night attack on the village of Samice, the Germans left 500 dead.

Count Brechtold Europe's Firebrand Resigns Office

Man Who Precipitated the Present Conflict Forced to Retire to Private Life

Vienna, Jan. 14.—Count Leopold Von Brechtold, Austrian Foreign Minister has resigned and his resignation has been accepted.

Count Von Brechtold will be succeeded by Baron Stephen Von Bagez, Minister of the Royal Court, in the Hungarian Cabinet.

Count Brechtold was one of the main factors in the situation which led to the Austrian declaration of war on Serbia which, in turn, precipitated the European conflict.

Four German Ships All Prizes Of War Sold For \$600,000

Bidding at Price Court Auction Was Very Spirited—No Sales Made to Foreigners.

London, Jan. 12.—The sum of £130,735 was realized at the auction here of four German ships captured since the outbreak of war.

The first ship offered for sale, after the conditions, principally designed to prevent boats falling into the hands of foreigners, were read, was the "Ulla Boog." It was a single-deck steamer of a gross tonnage of 1,698, and immediately £13,000 was bid for it. This bid was rapidly jumped £500 to £13,000 at a time until £22,500 had been offered.

Then it was raised £250, to a bid of £23,150, at which price it was knocked down.

The bidding for the other ships followed more or less the course of the total sum realized by auction was £130,000. This sum will be divided by the Government among the whole navy. Before the outbreak of the war the prize money of this description was divided among the sailors making the capture.