

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Does Not Intend General Blockade of Greek Ports

Statement Issued by British Foreign Office Says That Many Special Privileges Enjoyed by Greece Since the Outbreak of War Will Now be Refused Her Unless She Agrees to Demands of the Allies for Safety of Their Troops

REPORTS FROM BALKANS STILL CONFUSING

Fighting on Other Fronts not Much Changed—Serbians Said to Have Recaptured Their Front Lines in Velez Prilop Line and to Have Defeated the Bulgarians

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Instead of declaring a general blockade of Greek ports, the Allies have, according to the statement issued by the British Foreign Office today, withdrawn, or threatened to withdraw, special privileges which Greek commerce has enjoyed since the outbreak of war. What these special privileges are is not specifically stated, but as an example, Greece has been allowed to draw her supplies of coal from the Welsh collieries. To do this Greek merchants required special permits, as the export of coal from the British Isles is allowed only under a special license. There are many other commodities of export which is permitted only to certain countries, invariably when orders have been issued against the export of such commodities. Greece has been among the countries excepted. Now, unless she concedes to the demands made by the Allies for her assurances for the safety of their troops in the Balkans, Greece will be struck off the list of countries which have enjoyed these privileges. While this less vigorous attitude on the part of the Allied Governments caused some dissatisfaction in quarters where strong measures are advocated, it has eased the situation and the belief is now prevalent that Greece, having been impressed by Lord Kitchener's visit and threats for her commerce, will concede to all demands.

Of the fighting in the Balkans, reports are now more confusing than ever. The German accounts still claim progress for the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops and recount the capture of thousands of prisoners and many guns from the Serbians, but from towns mentioned, their advance appears to be very slow. It may be, as reported from Italian sources, that the campaign is waiting on a change of disposition of the armies, so that the Germans may be the first to enter Monastir. This would avoid trouble likely to arise through Greek objection to Bulgarian occupation of the city, which is so near their border. Despatches from Athens, however, state that the delay is due to the fact that the Serbians defeated the Bulgarians, who were advancing on the town, and that they have re-occupied their front on the Velez-Prilop line. Perhaps the real reason for the slowness of the invaders' progress arises from the difficulties of transport. Nothing important has occurred on the other fronts. The Austro-Germans, according to Russian reports, have attempted an offensive in Galicia and actually moved some advance guards across the Stripa, but since then no news has been received, the Germans apparently not considering the operations worthy of mention in their official report. In the West, artillery is still active and the arrival of cold weather may make possible an offensive movement by either one side or the other. The Germans are reported to have brought up large reinforcements in Flanders, but whether for offensive or defensive purposes, time alone will tell.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR ALBANIA

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Italian troops have begun landing on Albanian territory, according to a despatch to the Journal Suisse, forwarded by the Central News, corresponded at Zurich.

5 Hun Airmen Out of Business

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The French war office this afternoon issued a report of the progress of hostilities as follows:

"There is nothing to add to our preceding communication. During Nov. 22, French aviators at various points on the front took part in flights which resulted in our advantage. In Belgium, two German aeroplanes were compelled by our aeroplanes to come to earth; in the region of Rheims two aviators pursued by us flew away.

"In the Champagne district and on the borders of the Argonne there have been five aerial engagements as a result of which three German aviators were compelled to come down suddenly within their own lines. A fourth was disabled and fell, and a fifth came down to the German lines in flames."

The Way of The Hun

BUSHIRE, Persia, Nov. 23.—W. T. O'Connor, British consul at Shiraz, in the interior of Persia, about 15 miles north-east of Bushire, and other members of the British colony there, were arrested recently at Shiraz and taken to Borasjan, about 25 miles inland from Bushire, where they were detained. The women of the party, who have been released, have arrived at Bushire.

They declared that gendarmes, alleged to be acting in collusion with Germans, deceive the Persian Government of the province, stating that war had been declared, and that they were acting under orders from Teheran.

GERMANY BEATEN, SAYS REDMOND; EVERY HOUR GETTING WEAKER.

Leader of Irish Nationalist Party Just Back From a Visit to the Trenches in France—Brings a Message to Ireland From the Irish Troops Now Doing Such Gallant Work in France

LONDON, Nov. 24.—So far as the Western front is concerned Germany is beaten, said John Redmond, Leader of the Irish Nationalist party, who has just returned from a visit to the army in France, addressing a recruiting meeting here to-day. Every day, every hour she is getting weaker, for every shell she throw at us we throw five. There are not pessimists among our men fighting there, from the commander in chief down through all the ranks of the army, there is a feeling of absolute confidence as to the result of the war.

Redmond also visited the Belgian lines and saw King Albert. I told him, said the Irish leader, that we were determined to gain the independence of Belgium at any cost, come, peace or war. Ireland would have no peace that doesn't bring about the rehabilitation of Belgium.

Redmond concluded with a message from the Irish troops at the front to their fellow countrymen. They ask me to say that they feel that every man of them in this war is fighting not merely for liberty and right but for the prosperity of their beloved Ireland as well. Ask Ireland to stand by them, tell the Irish people that they will be disgraced for ever in history if they fail to send out reserves to replenish the gap that may be made in the Irish ranks.

NO TRUTH IN GERMAN REPORT

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Recently published despatches to the effect that in the fighting in Mesopotamia a British monitor had been sunk in the Tigris river, were denied officially here to-day.

NO BLOCKADE OF GREEK PORTS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Foreign Office states no Greek ships are being seized or held up in ports of the United Kingdom and that no blockade of Greek ports has been instituted or is in force.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 23.—General French reports organized bombardment of hostile lines. A German aeroplane was captured, undamaged. No special news from Russia or Italy. Enemy advance in Serbia continues. BONAR LAW.

Attack on Staff Is Denounced

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Strong denunciation is following upon Lord St. David's bitter attack in the Lords upon the general staff.

Several letters have appeared in the Times from such men as Lord Ruthven, Professor Morgan, Col. Arthur Lee and Major Gen. Turner, repudiating with indignation the serious charges made. The Daily Telegraph calls upon Lord St. David to retract his criticism, failing which the country will write him down as a calumniator of a brave, hard-working body of officers.

MORE PEACE TALK

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Berné, says that there is declared to be undoubted foundation for the report that Emperor William will make an offer of peace through President Wilson, after the Emperor's state entry into Constantinople.

To Put Forces Under One Commander

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The advisability of placing the French and British forces on the Western front under one commander, will be raised in the Commons to-morrow by Sir George Scott Robertson.

Sir George has given notice that he will ask Asquith whether consideration has been given to the advantage which might be obtained by placing the land forces of the French and British under one supreme individual commander, as would be the case if the British and French Grand Fleets were operating together.

Will Greece Accept Terms?

LONDON, Nov. 23.—No amplification of the Foreign Office statement is obtainable in official quarters. The universal deduction is that the Greek Government has satisfied the British demands as submitted by Kitchener. It is assumed that Greece has furnished guarantees of the safety of the Anglo-French expeditionary forces. It is believed the announcements from Athens concerning the commercial blockade of Greece were premature in that they presented the provisional intention of the Entente Allies as accomplished facts.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.

To-night at St. Mary's Hall, South Side, an enjoyable concert and sale of comedies &c. will be held in aid of the Cot Fund. An interesting programme has been prepared, and Mr. Dan Delgar of the Crescent will be heard in some of his popular songs.

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FORD AGAIN TALKS PEACE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Henry Ford called on President Wilson today to support the movement for a neutral conference to attempt to end the European war and establish permanent peace. He told the President he considered Christmas the best time for such a movement, but declined to say how the President received his suggestions. I am willing to give all the money I have got, and to go anywhere if my doing so will aid this movement, said Ford as he came from the White House.

President Wilson has kept the States out of the war and I have learned his course has been approved of by the people generally throughout the country. Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of the British Parliament; and Mme. Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary, will see the President on Friday next to urge the same movement. Ford will be here with Mrs. Snowden and Mme. Schwimmer.

By March Next Britain Will Have 4 Million Men

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Earl Kitchener, British Secretary of War, in conversation with Greek officials during his recent visit to Athens, is reported here to have declared that Great Britain will have by next March four million soldiers under arms and will be in a position to arm and provision six million Russians, and that consequently it would show great stupidity to think the war could end otherwise than in complete failure for Germany.

This information was contained in an Athens despatch to the Havas Agency, which adds that Earl Kitchener admitted that the declaration of war found the Entente Powers insufficiently prepared for a long campaign, but he said the Allies have known how to utilize the time that has since elapsed to complete their military preparations.

Bulgars Meet Heavy Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A news agency despatch from London says that ten thousand Bulgarians were killed and wounded in the fighting for Monastir. Burgar forces attacked the town on Saturday.

Salonika advices say that it is learned here to-day for the first time, that the assault was repulsed. Repeated earlier reports were to the effect that the town had fallen.

Alfonso's Appeal Saves a Woman

PARIS, Nov. 24.—A despatch to the Havas News Agency from Madrid says at the request of King Alfonso, the sentence of death passed upon Anna Benazet, by a German court martial at Liege late in October, has been commuted to imprisonment, her conviction with others was caused by having collected information useful to the French Government for which it was intended.

Trouble Now In Persia

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, announced in the Commons this afternoon that the seizure of the British Consul and Manager of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Shiraz, has been officially confirmed. They were arrested, he said, without knowledge of the Persian Government by gendarmes who are now in revolt through the country.

NEXT!

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Herald despatch from Washington says: "In fear that bomb plotters may try to destroy railroad communication through Washington from the south to New York City, apparently to stop shipments of ammunition, a large force of guards are on duty in tunnels leading into Union Station and under the city."

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GREEK PREMIER MAY RESIGN.

Salonika, Nov. 23.—The resignation of Premier Skoulofidis of Greece, according to reports in circulation here, is expected momentarily on account of the difficulties between Greece and Great Britain.

OFFICIAL

CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 24, 1915

- 379—Private Roy Archibald Smith, 114 Pleasant Street. Seriously ill, enteric, Malta, Nov. 19.
578—Private John Collins, 128 George Street. Shrapnel wound on finger and dysentery, Cairo, Nov. 5.
989—Private Chesley J. Rowe, Heart's Content. Arrived in England, sick.
1038—Private Thomas Patrick Hafey, 50 Pleasant Street. Arrived in England, sick.
1342—Private Frederick Charles Somerton, Trinity. Wounded dangerously, Nov. 20.
886—Corporal Richard Fowling, Trinity East. Dangerously ill at Malta, Para-typhoid, Nov. 14.
J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

U.S. GOVERNMENT AFTER GERMAN AGENTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Government brought forward today more witnesses to prove that Karl Buecz, Managing Director of the Hamburg-American Line and three of his associates conspired to defraud the United States when they sent a fleet of steamships out of American ports to supply German warships operating in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans early in the war.

The prosecution expects that before the trial is over there will have been written into the records of the case a large part of the history of the raids of the German commerce destroyers in the early part of the war. The Government has fifty witnesses or more still to be heard.

BOY SCOUTS HOLD MEETING

The 3rd St. John's Troop Boy Scouts held a most interesting meeting in their room last night. Major Cave spoke to the large gathering in his usual pleasing and interesting manner.

The main object of the meeting was to reorganize the Troop to Life Saving Scouts, which are run on exactly the same principle as the B.P. Scouts only having their headquarters at Toronto, Canada. Many important questions were asked by the members about the movement, and all were soon convinced that the Life Saving & B.P. Scouts are run on the same basis.

A new branch was also established in connection with the troop under the name The Young Cubs, consisting of boys from eight to eleven. The new division will be commanded by E. Nicholle, and H. G. Hussey. This new branch promises to be a credit to the Troop and all are determined to win the favor of their supporters. The Troop was dismissed after singing the National Anthem.

Serbs Again Defeat Bulgars

PARIS, Nov. 23.—The defeat of the Bulgarians by the Serbians in a battle in Central Serbia, was announced in the official communication given out by the Serbian legation to-day. Five Bulgarian cannon were captured.

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Greece and Allies Seem to be Near Understanding

Serbs a Long Way From Annihilation

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald cables the following: "That the Serbians are still a long way from being annihilated is evident from the fighting which has taken place during the last few days to the northward of Uskub. While the main Serbian army remains in the trenches on Kossovo Plain, a detached body, whose presence has been concealed by the censor, succeeded in passing Uskub, and has held the territory along the Vardar River in the vicinity of Velez. It is this force of Serbians which has served as the objective of the Bulgarian troops operating from the northward and eastward from their original position at Velez where the Serbian were pushed back. It now develops towards Prilep.

Reports have credited the Bulgarians with the capture of Prilep and the further forcing of the Serbians back towards Monastir. The situation has now suddenly changed by the hasty retreat of the Bulgarians to the north of Prilep and the following up of this retrograde movement by the Serbians to the south of them. The immediate objective of the Serbian southern army is to reach the Babuna Pass. This Pass lies across a divide in the Babuna range, a few miles to the south-west of Velez.

Great Work British Navy

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted at the beginning of the war 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons by the other allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk; 397,000 tons are interned in ports of the British Empire, the remainder, except a few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in either German or neutral harbors.

Allied Ministers and Greek Gov't.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Minister of the Entente Allies, at Athens, called upon the Greek Government in a body Tuesday to discuss the question of what action Greece would take should the Allied troops, now in Macedonia, be compelled to retreat across the frontier, says a Havas despatch from the Greek Capital. The message asserts an official statement announcing the action of the diplomats described step as friendly. An official confirmation of the Athens report has not yet reached Paris.

Huns Worried Over Food Supplies

COLOGNE, Nov. 24.—The Volkes Zeitung in a sharp article urges the Reichstag, which will meet next week to call upon the Government to account for its failure to deal adequately with the problem of supplying food stuffs. To supply the German nation with provisions is at present the most important military question, and one which must be carried through before Winter arrives, says the Volkes Zeitung.

ICE-MAKING IN BAYS.

When the Fogota was leaving Dog and Gander Bays, the ice was forming there and the weather was very cold, though up-to-date there is no snow on the ground. The Olinda sails for Pernam, to-morrow taking 3986 drums codfish, shipped by the Munroe Export Co.

SAYS GREEKS WILL NOT FIGHT BULGARIANS

ATHENS, Nov. 24.—M. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister, in an interview today announced he had good reason to believe Greeks would under no circumstances allow their troops to march against either the Bulgarians or the forces of the central powers.

The Greek commanded at Salonika yesterday demanded the troops of Entente Powers to vacate camp. Lambete, the commander of troops, at first refused to comply with the demand, then offered to change the position of troops in Greek camp some distance away. Finally, however, he gave in and began building a barracks near Zeltlok.

Reports Say Constantine Assured Kitchener he Never Considered Disarming or Interning Troops of the Entente Allies Who Might be Forced to Seek Refuge on Greek Soil—Constantine Thinks the Misunderstanding Can be Easily Cleaned up

SERBIAN ARMY AT MONASTIR IS BEING REINFORCED

Greece Contends She Must Keep Her Army Ready in Case the Allies May Abandon the Balkan Campaign—She Must Then be Prepared to face the Bulgarians Who May Attempt the Capture of Greek Macedonia

SALONIKA, Nov. 24.—Owing to complications in the relations between Greece and the Entente Powers, Denys Cochlin, Minister without portfolio in the French Cabinet, abandoned his proposed trip to the front and left yesterday on board a Greek cruiser for Athens.

From a person who is in a position to be fully informed on the situation, the Associated Press learns that King Constantine assured Earl Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, that he never considered disarming or interned the Entente Allied troops who might take refuge on Greek soil, though a number of Austrians, including several officers, are now interned in Greece.

Respecting the friction which has arisen between Greece and Great Britain and the coercive measures on which the British insist, in no sense constitute a blockade. It was stated that the King regards this situation the result of a misunderstanding and easily remediable. Greece is ready to assure the Entente Allies that her only purpose in Macedonia is the legitimate necessity of self-preservation, especially in the event of the Allies deciding to abandon their Balkan campaign, leaving Greek Macedonia at the mercy of the victorious Bulgarians, with their army already in the field.

As to the statements of the French and British respecting a serious continuation of the Balkan campaign leave Greece in doubt on this point, it was said there is not present possibility either of the demobilization or withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika, but the moment the Allied forces operating in this field assume proportions sufficient to guarantee the serious prosecution of the Balkan campaign and render Greece's own demand in Macedonia superfluous, the King will not refuse to consider the demobilization, or at least the withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonika. Their presence there is regarded as embarrassing to the movements of the Allies. It is likely that a solution of the Anglo-Greek differences will be reached along these lines.

The Serbian army at Monastir is being reinforced by troops from Govdar, Rusevo, Dibra and Ochrida, according to a despatch from the Serbian front, dated Monday. Guns and munitions are being sent from Salonika. The Serbs occupy the positions south-west of Prilepat, Pribilcz, Krushevo and Brdo.

General Bokovich, Serbian Minister of War, is arranging for the shipment into Serbia, by way of Monastir, of quantities of provisions, which have accumulated at Salonika. The situation on the French front is described as being calm.

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