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The New Ministry; Carson for Admiralty

Some Surprising Changes Take Place—Bonar Law as Chancellor of the Exchequer is a Popular Selection—Balfour for Foreign Minister Arouses Protest—Winston Churchill is Left out

CARSON APPOINTED FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY

Curzon Leads in the House of Lords—Many Social Changes Foreshadowed in Lloyd George's Programme—Drastic Reforms and a Settlement in Ireland Discussed

LONDON, Dec. 10.—An official announcement was made to-night that a new Cabinet has been formed, with a War Cabinet comprising Premier David Lloyd George, Lord President of the Council, Earl Curzon, who also will be the Government leader in the Lords; Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio; Lord Milner, Minister without portfolio, and Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been asked by the Premier to be leader in the Commons, and also to be a member of the War Cabinet without being expected to attend regularly. Other members of the Ministry, who are not in the War Cabinet are:—Lord High Chancellor, Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay; Secretary of State for Home Dept., Sir Geo. Cave; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Arthur J. Balfour; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Walter Home Long; Secretary of State for War, Earl Derby; Secretary of State for India, Austen Chamberlain; President of the Local Government Board, Baron Rhondda; President of the Board of Trade, Sir Albert Stanley; Minister of Labor, John Hodge; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Edward Carson; Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison; Minister of Blockade, Lord Robert Cecil; Food Controller, Baron Devonport; Shipping Controller, Sir Joseph Paton Maclay; President of the Board of Agriculture, Rowland E. Prother; President of the Board of Education, Herbert A. L. Fisher; First Commissioner of Work, Sir Alfred M. Bond; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir Frederick Cavley; Postmaster-General, Albert Ellingworth; Minister of Pensions, Geo. N. Barnes; Attorney-General, Sir Frederick E. Smith; Solicitor-General, Gordon H. Ewart, K.C.; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Munro; Lord Advocate, Jas. A. Clyde; Solicitor-General of Scotland, Thomas B. Morrison, K.C.; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Baron Wimborne; Chief Secretary of Ireland, Henry E. Duke; Lord Chancellor for Ireland, Ignatius J. O'Brien, K.C. Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay, in accepting the office of Lord High Chancellor, stipulated that his right to a pension be waived.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The official list of the new Ministry issued tonight follows the unofficial forecasts, with two or three minor changes. Lloyd George, Lord Milner, Earl Curzon and Andrew Bonar Law, Arthur Henderson will form what is officially termed the "War Cabinet," while others who ordinarily have been designated as Cabinet Ministers will be called heads of Departments. An important

Hope For Roumania

A Successful Reconstruction of the Russo-Roumanian Left Wing Will Cause Mackensen to Quit.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Times' military correspondent remarks, in an article to-day that the contraction of the front of the Teutonic Allies in Roumania will naturally cause them to pass a part of their armies to the reserves. He says that in view of the positions occupied by the Central Powers on the Saloniki front and the possible expectation that the Greeks may attack the Entente Allies from the rear, the Entente must face the contingency of a concentric attack upon General Sarrail's army within the next few weeks. The particular course which commends itself to us in these circumstances, the correspondent says is written very plainly on the map and the only thing that will never be forgotten is indecision in a situation which needs prompt and firm handling. The safety of our troops forbids us to ponder any longer to a political objective which has no basis in sound strategy. The correspondent contends that the general military situation is not so altered by the successes of the Central Powers in Roumania as to justify the decision of the Allies, and he sees no reason to doubt the successful reconstruction of the Russo-Roumanian left wing in a strong position which will compel Von Mackensen to halt. It is assumed that for this purpose the Russian offensive in the Central Carpathians, which he says, came too late, will now be abandoned.

LLOYD GEORGE HAS DIRECT CONTROL

Whole Prospects of Success Depends on Supply of Ammunition

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The Daily Chronicle's account of the conference between Lloyd George and the Labor leaders, says that Lloyd George told his callers that the great task of a vigorous prosecution of the war to a victorious conclusion could only be accomplished by utilizing to the utmost the entire resources of the nation. The whole prospects of success, he went on, depend upon the continued and increased output of munitions of war of all kinds, and that was why labour had such tremendous responsibilities thrown upon it at the present crisis. To inquire the Labour representatives, Lloyd George outlined his programme, which, according to the Chronicle, "amounts practically to direct control of the whole resources of the country." It is proposed to control all industries and means of transport, both by land and sea, so that the man-power of the nation can be directed into such channels as may be considered best—into the production of munitions of war or into maintaining that part of our export trade which is necessary to keep up the Exchange. It was suggested that every effort would be made to increase home-grown food supplies by encouraging the cultivation of waste land and improving the methods of cultivation of land already under tillage. To this end farmers are to be provided with the most modern machinery obtainable, and the direction of agricultural operations will be organized so as to dispense with superfluous labor. Food supplies and prices are to be rigorously controlled and an attempt is to be made to improve the position of dependents of soldiers by revising the scale of pensions and allowances. Another promise is that the work of organizing the return of men to civil occupations after the war shall be pushed forward so that labor can be absorbed with the minimum of friction and suffering.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—News despatches to the Weekly Despatch from Syria Island, dated Friday, says it is reported from Athens that State troops are advancing there continuously and that twenty thousand have gathered in and around the capital. The Allied Ministers asked for an explanation of this concentration, and Premier Lambros replied it was for the preservation of order.

IS LLOYD GEORGE A CONSPIRATOR?

Old Liberal Leaders Form an Opposition Party—Helpful Criticism, Not Hostility

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Political events yesterday consisted of Cabinet making by Premier Lloyd George, and a solemn post mortem over its reign by members of the Liberal Party. Lloyd George's cabinet will be non-partisan, and will meet the popular demand for a business Government. It will not be a Coalition Cabinet in the sense of Asquith's administration, because Asquith had the co-operation of all parties, even including practically the Irish Nationalists. The Liberal Inquest at the Reform Club decided that the old Liberal leaders will constitute an opposition party in the Commons, although the opposition will be one of helpful criticism rather than of hostility. The newspapers are devoting themselves to framing a possible Cabinet and incidentally are so wrapped up in the burning questions as to whether Lloyd George can be called a conspirator, and whether a Government consisting largely of men unused to politics can be as efficient as one recruited from the traditional ruling class, that they give comparative little attention to the events of the war. The surprise of the day was announced by Viscount Grey in the Liberal conference, that Lord Robert Cecil was continuing as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Lord Curzon, qualified by former service in the Foreign Office and with his record as Viceroy of India, it is thought is assured of the honor. The choice of Balfour aroused instant protest from the papers, which rated him as one of the aged "wait and see" school. Bonar Law for Chancellor of the Exchequer is a popular selection as he combines business and political experience as do few other public men. Equal approval is given to Lord Derby as head of the War Office, and Dr. Addison as Minister of Munitions, but the proposal of Sir Edward Carson for the Admiralty finds less favor. Lord Curzon will have one of the highest posts and will be leader of the Government in the House of Lords. Winston Churchill apparently is to be left out in the cold. This tasks confronting the new administration with a number of practical

German Raider Is Loose

Fast German Cruiser is Sighted Off Azores Say a British or French Cruiser Off Sandy Hook.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A German warship has succeeded in running the British cordon in the North Sea, according to a report of a Captain, who says his vessel was held up and examined in the Atlantic. The vessel is not a converted merchantman, the captain said on his arrival here, but is a regular light cruiser. The report from the log of this captain, which has become widely known in local shipping circles, has caused a widespread agitation for the conveying of merchantmen. The British Admiralty announced last night that a report had been received that a disguised and armed German vessel of the merchant type had been sighted in the North Atlantic on Dec. 4th.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—A heavily armed steamship fitted with torpedo tubes was sighted about 500 miles north of the Azores in the middle of the steamship lane, according to a wireless warning flashed tonight to merchant vessels of the Entente Allies by a British or French cruiser lying off Sandy Hook. The message which was first in English and then in Italian, said the steamer was sighted at seven a.m. on December 4th in long. 48.45, lat. 27.55 north. The steamer was 4000 tons, 350 feet long and 45 feet beam, was well armed and fitted with torpedo tubes, had one short broad funnel and two masts. The steamer had probably a high speed, and to take all precautions.

business men in other positions is considered to make a strong showing. Lloyd George's programme is for a re-organization of the country for war on a sweeping socialistic basis, and the general comment is that only a Cabinet of superior men can accomplish and conduct such a revolution. In addition to the nationalization of shipping, mines and agriculture, drastic reforms in the drink problem and a temporary settlement of the chaos of Ireland are discussed as major tasks confronting the new administration.

Roumanian's Turn on Their Pursuers

British Success in East Africa

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Successful British operations in German East Africa by which the British line of investment was advanced sixty miles along a front of 200 miles, are described in a despatch from Niggore. An advance was made from New Fringa and Kissaki to the coast. In course of the operations a detached German corps, consisting of seven white officers, forty-seven white soldiers, and 340 native soldiers was captured. A howitzer, three maxims guns and 400 cattle were among the booty taken.

Roumanians Make a Stand

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—The Roumanians, who have been retreating in Eastern Wallachia before the Teutonic advance, have made a stand to the east of Ploechti, the War Office announces today. They assumed the offensive on the road from Ploechti to Buzeu, and drove the Austro-German forces back to the westward. On the Moldavian frontier the Russian advance is continuing on the river valleys, despite strong resistance.

Constantine will be Deposed

By Intriguing With Kaiser King Constantine Has Brought on his Own Fate—Would Sweep Allies From Balkans

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The Sun this morning publishes the following from its London correspondent:—"Within a week King Constantine of Greece will be an exile, deposed from his throne by the Allies, and M. Venizelos will be in charge of the Greek Government. The Greek army also will be disbanded. This is the expectation here. King Constantine has brought his fate upon himself by persistently intriguing with the Kaiser. Despite repeated warnings from the Allies, he regularly sends and receives messages from the Kaiser through neutral diplomatic channels. Some of these messages have been intercepted and are now in the hands of the Allies. The Kaiser has urged King Constantine to declare war upon the Allies and join the Central Powers in a great campaign to sweep Allies from the Balkans, according to a Rome wireless despatch, which says the Greeks were to attack General Sarrail's army in the rear while the Teutons attacked in front."

'Tino is Friendly?

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Reuter's Athens correspondent telegraphing on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, says, according to Greek statements a friendly spirit prevailed at the audience King Constantine gave the British and Russian Ministers yesterday. The King, as a sign he entertains no hostile intentions, offered the withdrawal of two regiments from Thessaly, and to entrust the guarding of the Corinth Canal from Chalers Bridge to French torpedo boat destroyers. While the Greek Government announces the situation has improved, the diplomatic is restricted.

North-east of Bucharest the Roumanians are on the Offensive—Along the Transylvanian-Roumanian Border Petrograd Reports Progress for Russians

NEW CROSSING OF THE DANUBE FOR BULGARS

112,000 Roumanians Taken Since Their Entry says Berlin and Estimates Their Casualties at 300,000—Little Fighting Elsewhere

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Little fighting, except by artillery, is in progress on any of the fronts except the Roumanian. Here the Teutonic armies, according to Berlin, are still making progress against the Roumanians in Eastern Wallachia.

Petrograd asserts, however, the Roumanians northeast of Bucharest along a line running from Ploechti to Buzeu, have turned on the offensive and driven the Austro-Germans back northward. To the north along the Transylvanian-Roumanian frontier Petrograd reports progress for Russian troops. Berlin admits the capture by the Russians of heights south of the Tretus Valley. A move by the Bulgars, which may prove a menace to the Roumanians retreating eastward from the Bucharest region, is reported by Berlin. This is crossing the Danube between Siliustria and Tchernovoda, southeast by east of Bucharest. If it was made by large forces seemingly placed in the way of the retirement of the Roumanians, possibly some of them may be caught between the Austro-Germans moving east and the Bulgars driving north across the line of retreat. A semi-official advice from Berlin says the Roumanians have lost approximately 112,000 men made prisoners since the Roumanian entry of the war, and suffered casualties estimated at about 300,000.

Aside from a German attack in the Vosges region, near Col. Sainte-Mauo, which was repulsed by the French, and the capture by the Germans of Sap in Champagne, which the French had entered after its capture, nothing is reported from the water front.

Earl Curzon Engaged

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The engagement is announced of Earl Curzon of Redleston, former Viceroy of India, and Mrs. Duggan, widow of Alfred Duggan of Buenos Aires. Mrs. Duggan is the eldest daughter of the late J. Munroe Hinds, formerly American Minister to Brazil.

Intercedes For His Son

ATHENS, Dec. 11.—Replying to a request from Premier Ruallys for intercession on behalf of his son arrested with the Venizelist forces at Salonika, the British Minister declared that after the scenes occurring here, "I could interest myself to obtain liberty for your son. You must promise, however, to recommend the Salonika Government not to mistrust Rhallys junior."

The Sinn Feiners

CORK, Dec. 11.—Two hundred Sinn Feiners stopped a charitable performance tonight given on behalf of families of soldiers of Cork. They sang Sinn Fein songs and shouted "Up rebellion and down with recruiting."

The New Government is Composed of Men of Great Business Ability

Men of Great Experience Now at Head of Affairs—No New Elections Will be Necessary When the New Ministers Take Seats

LORD CHANCELLOR RENOUNCES PENSION

Entire State Control of Liquor is Foreshadowed—Accumulated Stocks to be Taken Over and the Manufacture of Whiskey and Gin Prohibited

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The "Post" reviewing the first-rate business ability in the Cabinet, mentions Sir Joseph Maclay, one of the great Scottish ship owners, and says business is further represented by Baron Rhondda, who is a coal mining magnate at the Local Government Board and Sir Alfred Mond, manufacturer, as Commissioner of Works, also by Sir Frederick Cavley and Albert Illingworth. There has been strong demands for live, experienced men to direct agriculture and education and this has been met by the selection of Rowland E. Prother, manager of the Dyke Bedford estates and Herbert A. L. Fisher, who made a brilliant record as head of the Sheffield University on Progressive Education.

Whether there is any plan for a meeting of the heads of the Departments of Cabinet rank is not known yet, but the Councils which the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, War and Admiralty to participate with others in duties concerning war measures will be certain. A meeting of the Privy Council will be held to-morrow for the swearing in of Ministers. The Prime Minister will make a speech in the Commons on Tuesday at which he will direct the policy of the new Government and a bill will be introduced enabling members to take seats without going through the formality of new election, which the law demands when a member accepts a position under the Crown. The complexion of the new Government of twelve Liberals, fifteen Unionists and three Laborites with the Presidents of the Board of Trade and Education and Shipping Controller, who had been attached to no parties. Sir Robert Finlay's renunciation of the pension attached to the office of Lord High Chancellor will be a popular stroke. The Lord Chancellor draws £10,000 for the office and a pension of £500 after retirement. There has been much discussion over the cost of this largely ornamental office as recently three retired Chancellors have been drawing pensions represented by Baron Rhondda, who has been two years' service. T. P. O'Connor gives notice of motion in the Commons for the formation of a series of commissions in Parliament on the French model for co-operation with Ministers conducting the war. Measures by the new Government for the control of supplies will be preceded by one for the entire control of the liquor trade. According to well informed sources absolute prohibition of the consumption of spirits, except medically, and restriction on bar trade is expected. The whole resources of the spirit trade it is believed will be put under State control early in the new year, and accumulated stocks diverted to other purposes than drink. The distillation of whiskey and gin will be prohibited.

Turkey and Greece ATHENS, Dec. 11.—Sunday paper says it understands wireless communication between Turkey and Greece has been re-established.

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