

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Use of German Castle as Serb Headquarters Annoys the Kaiser

Report Says he has Sent a Personal Protest to Greek King—Many Rumors Afloat Regarding Kaiser's Illness—Much Significance is Attached to the Fact That he Failed to Attend the Opening of the Prussian Diet

LONDON, Jan. 14.—In the Eastern Mediterranean the news of the Allied occupation of Corfu is said to have caused the greatest indignation in Germany, where the fact that Achilleon Castle is to be used as the Serbian headquarters is regarded as a personal insult to the German protest. It is said the Emperor has sent a personal protest to the King of the Greeks holding Greece responsible for any damages to German property.

The official communication from Constantinople asserts, that, the Turks knew well in advance about the Anglo-French plans for the abandonment of the last Dardanelles positions and made preparations accordingly, but the fire from the French and British warships appears to have been successful in scencing the retiring troops from Turkish attempts to exact a heavy toll.

Rumours of the state of the German Emperor's health have again assumed an alarming state, but without authoritative backing.

A Rome despatch reports that the Crown Prince has been summoned to a council to discuss measures in case the Emperor's illness is prolonged.

An Amsterdam despatch attaches significance to the fact that the Emperor failed personally to read the speech from the throne at the opening of the Prussian Diet and says that the Emperor repeatedly promised to be present at this function.

An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says the Emperor is still in bed suffering from this throat trouble and that a fever now has set in. The correspondent fails to give the source of his information. The only news direct from Berlin, quotes the Tageblaet, as saying that the boll from which the Emperor is suffering doesn't prevent his walking out.

British Folk at Bagdad Carried Off By Turks

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The British colony in Bagdad consisting of two men, nine women and a number of children have been carried off by the Turks in the direction of Mosul, 300 miles distant. News of the deportation of the colony was transmitted to London through United States Ambassador Morgenthau, and the American Consul at Bagdad and those officials have been asked to obtain all available information.

The members of the colony were removed in the latter part of November when British troops were threatening the city.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—Following yesterday's proceeding, necessitated by the election of the Speaker, the House was opened in the afternoon by His Royal Highness the Governor-General. It was essentially a khaki opening, officers in uniform of service color especially predominating. Though the attendance was large and all customary pomp and ceremonial were followed, the opening lacked some of its former brilliancy.

The Speech from the Throne mainly dealt with the extension of the life of the present Parliamentary term, to the war and Canadian participation in it, the heroism of her forces and to the financial condition of the country and its splendid agricultural productions.

Huerta Dead

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 14.—Gen. Huerta, former director of Mexico, died here to-night.

Four Planes Fail Return to Base

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Four British aeroplanes which were sent out from the British positions on the Continent, Wednesday, have failed to return to their base, according to an official announcement given out to-night, which says the enemy exploded a mine near Givency, and, following the explosion up by a bombing attack which was driven back to-day. There has been some hostile shelling about Givency, but on the whole it was quieter than usual along the entire front. Four of our aeroplanes sent out yesterday have not returned.

HOLLAND STORM SWEEP

London, Jan. 14.—Heavy storms on the coast of Holland are seriously delaying telegraph communications, and the correspondent of the Reuter Telegraph Company at Maassluis states that the light buoy of the Waterweg has been extinguished and that ships are unable to enter because the tide has attained forty-two and one-half feet, the highest since 1889. Maassluis, Rotterdam, Dordrecht and other places along the coast have been partially inundated, the correspondent adds.

Dutch Steamer Strikes a Mine

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Dutch steamer Massahaven, bound for Rotterdam from Norfolk, has struck a mine, according to a wireless message picked up at Scheveningen and forwarded by Reuter's correspondent at the Hague.

Last Act In Bloody Drama

LONDON, Jan. 14.—It was learned here last night that Austria and Montenegro had come to an armistice this being construed as the last act of the little country after having its capital, Cetinje, dominated by the Austrians' capture of Mount Lovcen.

SITUATION IN SCUTARI DESPERATE

Food is Lacking and Hundreds are Dying in Streets of Cold and Hunger—Children Die For Lack of Nourishment

London, Jan. 14.—A Scutari telegraph to the Serbian Legation in Rome describes the situation in Scutari approaching desperation. Food is lacking to feed thousands of women and children and refugees from Serbia, the latter arriving in large numbers are swelling the refugee colony already established.

The new arrivals, adds the message, are obliged to sleep in the open air in the bitter cold. It declared that hundreds are dying daily in the streets of cold and hunger and that nearly all the very young children have died from lack of nourishment.

Big Espionage Plot Unearthed

London Censorship Claims to have Proof That Information is Being Sent by Spies to Germany by Way of America and Holland

London, Jan. 14.—The recent inauguration of a censorship upon both the outgoing and incoming American mails has already produced results, according to an official, in the form of the revelation of a wide spread espionage plot, which the officials declare has simply justified the organization of the large department by the opening of American mail.

It is said an organization of spies here has been sending information to an American branch which forwards it to Germany by various routes, chiefly by one through Holland.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

TO GOVERNOR, St. John's. General Headquarters, France, report raid by our troops on trenches east of Arrmenties. Twenty of enemy disposed of and machine gun emplacement blown up. French report enemy attempted gas attack between Argonne and Meuse in region of Forges. French curtain of fire prevented enemy from emerging from the trenches and wind blew gas back on German trenches.

Admiral Bacon reporting on British Naval activity on Belgian coast between August and November states damage inflicted known to include sinking one German torpedo boat, two submarines, one large dredger, total destruction of three military factories and damage to fourth. Extensive damage to Zebrugge locks and destruction of thirteen guns of considerable calibre, two ammunition depots and several military storehouses observation and signalling posts, wharves, moles and other secondary places. Our loss was only one armed yacht, one drifter, one mine sweeper.

The Germans admit destruction of large ammunition depot at Lille which is believed to be result of English air raid.

BONAR LAW.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, via London, Jan. 14. (official)—In the Black Sea our torpedo boats have destroyed an enemy submarine which had been damaged on the Anatolian coast, the torpedo boats also destroyed two sailing ships laden with coal.

BELGIAN.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The official statement of the Belgian War Office issued to-night says:

"Artillery activity is reported on all sides and particularly in the region to the north of Steenstraete."

Paris, Jan. 14.—The official Belgian War Office statement issued to-night says the artillery duel has lost its violence during the day of January 13th.

Was Torpedoed Without Warning

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The British steamer Glengyle, sunk in the Mediterranean on Jan. 2, was torpedoed without warning, according to a Havas despatch to-day from Marseilles. The same despatch reports that the steamer Tafna, which arrived at Marseilles from Philipperville, escaped for the second time from a submarine by speed and clever manoeuvring.

Capt. Chester, of the Glengyle and 20 men of the crew were picked up by the steamer Mossul, the despatch adds, while three Englishmen of the crew and seven Chinese were lost.

KAISER HONOURS SULTAN

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The German Emperor, according to a Constantinople despatch forwarded by Reuters Amsterdam correspondent, has sent a sword to the Sultan of Turkey together with a congratulatory message in recognition of the success of the Turkish campaign on the Gallipoli Peninsula. In his telegram Emperor William said he had heard with great satisfaction that the enemy's army had been forced to completely evacuate Gallipoli. He congratulated the Sultan upon the great victory which had brought to an end the severe attacks of impudent enemies.

German Socialists Denounce Liebknecht

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Socialist Party in the Reichstag at yesterday's meeting, adopted a resolution to turn Dr Karl Liebknecht out of the Party, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam to-day.

Herr Liebknecht, owing to continual offenses of the grossest sort against his duty as a member of the Party, has forfeited all rights resulting from his membership, the resolution declared, according to the despatch.

Left For Rome

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—Cardinal Meulemans, Primate of Belgium, departed on Tuesday evening for Rome.

Kitchener Tells How Submarines Were Trapped

ATHENS, Dec. 26 (by mail).—Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left to-day a vivid impression on the Athens population, and especially on Constantine the King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British War Minister's visit to the Greek monarch said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"Kitchener is a soldier, we speak the same language and we understand one another perfectly."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression on the public, on account of the incident being given out.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago in the north of Scotland, said Lord Kitchener, eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type, went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet, and playing havoc with the manoeuvres. One came to grief in the North Sea net, the others nosed through and approached the fleet, but there was another net set, heading them off. They tried to break through to get around to find an opening, but there was none. Two more were lost in the effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their base at Heligoland, but they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrender themselves. We took them intact, crew, submarines and all."

ADVERTISE IN

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Has Montenegro Now Passed Under Austrian Control?

It is Thought in London by Military Men That King Nicholas has Given up the Uneven Fight and That the Little Kingdom is Now Under Austrian Control—Diplomats Have Been Anxiously Waiting for Italy to Help Montenegro and at the Same Time Avert Austrian Extension on the Adriatic

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Another decisive stage in the Balkan situation has been reached with Montenegro now following Serbia in virtual absorption by the invader's forces. It was learned to-night that Austria and Montenegro had come to an armistice, this being construed as the last act of the little country after having its capital, Cetinje, dominated by the Austrians' capture of Mount Lovcen. Whether King Nicholas will continue the unequal struggle is considered doubtful here, but the accepted view among the best posted men in London is that Montenegro has practically passed under Austrian control. The chief significance of this does not lie in the small territorial acquisition, which is less than Serbia, but in Montenegro's Adriatic front lying alongside the Austrian main offensive naval at Cattaro, where, to-day despatches announce, the entire Austrian fleet, including three dreadnoughts, is assembled and from which the recent naval raid was made against the Italian transports going to the relief of Serbia.

This further extension of the Austrian Adriatic front, with the dominating naval centre at Cattaro, is viewed as a further tending toward the realization of Austria's object of making the Adriatic an Austrian sea and thus checking Italy's ambition to make it an Italian sea. Italy had so much at stake that officials and diplomats had been waiting anxiously for the steps Italy would take to relieve Montenegro and at the same time avert another Austrian extension on the Adriatic. They were aware that Italy had once before prevented Austria from gaining territorial concessions from Montenegro near Cattaro by objecting to the treaty made in 1912. As Italy was then a member of the Triple Alliance, Austria reluctantly agreed to the Italian objection. It was believed that dynastic reasons would play a part in Italy's assistance of Montenegro, as King Nicholas' daughter is the wife of the King of Italy, but help from that quarter did not arrive as the Italian expedition was landed further south in Albania, and has not been heard from since.

The London Times asserts that Italy's interests in Montenegro are as

Pope To Issue Another Important Allocation

Rome, Jan. 14.—There is a general belief in Vatican circles that the Pope will deliver another important allocation about the war in the consistory at the end of February. It is considered certain that the Pontiff will call the consistory either for the end of February or shortly afterwards to impose the red hats upon the newly created Cardinals.

ZURICH, via London, Jan. 14.—A large part of Austria-Hungary is suffering severely from shortage of coal. In Budapest, electric lighting of the streets has been suspended and private consumers have been notified that they may soon expect the shutting of the electric supply in Vienna. Cooking with gas has been forbidden.

OBJECTED TO BLOWING UP BRIDGE

Officer Commanding Greek Guard Ordered His Men to Resist the Allied Troops Who However Accomplished Their Task

ATHENS, via London, Jan. 14.—There was an incident between the Greek and Entente troops when the latter blew up the iron bridge over the Struma River at Demir Hissar. The officer commanding the Greek guard at bridge ordered his men to resist the accomplishment by the Allied troops of the purpose, and at the same time requested reinforcements. While awaiting the arrival of reinforcements the bridge was blown up, the Allies then withdrew, thus avoiding any further difficulties.

important as Great Britain's in the opening of the Dardanelles, and the prospective annihilation of Montenegro will have far-reaching maritime consequences in the Eastern Mediterranean.

A despatch to the Reuter's Telegraph Co. from Petrograd says that Russian torpedo boats on Monday destroyed a Turkish submarine which had grounded in December near the mouth of the Milen and two Turkish sailing ships, with coal, also were destroyed.

Public Notice. SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East of Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

M. J. KENNEDY  
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St. John's, January 11, 1916.

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