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THE EVENING ADVOCATE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1917.

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To-Day's Cables

**Britain Wants to See
Russia Compensated
Sir G. Buchanan, British Ambassador
to Russia says Britain will Help
Russia Realize Her Ambitions**

LONDON, Jan. 2.—Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia, presiding at the annual dinner of the English Club last night, said on part, according to a Reuter despatch from Petrograd:

"Between us and Germany a great gulf is fixed, red with the blood of peaceful non-combatants. We cannot grasp her hand again until the armies of Germany have been defeated and the spirit of militarism permeating the whole nation exercised. During the past two years Britain more than once has been accused of not only wishing to secure the lion's share of the spoils, but thwarting the realization of Russia's traditional ambitions. Premier Trepoff's recent statement in the Duma laid that body of rest; for ever. The British Government when first approached on the subject at

Constantinople and the Straits in the early spring of 1915 immediately expressed whole hearted assent. We want to see Russia largely compensated for all her services and sacrifices. We want to help her to obtain the prize she has so long dreamed of. We want to see her strong and prosperous. We want to consolidate for all time the alliance which this war has cemented, for upon its maintenance depends the future peace of the world. That is the corner stone of our policy." Sir George in the course of his speech said: Britain during this war has advanced more than 600,000,000 pounds sterling to her Allies for the purchase of war material, which otherwise they would have been unable to procure, besides the materials she has supplied

ROUMANIAN FRONT

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The only news available from Roumania is that furnished by the various communiques. Commentators here regard the offensive of the Central Powers in Moldavia as aimed at turning the flank of the Sereth line. Emphasis is laid on the severe losses the attackers are assumed to have suffered, but it is not that the movement is becoming serious for the defenders. It is assumed that the Braila Bridgehead, which the Germans claim to be attacking, is on the Curgueti-Crucia line about ten miles south of Braila. If this should prove true it is remarked that the invaders must have made rather rapid progress since Saturday.

**WILSON DISCUSSES
ENTENTE REPLY**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Wilson to-day spent some time discussing the country's foreign affairs with Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. Their talk is understood to have been devoted to the situation growing out of the unfavorable Entente reply to the peace proposals of the Central Powers. Aside from transmitting the Entente note to Germany and her Allies, the States will take no further formal action on the peace movement, at least not until the Entente Governments have replied to the communication what President Wilson addressed them.

**INVADERS HAVE
23 BATTALIONS
IN DOBRUDJA**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—In Roumania Teutonic Allies are keeping up their inroads to the kingdom. The Russians and Roumanians are being steadily driven back from the Transylvanian Alps and Lower Moldavian region. Their line in the latter district is now resting half way between Rimnik, Sarat and Fokoshany. Around Braila on both sides of the Danube the invaders have further driven into the defenders territory. Near Fokoshany and thence south-east to the Danube Petrograd reports the Russians and Roumanians have taken up new positions without pressure from the Teutonic allies.

In Dobrudja the invaders, 23 battalions strong, have forced the defenders to give ground. In the Verdun sector, east of Chambrilles Farm, the Germans attempted a strong surprise attack against the French positions, but were repulsed, according to Paris. In the region of Ypres and Loss considerable artillery activity prevailed. On the front in Russia comparative quiet prevails, while in the Austro-Italian theatre the usual bombardments are in progress. No reports received from the Macedonian theatre.

GOOD RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 31 (official).—A mine was successfully blown by us on Friday evening, northeast of Neuville St. Vaast. Artillery carried out effective bombardment during the night on enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Serre, shelling a number of places of military importance behind the enemy lines east of Arras. To-day enemy trenches south of Le Transloy were bombarded with good results. East of Tilloloy, north of Neuve Chapelle, a bridge across the river Laies was destroyed by our fire.

**FRENCH CRUISER
TORPEDOED**

PARIS, Jan. 1.—The French armoured cruiser Galeis was torpedoed in the Mediterranean Sea on December 27, and sank in half an hour, according to an official announcement. Owing to the coolness of the crew and the arrival of patrol boats there were only four victims, two of whom were killed by explosion. Naval registers list the Galeis as a battleship of 11,260 tons displacement; complement 831 men. She carried 42 guns. The Galeis served in the Dardanelles operations, but was sent back to Toulon in March, 1915, for repairs. It is possible she was re-classed as an armoured cruiser.

**THIRD NEW YEAR'S
EVE OF WAR DAY
OF INTERCESSION**

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The third New Year's Eve of war was extremely quiet in the British Capital. Dinner tables and restaurants were filled largely by soldiers but all establishments closed at eleven. Few persons lingered on the streets and elsewhere to watch the passing of 1916. There was traditional greeting outside St. Paul's Cathedral, but it was a smaller crowd that joined in the singing of Auld Lang Syne. For the first time since the war began the Cathedral clock bell, known as Great Paul, chimed the last hour of the year.

**CORONATION OF
KING CHARLES**

BUDAPEST, Dec. 31.—An assemblage of 1500 Hungarian nobles witnessed the coronation of King Charles and Queen Zita. It was the most brilliant in the history of the country. Not even the crowning of Franz Josef presented such a spectacle of the Kingdom's wealth. The coronation was entirely an Hungarian event, no foreign princes being present, except King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who attended in the capacity of a Magyar Magnate, which he is by birth.

**GERMAN
PRISONERS**

PARIS, Dec. 31.—In the course of the year 1916 French troops, while breaking the assault of the enemy against Verdun fortress and forcing the enemy to withdraw on both banks of the Somme, have taken 75,500 German prisoners.

SAPHSO SUNK

BREST, Jan. 2.—The Greek steamer Saphso, 2,087 tons, has been torpedoed. Nine of the crew were saved. The fate of the rest is unknown.

Last Night's Cables

**ALLIES' NEW
NOTE TO GREECE**

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A Havas despatch from Poreaus says, the Ministers of France, Britain, and Russia yesterday signed a note for presentation to the Greek Government, demanding the following guarantees:—(1) All Greek forces outside of Peloponessus to be reduced to a number strictly necessary for the preservation of order and police duty, and all corresponding arms and ammunition to be transported to Peloponessus, including all cannon and machine guns. This situation to last as long as the Allies judge necessary. (2) The prohibition of all meetings of reservists of Greece north of the Isthmus of Corinth. No civilian to carry arms. (3) The re-establishment of Allies' control, and reparations: (1st) All persons detained for high treason or for other political reasons to be released forthwith; (2nd) The dismissal of the Commandant of the First Army Corps, unless the Government shows this measure should be applied to some other General; (3rd) The Greek Government to make apologies to Allies' Ministers' flags in some public spot in Athens. The note concludes with the statement that the Allies reserve liberty of action in case the attitude of the Greek Government is unsatisfactory. The note undertakes on the part of the Allies not to permit the armed forces of the national Government to profit by the withdrawal of royal troops by passing the neutral zone established in agreement with the Greek Government, and states that the blockade of Greek coasts will be maintained until full satisfaction with regard to the above points has been accorded.

**SPAIN SAYS TIME
INOPPORTUNE**

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Spanish Government has sent a reply to President Wilson with reference to peace, as follows:—The Spanish Government received from the Ambassador of the United States the note sent by the President of the United States to belligerent nations, and another communication which said the moment was opportune for action by the Government of the United States. The initiative of the President of the United States and knowing the various impressions produced, believes the action in which Spain is invited to participate will be inefficacious, especially as the Central Empires' expressed intention is that peace conditions shall be accorded exclusively among belligerents. Nevertheless, the Spanish Government is disposed to associate itself with every negotiation which has for its object the facilitating of humane work and ending the present war. Spain, however, will suspend all action until such time when her efforts to work in favor of peace can be more useful and efficacious than at the present time. Until then the Spanish Government believes that it would be opportune to declare with regard to an Entente of neutral powers in defence of their interests that it is disposed now as it was at the beginning of the war to commence negotiations which might lead to a uniting of belligerents powers.

**NEW YEAR
HONOURS**

LONDON, Dec. 31.—A long list of naval and military honours, conferred on the occasion of the New Year, includes the promotion of General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France and Belgium, to Field Marshal; Major-General Sir Henry Seymour Rawling, to be General; and Major-General Jan Christian Smuts, commanding the forces in East Africa, to be Honorary Lieut-General.

**Big Recruiting Rally
in London New Year's**

**Thousands of Men of Military Age
Relieved of Other Duties by Women Donned the Khaki**

LONDON, Jan. 2.—New Year's Day was an eventful one in the lives of many Britishers. Thousands of men of military age who had been granted temporary or other arrangements for carrying on business were called to the colors, while others who had been doing work of national importance and whose places now have been taken by women or by men over military age donned the khaki for the first time. There was a rush at all recruiting offices all day long. Columns of men after having complied with the formalities were marched off to depots to commence training. New railway time tables and fares also came into effect. Numerous trains were cancelled, stations closed, travellers called upon to pay fifty per cent increase fares. Except in Scotland, where there is another three weeks supply of white flour, bakers today, under the new order of things, started to bake exclusively white wheat standard bread.

TERRIBLE FIRE

QUEBEC, Dec. 31.—Forty-five insane women, patients and inmates of the asylum of St. Ferdinand de Halifax and a Sister of the Community of the Sisters of Charity, Quebec branch, were burned to death when the asylum building was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

THE SPANISH NOTE

PARIS, Dec. 31.—A Havas Agency despatch from Madrid says, the Spanish note, coming so soon after the declaration by the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning the torpedoing by the German submarines of neutral vessels, caused a great impression in Germanophile circles in the Spanish capital.

OUR WOUNDED

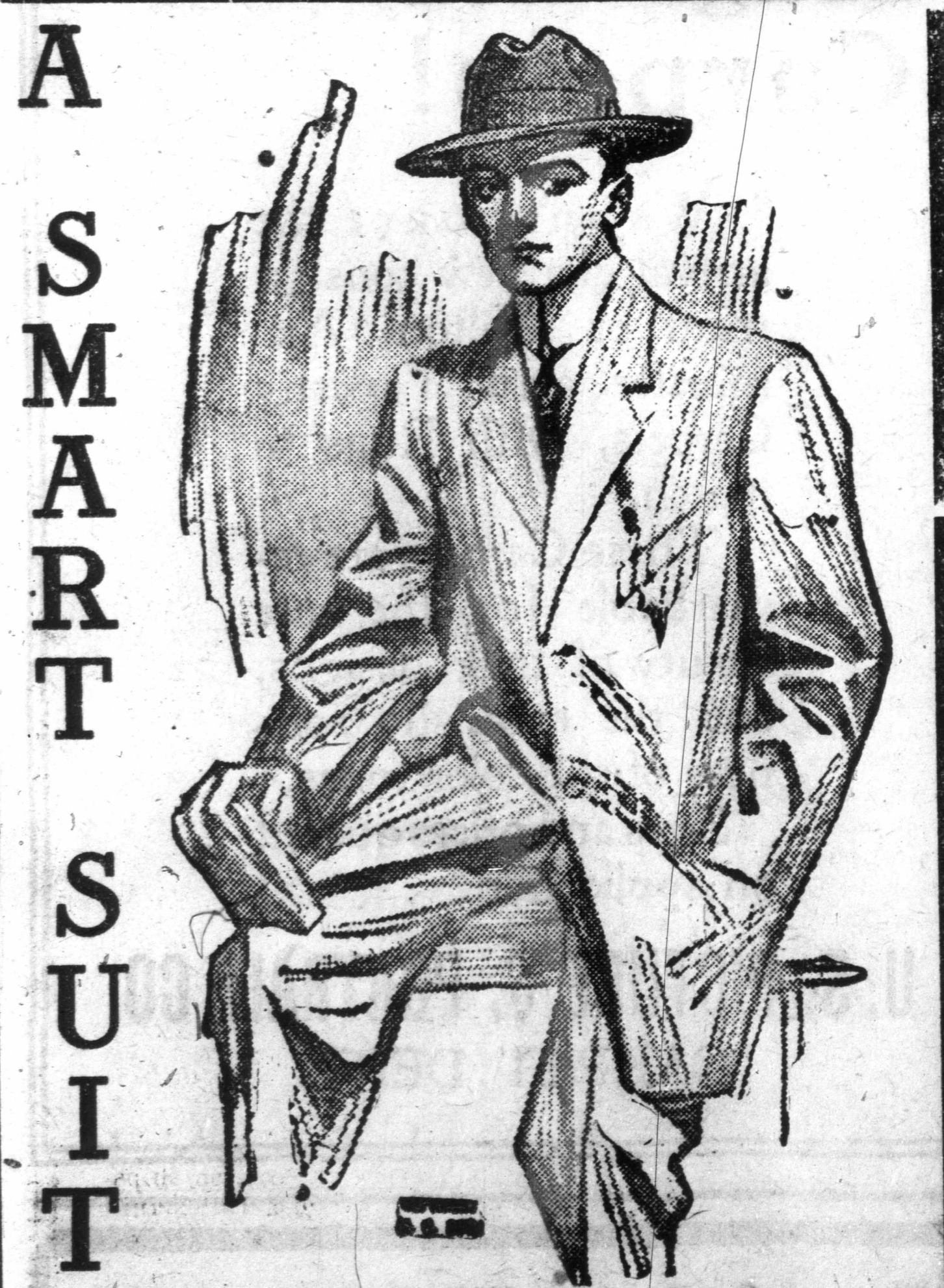
The Colonial Secretary, St. John's.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The Association Visiting Committee report the condition of the following men in hospital: Progressing favourably—1420 Shepherd, 1935 LeDrew, 2559 Starks, 2645 Skinner, 73 Sears, 2040 Tansley, 1510 Jennings, 2458 Angel, 1713 Kilfooy, 623 Martin, 1759 Williamson, 2266 Ryan, 1474 Delaney, 1297 Jacobs.

Improving—1472 Coombs.

**Other War Messages
On Page 2 and 5**

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

The attention of Shippers and Shipowners is called to the following notice respecting Manifests and Bills of Lading, issued by the Imperial Board of Trade.

H. W. LEMESSURIER,
Deputy Minister of Customs.
Customs, 2nd January, 1917.

NOTICE.

The attention of Shippers and Shipowners and the trading community generally is drawn to the fact that in time of war the practice of shipping goods with Bills of Lading made out "to order" (made illegal by section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, in the case of goods shipped from the United Kingdom under license) is very undesirable in respect of any goods exported from any part of the British Empire. Shippers of goods not requiring licenses are therefore advised not to make out Bills of Lading "or order," but only—

(a) to a named consignee, or

(b) to a bank or financial house of high standing, with the remark in the margin of the Bill of Lading "Notify A.B.," "A.B." being the name of the person or firm for whom the goods are ultimately destined.

Goods shipped to Holland be consigned to the Netherlands Oversea Trust.

It is essential during the war that, in the case of all goods, whether shipped under license or not, British ships should have on board throughout the voyage a full manifest of cargo and all the Bills of Lading, or certified copies of the Bills of Lading.

Unless these requirements are complied with, there will be a risk that the ships will be stopped and diverted by H.M. Ships or the War Vessels of the Allied Nations, in order to permit full examination of the cargo, and ascertainment of its destination.

In the case of British ships that will touch at ports in countries contiguous to enemy territory, Compliance with these requirements is of special importance and serious delay may result to ship and cargo in such cases if all ship's papers are not on board and in order.

This notice supersedes the announcement made by the Board of Trade on August 19th, 1915 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August, 1915, pp 594-5), but in no way affects the requirements of Section 4 of the Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, in regard to licensed goods.

Board of Trade, 19th October, 1916.