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Constantine Gives Greece's Position For Neutrals

Constantine Contends Allies Have Adopted Severe Measures to Force Greece into the War...

VENIZELOS HASN'T WILL OF GREEK POPULACE

Greece Shall Not be Forced Out of Her Neutrality—If Coercive Measures are Adopted by Allies...

ATHENS (Saturday via Malta by Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press) Dec. 7.—King Constantine...

"I am especially glad to talk for America," said the King, "will understand Greece's position. We are both neutral and are together determined...

The interview with the King took place at noon in the smaller palace which is the King's own personal residence...

"The fundamental cause of the entire threatening attitude of the Entente Powers towards Greece today and the painful situation of my country," said the King, "it is the Entente's own assumption, without the slightest reason therefore, that Greece is ready to betray the Entente to Germany at the first favourable opportunity..."

The Dardanelles operations were directed from Greek islands by the Allied troops. When Serbia was endangered by the combined Austro-German and Bulgarian attack, the Allies landed unopposed on Greek soil from which, with the second city of Greece as a base, they prosecuted not only unopposed, but aided in every way. Finally, I, myself, have given my personal word that Greek troops will never be used for an attack on the British forces in Macedonia, merely to allay unjustified suspicions.

Yet, despite all these evidences of good faith on the part of Greece, the Entente now demand, in the form which is virtually an ultimatum, that Greek troops be withdrawn from Salonika. Now that means leaving all our population in Macedonia unprotected against raids by the Bulgarians and all the horrors of war which lay Belgium waste, should the Allies be driven within our frontiers. Just suppose the Germans were in a position to demand that your country concede the use of Boston or Seattle as a base for an attack on Canada, what would you say? And if all your military experience and the advice of your General Staff told you that such a landing was doomed to failure, because made with an inadequate force, and you realized that British troops in Canada would pursue the retreating Germans across your frontier, destroying as they went, would you accept the prospect without a struggle? But had not Your Majesty German assurance that Greek territory will be respected? The King was asked, "Of course, and the Entente's assurance too, and similar assurance from Bulgaria, Germany," said the King, "has given assurance for herself and her Allies, but that does not prevent German and Bulgarian armies, as a measure of military necessity, from pursuing the retreating French and British forces into Greece and fighting in Greece and turning Greece into a second Poland. "I have assurance also that the Greek frontiers will be re-erected after the war, but that does not rebuild towns or compensate my people for months, perhaps years, spent living in misery, fugitives from their own land, when their country is not at war and has nothing to gain by risking devastation. Why do the Entente Powers treat me as if I were the king of a Central African tribe, to whom the sufferings of his people were a matter of indifference. Having been through three wars I know what war is. I do not want any more of it than can be honorably avoided. My people do not want any more and if they and I can help it, we shall not have any more."

Then your Majesty does not believe that the intervention policy of former Premier, M. Venizelos, really expressed the will of the Greek people? "I know it did not," replied the king forcefully. "When the people re-elected Venizelos they elected him, not his policy. The Greek people did not then and will not now understand anything about Venizelos' foreign policy. They liked him and they elected him; but it would be the maddest folly to assume that because they voted for a man personally, popular, they therefore voted to throw their country into the whirlpool of a European War. They did no such thing. War is the last thing they want. Ask them, and they will tell you so. It is said that I have exceeded the constitution. What I have done is to apply the constitution. The constitution gives me power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies to prevent just such disasters as those following Venizelos' policy would have proved at this juncture. My duty under the constitution was to exercise that power. I did exercise it so long as it is necessary to save my people from destruction. Another thing I want to make clear is it is said that M. Venizelos, with my assent, invited the Allied troops to come to Salonika. Nothing could be further from the truth. M. Venizelos may have expressed his personal opinion that if the Allied troops landed at Salonika, Greece would not resist. How could she resist? But that M. Venizelos, as responsible head of the Greek Government, ever formally invited foreign troops to enter Greek territory, is wholly untrue. Your Majesty then believes the Allied Balkan expedition is doomed to failure? Certainly it is doomed to failure if undertaken with no more men than are now there or on their way. Britain does not seem disposed to send an adequate force and France cannot do the job alone. The minimum army that can hope to accomplish anything in the Balkans is four hundred thousand men. As that number is not being sent, that is my proof that it is Greece that must suffer. It is Greece that must pay for the failure of the Allies' Balkan venture. If the Entente will assure me that when they are driven back into Greek territory, they will consider the Balkan game ended and re-embark and leave, I will guarantee with my whole army to protect their retreat against either Germans, Bulgarians, or anybody else. I would give them time to embark without being endangered, then I would be legitimately protecting my own frontiers. It would not involve Greece in further risks, but more I cannot do. The Entente (Continued on page 6)

Good Work of British Sub.

A Record to be proud of Will be the Lot of the Captain and Crew of This Submarine

LONDON, Dec. 6 (official)—A report has been received from a British submarine operating in the Sea of Marmora, describing her recent activities.

On December 2nd she fired into and damaged a train on the Ismid railway. On Dec. 3rd she torpedoed and sank the Turkish destroyer Yar Hisar, outside the Gulf of Ismid. She picked up two officers and forty men of the destroyer's crew and placed them on board a sailing vessel. On Dec. 4th she sank a supply steamer of 3,000 tons and over. At Panderna by gunfire she also destroyed four sailing vessels carrying supplies.

The Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hisar was built in 1907 at Oreusot. She was 184 ft long, 19.7 beam and 5.5 feet draft. Her armament consisted of one 6-pounder, six 3-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. Her speed was 28 knots.

MEETING OF WAR COUNCIL

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The first meeting of the General War Council was held today at Paris. The Council is designed to carry forward the work begun recently by Britain, France and Russia for the purpose of bringing about closer co-operation among the Entente Powers in military operations.

The Council meeting was attended by representatives of Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and Serbia.

The French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre presided.

ANOTHER PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—U. S. Ambassador Page at London to-day advised the State Department that he had filed a vigorous protest with the British Foreign Office against requisitioning vessels of the American Transatlantic without the formality of Prize Court procedure.

PEACE TALK WILL RECEIVE LITTLE SUPPORT FROM ALLIES

British Public More Interested Just Now in Joint War Council But Are Inclined to Believe Austria-Hungary Are Tired of War—Big Offensive Measures Foreshadowed in the Balkans

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The peace talk, which emanates from the Vatican, Switzerland, and Scandinavia, has been aroused by the proposed questions to be asked by Socialists in the Reichstag and the Pope's address to a secret Consistory, evokes no echo here. The British people are quite prepared to believe that Austria-Hungary is tired of war. The people of Germany, with the knowledge of the heavy losses suffered on the different fronts, may be anxious to see an end to it, but they do not expect the rulers of the Central Powers to make any suggestions that any British government would consent to. They, therefore, are more interested in news of a Joint War Council of the Allies which has been formed and which held its first meeting in Paris today under the presidency of the French Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre, and they hope that from this time forward, the war is to be prosecuted more energetically, and that efforts are to be made to clear up the diplomatic difficulties which face the Quadruple Entente in the Balkans. Where and when the Allies will attempt the stroke which they expect will start to turn the tide, only those in the Conference know, and they are not likely to take the public into their confidence. There is evidence, however, of some change in the Balkans where the British and French have been beating off Bulgarian attacks.

Despite rumours that the withdrawal from Salonika owing to the Greek attitude is contemplated more troops are being landed, and there are signs of the Greek situation righting itself. Despatches from Athens report that a modus vivendi has been arrived at with regard to the military

NOTHING TO INDICATE SOLUTION

Pour-parlers Continue Between Greek Premier and Allies Representatives—Expected Military Questions Will be Adjusted by Modus Vivendi

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Telegraphing from Athens the correspondent of the Haas News Agency says:—"Pour-parlers" continue between officials of the Greek government and representatives of the Entente allies, the view-point of each being maintained. There is nothing to indicate that a prompt solution of differences is about reached, but in official circles the hope is expressed that military questions will be adjusted by a modus vivendi.

The King on Sunday received Premier Skoulozidis and then summoned the French minister, both conferences lasting a long time.

A communication given out by the government to-night states that declarations contained in the press of Athens do not represent the views of the government.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec.—The British force has reached Kutal Amara, without further fighting.

In France there has been mining and artillery fighting.

Russia reports successes on the Styr and in Galicia.

Italy says that at Monte Nero an enemy attack in dense formation penetrated the Italian lines at a few points, but they were finally driven out, leaving 500 dead and 131 prisoners.

BONAR LAW.

TOUGH ON EXCHANGES

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Announcement was made at the War Office to-day that in future all pictorial post-cards, addressed to neutral countries, will be stopped by censors.

BUSY SESSION AHEAD FOR THE YANKEE LAW MAKERS

Over 2000 Bills Before House—Many Proposals For National Defense—"Champ" Back on his Job—President Address Joint Session To-morrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Congress assembled and organized today for the coming session which is expected to be the greatest within the memory of the present generation. Four hours' work at the House saw the speaker, Champ Clark, returned to the chair, and representative Mann returned as leadership of republican minority. The introduction of two thousand bills and resolutions, many of them proposing measures of national defence, many more in opposition to re appearance of constitutional amendments to enfranchise women and miniature rules, a fight that flickered out with the adoption of last year's rules with few changes.

In the Senate practically nothing was done except the election of Senator Clark, of Arkansas, as President pro tempore. Vice-President Marshall was absent because of the illness of his wife.

Both houses then after sending a joint committee, to the White House to give official notice of the opening of the Congress, adjourned until to-morrow when real business session begins with President Wilson's address to a joint session of the house at 12.30.

ADDITIONAL INDICTMENTS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Five additional indictments were returned today against Robert Fay, Walter Scholze, Max Breitling, Dr. Herbert Kinsale, Englebert Bronkhorst and Paul Daech, all charged with conspiracy, to murder and commit assault with deadly weapons, and to destroy ships.

Previous indictments against them merely charged them with destroying ships.

Serbs Look for Better Days

ARMY WHICH HAS BEEN RETIRING FOR TWO FULL MONTHS IS REFORMING—ALLIES WILL HAVE HELP OF 200,000 SERBIANS.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Better days for Serbia are coming soon says Doctor Vesutch, former Serbian Minister to Paris, recently appointed Serbian Minister of Finance, in an interview with the Temps to-day.

"Our army, which has been retiring for two full months without respite, is reforming. This retirement was not forced, because the Allies were not ready with sufficient troops in the Balkans. These troops are now landing. They will have the co-operation of a Serbian army of two hundred thousand. I do not exaggerate when I say two hundred thousand. We shall again and again have victories such as those of last December."

AUSTRIA BLOCKED

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Four Austrian monitors are prepared to leave Ruchuk in Bulgaria, on the Danube, to bombard Reni, the Danube port in Bessarabia, where the Russian army has assembled, says a Bucharest correspondent of the Temps. Information to this effect was received today. In consequence the Roumanian Government has decided to close all foreign navigation on that part of the Danube which flows through Roumanian territory.

OCTOBER GOOD MONTH FOR RUSSIANS

GENEVA, Dec. 7th.—The Russian Legation Berne to-day issued the following statement:—In the month of October official communications greatly exaggerated the number of Russians made prisoners. October, especially, was a successful month for the Russians who captured 674 German officers, 49,200 Austro-German soldiers, 21 large cannon, 1118 machine guns and three search lights.

RUSSIAN AGENT SUICIDES IN U.S.A.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 6.—Colonel B. Paramarevsky, representative of the Russian Government in this country, looking after the performance of contracts for munitions, committed suicide here to-day.

The cause of his act is not known. The following note, dated to-day, was found beside the dead man: "Do not accuse anybody of my death."

Wants to Know Why the United States Objected

German Government Will Expect the States to Secure Safe Conduct Home For Recalled Attaches But Will Not Request This Service—Nature of Correspondence Between Berlin and Washington Not Made Public

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7th.—Germany has notified the United States to-day that she desired to know upon what grounds the State Department has asked for the withdrawal of Capt. Boy-Ed, naval attache to Germany embassy here, and Capt. Von Papeu, military attache. Secretary of State Lansing received the request from two sources, one from Count Bernstorff ambassador and the other from Berlin Foreign Office through Ambassador Gerrard.

The States will reply promptly, but Lansing will not discuss the facts; nor will he give sources of information concerning activities of attaches in connection with the naval and military matters to which the State Department has objected. Without references to reasons which prompted the State Department to ask for the withdrawal of the attaches, it is stated the United States will stand upon an established understanding among nations that on intimation that a diplomatic officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal.

NO PEACE FOR FRANCE UNTIL PROVINCES RESTORED

PARIS, Dec. 6.—France will not make peace until Alsace and Lorraine are won, Belgium and Serbia restored, and German Imperialism and Prussian militarism is put beyond the possibility of resurrection, so said Albert Thomas, under secretary of war, yesterday.

This declaration of Thomas is attracting widespread attention, as it is one of the statements from the official republic cabinet, concerning the attitude of the government with regard to peace.

FORD AND WILLIAM JENNINGS UP AGAINST A STONEWALL

Members of Commons Seemed Worried Over Proposed Peace Mission—Crooks, Labour Member, "Would Certify Them to be Insane"—Party Not Wanted in England

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Request was made in the Commons this afternoon by Sir Edwin A. Cornwall, Liberal, that an intimation be sent to Henry Ford and William Jennings Bryan, that their proposed peace mission in this country would be irritating and unwelcome at the present time.

It drew a response from Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary member for Foreign Affairs, that as the passports of the members of the peace mission only had been issued for neutral countries, the contingency contemplated by Sir Edwin did not arise.

A rapid bombardment of questions came from different parts of the House, inviting the Under Secretary, seeing that these people left amid a storm of ridicule, that he convey to them, in whatever neutral country they found themselves, the intimation that they were not wanted here at any time.

Lord Robert Cecil parried the questions, saying: "Speaking for myself, I think it would be in the highest degree undignified for the Government of this country to send any intimation to men who, whatever their merits may be, are of no particular importance."

DIDN'T LAST LONG

MADRID, Dec. 7th.—The Cabinet of Eduardo Doto resigned to-day owing to leaders of the opposition serving notice of proposed motion to give economic questions in parliament priority over certain military measures which were declared to be unnecessary.

BRITISH PROCES REACH KUT-EL AMAR

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The British army in Mesopotamia, which has been withdrawing from before Baghdad, reached Kut-El Amar on the Tigris, 105 miles below Fagdad, without further fighting.

'TIS NEARER HOME

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The German Ambassador today made emphatic denial of reports that Germany or German official agents had been concerned in recent attempts to set up a counter revolution in Mexico.

Occasionally the cynic is supposed to laugh inwardly, but it is probable that the effort gives him pain. Discussion of the subject closed amid laughter, aroused by Will Crooks, Labor member for Woolwich, who asked: "If they have the right of asylum here, can we certify them to be insane?"

NEWFOUNDLAND SHELL COMPANY, LTD. CAPITAL \$60,000.00. CAPITAL SECURED TO SHAREHOLDERS BY GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE. Registered Office:—Horwood Lumber Co. Building, Water St. West. PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS: Hon. M. G. Winter, A. J. Harvey, Esq., F. W. Angel, B.A.Sc., Hon. R. K. Bishop, R. B. Job, Esq., S. O. Steele, Esq., R. F. Horwood, Esq. This Company is under contract with the Canadian Shell Committee to manufacture Shells for the Imperial Government under terms which assure very profitable returns. The Newfoundland Government has manifested interest in this project by assuming all risks, and giving a guarantee protecting Shareholders from loss, and also admitting all machinery duty free. Five Hundred Shares in the Stock of the Company (par value \$50.00 each) are now offered for Public Subscription. Applications for Shares will be received by the undersigned at the Company's office. nov25,121 R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.