

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN 'The MAIL and ADVOCATE'

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Uncle Sam is Not Going to be Caught Napping

Plans Outlined by U. S. Military Experts Call for a Navy Equal in Strength to Those of any Two World Powers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The possibility of a combined attack by two foreign Powers to break down the new pan-American doctrine evolved from the maintenance by the United States, and the acceptance by the South and Central American republics of the Monroe Doctrine, is one of the fundamental bases for the national defence plans formulated by the Army and Navy strategists. They believe it essential in the formation of the national military policy, it was learned to-night, to provide against the eventuality of an assault upon the Doctrine by either an Asiatic or European Power, or even by the alliance of two such Powers which might hurl forces simultaneously on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

A navy equal in strength to those of any two world Powers, except Great Britain, and an army prepared to fight for the integrity of the pan-American idea anywhere in pan-America, is the ultimate aim of the plans of military experts.

Ten years is the time the Navy General Board believes the United States has in which to prepare for a readjustment of the world forces, which

will follow the European War. In setting 19 as the time when the U.S. Navy should equal any afloat, which means reaching the two-Power standard of the British Navy, the board estimated as much time as would elapse before the shock of the present war had passed sufficiently to permit any of the belligerents to look to South or Central America for Colonial development or trade aggression.

The plans of the Army War College would be consummated in six years. They take the position that the United States must have sufficient troops and ships to land forces in any threatened pan-American country to meet an invader.

All these preparations, it is now known, have been presented by strategists to the Administration as essential to the support of the Monroe Doctrine, so that the United States may be able to act alone, if necessary, to preserve its ideal of no entangling alliances. Such ideals, students have stated, impose new duties on the United States, duties that require something more than policy and mere past-time resistance.

YESTERDAY'S LATE WAR MESSAGES

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—General opinion in Bulgaria, says the Overseas News Agency to-day, is that relations between the Entente Powers and Greece will be seriously affected by the reported disclosures of letters, found on Col. Napier, former British military attaché at Sofia, when he was taken from a Greek steamer by an Austrian submarine last month.

Contemptuous remarks concerning Greece, and revelations regarding Serbian military preparations against Bulgaria before Bulgarian mobilization, said to have been contained in the letters, have made a deep impression on Bulgarians. The subject was one discussed by the members of all parties in the lobbies of parliament at Sofia.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Press despatches from Switzerland and Italy continue to affirm that the illness of Emperor William is serious. It is stated that he was operated on last Wednesday successfully, but the nature of the operation is not specified. It is stated that the Emperor is suffering from a deep-seated affection of which the cutaneous eruption is but an incidental symptom, but that the malady is complicated by the re-appearance of his old throat trouble, which has extended to the mouth.

It is even asserted that it would be necessary to provide him with an artificial palate, made of silver.

1905, and owned by the British and Foreign Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

BERLIN, (By wireless to Savvill.) Jan. 3.—The Bulgarian Government has arrested the French Vice-Consul at Sofia, in retaliation for the arrest of the Bulgarian Consul at Salonika according to the Overseas News Agency, which adds that the Vice-Consul had remained at Sofia with the permission of the Bulgarian government, in order to assist the Dutch Minister charged with the care of French interests.

TOKIO, Jan. 3.—The owner of the Japanese freighter Kenoku Maru has been advised that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Dec. 23. The members of the crew were landed at Cannes. The Kenoku Maru was under charter by a foreigner, was loaded with hemp at Manila, and sailed for Italy and England, on Nov. 6.

The Maru was a steamer of 2109 tons.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The State Department was officially advised to-day by the French Government, in response to representations made by the United States, that it had ordered the immediate release of Germans recently removed from American ships on the high seas by the French cruiser, Des Cartes.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A report that German cavalry has been seen just north of the Greek frontier is forwarded in a despatch to the Havas Agency, and yesterday at Athens.

The Serbian Minister to Greece has left Athens for Salonika to confer with King Peter.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—An Athenian newspaper states that Martial Law will be declared on Jan. 15th and the Chamber of Deputies has been summoned to meet on the 17th, to ratify the proclamation thereof, according to a despatch received here.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Jan. 3.—The German Government has granted the Ford peace expedition permission to travel to the Hague through Germany by special train.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Jan. 3.—From the Persia about two hundred lives were lost. The American Consul at Aden is among the missing. The Glen line steamer Glenlyne was also sunk; about ten lives were lost.

Headquarters in France report that a small party seized a position on the German front line at Armentieres, inflicted several casualties and withdrew. There is mining activity on both sides. Artillery activity at Hartmannswillerkopf, as a result of which the French withdrew on a front of one furlong.

Pierce fighting continued south of Priepet on the Sty, where the Russians crossed to the left bank and captured Khrskand on the Styrd. Near Harorisk the enemy were repulsed with heavy loss; seventy prisoners were captured. Near Czernowitz the Russians have occupied several heights, capturing about nine hundred prisoners and three machine guns.

BONAR LAW.

MONTENEGRO.

PARIS, Jan. 3.—A Montenegro official statement received here to-day, says:—

"The enemy on January 1st attacked our positions at Gdulvica, and after a day's fight was repulsed with loss. There have been artillery and infantry combats on other fronts."

Wilson Back Again in Washington—Will Assume Charge of Affairs Again

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—President Wilson started to Washington from Hot Springs, Va. to-night to take personal charge of the nation's foreign affairs in the new crisis brought about by the sinking of the British steamer Persia, with the loss of at least one American life.

The situation is regarded in official circles as being the most serious to confront this Government since the submarine operations of the Central Powers began.

The President probably will all the facts thus far established before his Cabinet tomorrow. The destruction of the Persia, following so closely upon the crisis precipitated by the Ancona disaster, may result in the United States determining to settle immediately all questions involved in submarine warfare.

The subject is expected to find its way to the floor of the House and Senate to-morrow when Congress reconvenes.

The States is represented to-night as being prepared and determined to take any action. The facts concerning the Persia, yet to be established, may warrant officials still trying to view the situation with an open mind, but it is apparent they are disturbed by the reports received from the Consular agents at Alexandria, Cairo and Egypt. Every effort will be made to establish the truth of the report that the Persia was torpedoed without warning.

CONSULS MAY BE RELEASED

ATHENS, Jan. 3.—Anxious thought is being given to the seizure of the Consuls representing Germany and her Allies at Salonika, and it is expected, that so far as Greece is concerned, the incident will be closed with the release of the Consuls under safe conduct. While requesting some such action by the Entente Powers, Greece also has protested to Germany against an aeroplane attack on Salonika.

England awaits with greatest interest the details regarding the bill of compulsory military service, which Premier Asquith will introduce into the House of Commons on Wednesday. It is announced that Ireland will come within the scope of the bill.

GREEKS GROWING UNEASY

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A message from Athens to Reuter's Telegram Company says, the French battleship Patrie, has sailed from Salonika, having board the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Consuls at Salonika who were arrested last week by order of General Sarraill, the French commander.

The protest made by Greece to the Entente Powers against the arrest of the Consuls dwells on the fact that even the Greek Government was not advised in advance of the decision to take such a drastic step.

At a Cabinet Council in Athens, on Friday, Premier Skouliadis laid before his colleagues the protest made collectively, by the Austrian, German, Turkish and Bulgarian Ministers, against the arrest of the Consuls. The Cabinet discussed at length recent events at Salonika, and the correspondent says it is apparent the situation has become a delicate one which is seriously occupying the attention of the Greek government. There is much uneasiness as to the next move by the Central Powers.

The Athens newspapers publish articles, presumably inspired, which take the Entente Powers severely to task.

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Goes Back to First Political Love

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Thos. Gibson Bowles, who changed his political coat, but subsequently reverted to his original faith, will be the Unionist candidate for the Parliamentary seat at St. George's made vacant by the recent elevation of Sir Alex. Henderson to the Peerage.

Bowles' role in the House of Commons, which in view of the present system of uncontested elections he is sure of being returned, will be the agitation for sterner use of Great Britain's sea power in the prosecution of the war. He contents that the Navy grappling irons are being hampered by fear in some Government departments of offending neutrals, and he wants to see more complete stoppage of supplies reaching Germany through neutral countries.

GERMANY AND THE LUSITANIA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—Germany no longer contends that the Lusitania could be classed as an armoured vessel, a contention which was advanced as a justification for the destruction of the ship with more than 100 American lives.

Secretary Lansing disclosed to-day that such contention has been abandoned in the course of negotiations for the settlement, now in progress between the United States and Germany.

Have Enlisted At the Rate of 1,000 a Week

WINNIPEG, Man. Jan. 4.—Col. Rutan, Officer Commanding Military District No. 10, stated to-day that men in this territory are enlisting at the rate of one thousand a week, equal to one new battalion every seven days.

The West, he said, will do its full share in proportion to the population and uphold its end of the campaign and raise Canada's Overseas army to half a million of men, as announced on New Year's Day by Premier Borden.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JANUARY 4th, 1916.

1206 Private William Duke, Fox Harbour, P.B. Died of meningitis, Dec. 28th, 1915.

947 Private L.-Corp. Ronald MacDonald Lillie, 237 South Side, Admitted to Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; myalgia.

Additional Information.

686 L.-Corp William J. Snow, 50 Colonial St. Previously reported bullet wound through neck, Suva, Nov. 5th. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

58 L.-Corp Charles S. Frost, Yarmouth, N.S. Previously reported with pyrexia, Malta, Nov. 5. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.

417 Private William J. Gladney, Trenton. Previously reported with frost bite, serious, Suva, Dec. 1st. Now reported to be admitted to Hoptisley Netley; frost bite.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Greek Parliament to Open Jan. 17

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says it is announced that the Chamber of Deputies has been convoked for Jan. 17, a week earlier than had previously been intended.

King Constantine himself will open the session.

The Greek Government, through the Prefect of Salonika, has sent an address of welcome to King Peter of Serbia. Newspapers emphasize the influence that the Serbian King is likely to have on the relations between Greece and the Entente Powers. Newspapers say the situation between Greece and the Entente Powers is obviously improving.

Fatal Issues May Result If An Attempt is Made to Coerce Irishmen

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Before the House of Commons reassembles the Cabinet will meet to put the finishing touches on the draft of the Compulsory Service Bill, which will be introduced to-morrow. Thus far there has been no official statement as to the scope of the bill, and the great interest is taken by the general public, as to the attitude the measure will take towards Ireland.

The Press Association which declared Ireland would be included in the operation of measure, said this morning, that the number of members of the House, who will vote against the bill, will not exceed forty, and adds that a considerable diminution of the total is likely as soon as the facts and figures in the report of the Earl Derby Director of Recruiting, are made public.

Some of the newspapers protest vehemently against the inclusion of Ireland.

The London Evening Star says:—"Those who know Ireland have no illusions in regard to the fatal issues which would follow from any attempt to coerce Irishmen. The thought of bloodshed in Ireland appals us. Let the House of Commons look well before it leaps."

The attitude of the labor group toward the measure is still dubious. A news-agency item said last night that the labor men will try to effect a compromise whereby after the bill has been introduced, an interval should be given for untested men to enroll under the Derby scheme, and adds that if the number remains insufficient after a reasonable time the bill then should be allowed to pass.

Britain Adopts Measures Protect All Food Supplies

Vessels Are Being Requisitioned on All Sides for Carrying Wheat Shipments From Canada and United States

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Government is taking stringent measures to see that the prevailing shortage in ships shall not interfere with the shipment of food and other necessities to ports in the United Kingdom. Vessels are being requisitioned right and left for shipment of wheat from America, and in shipping circles it is reported that the Admiralty intends to call in all British ships that are now trading between foreign ports. The latter measure is expected to particularly effect British ships that are now trading between America and the United States. Shippers have predicted that such action would have a disastrous effect on this trade.

Shipowners in England and neutral shippers regard the new-born energy of the Government with misgivings as requisitioned wheat ships are only receiving thirteen shillings, compared with the normal rate of seventeen shillings. The first hint a vessel receives that it is to be requisitioned, is the following telegram from the Admiralty towards the end of its voyage:—"You are required by requisitioning carriage, Foodstuffs Committee to fix your vessel load cargo at 75 per cent. for wheat from the Atlantic Coast, Canada, United States or the Gulf, to the United Kingdom. You may make your own arrangements as to freight, etc. Formal notice is following by letter."

Another P. & O. Liner Sunk in Mediterranean

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times learns that the Peninsular and Oriental liner Geelong, 5030 tons, has been sunk in the Mediterranean. All on board were saved.

Must Travel on Guarded Trains

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 4.—The German Government has granted the Ford peace expedition permission to travel to the Hague through Germany by special train. The party will leave Copenhagen next Friday. The conditions under which the Americans will travel are strict. Their train will be guarded, everyone being locked within. No one will be permitted to touch German soil during the journey. Members of the mission will not be permitted to carry written, printed or typewritten papers. It is announced the expedition will disband at the Hague on Jan. 12, most of the members then returning home from Rotterdam on that day.

PROVISIONS BECOMING SCARCE

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A Havas despatch from Athens says word has been received from Salonika to the effect that all suspected subjects of nations at war with the Entente Allies are being arrested and taken aboard a warship after first being interrogated.

Salonika merchants have appealed to the Greek Government to facilitate the transportation of supplies necessary for the population. The scarcity of provisions is becoming more noticeable every day.

SCOTCH PAPER SEIZED

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—The police have seized all the copies of the current issue of the Scotch Socialist paper, "Forward," which is said to have printed an account of the meeting on Christmas Day of David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, with the Glasgow Trade Union officials, which account was not approved of by the British censor.

Licenses Not Now Being Granted

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Licenses for the shipment of British wool and Australian cross-bred wool and stop merino tops to the United States are not being granted, and it is believed that American purchases this season from the Cape, Australia and New Zealand, estimated at half a million bales, will not be allowed to be shipped.

Wools bought privately up country are first to be discriminated against.

RUSSIANS MAKING PROGRESS

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Latest despatches from the southern extremity of the Russian front indicates heavy fighting with the Russian army, under General Ivanoff, gaining ground. One correspondent reports the operations began with an offensive movement on the part of the Austrians, designed to strengthen their line and that after repulsing this attack, the Russians assumed the initiative. It is evident Russian advances are now extended to a considerable distance beyond the Stripa River.

In other despatches, it is asserted, two great offensive actions clash, the Russians have advanced as a threat against the Teutons in their Balkan operations, while the Austrians and Germans for the necessity of improving their positions against an attack expected from General Ivanoff early in the spring.

Whatever may be the facts of the case there is no doubt the result of these operations will have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially their influence on the future plans of Roumania.

It is reported with increasing frequency that the Central Powers are planning an attack on Salonika, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign unless it promises something more than the expulsion of the Allies from Salonika.

THREATENS TO TIE UP THE NAVY

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The South Wales miners appear to be dead against Conscription. James Winson, President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in a speech at Pontypool, yesterday, announced that the Executive Committee had passed a resolution unanimously protesting against Conscription.

"I know what I am saying," he added, "unless the politicians of this country are careful they will stop the South Wales coal fields and there will be no coal for the navy."