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Zaimis Cabinet Has Resigned

ATHENS, Nov. 4.—Following defeat in Parliament to-day, the Cabinet resigned. The immediate cause of the defeat was a remark made by War Minister Yanakitis, which was considered by former Premier Venizelos as insulting to the National Assembly. Venizelos demanded an immediate apology. Zaimis declared the Government stood behind the War Minister and demanded a vote of confidence. Discussion of proposed military laws, the correspondent says, raised a question between the Minister of War and the majority of the party of the former Premier Venizelos. On this issue Zaimis decided to ask for a vote of confidence. The discussion then turned to the foreign policy of the Government. Venizelos declared it impossible for his party longer to sustain the Government, whose policy he considered harmful to the interests of the country. All the party leaders engaged in the discussion. The final vote was 147 against, Government 114.

The Athens newspapers which are opposed to Venizelos consider a dissolution of parliament certain.

Serbs Condition Is Critical

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An artillery duel is in progress all day to-day at Valandovo in the Strumitza region, between the French and Bulgarians. The Serbians are reported to be retreating in good order from Tetovo before a superior force.

In Babuna Pass, which protects the road to Philipp and Monastir, the Serbians are continuing to repel furious assaults by the Bulgarians.

Generally speaking, the despatch says, the situation of the Serbians is extremely critical, but if they are able to hold out a little longer, the situation will take on an altered complexion.

Further reinforcements of the Allied troops are being moved rapidly forward.

Will Hit Some Agencies Hard

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna to-day promulgated an order under which the agencies of American mercantile firms, operating in Britain, will be compelled to pay income tax on the basis of their total earnings in Britain, including money returned to the United States.

Hitherto these agencies have only paid income tax on profits expended in this country. The new tax will hit some of the agencies very hard, and may have the effect of discouraging importations, what in war times are considered luxuries, and a cause unfavorable to the trade balance.

Armour and Co., the Standard Oil Co. and similar firms, duly incorporated here, paying income tax, as such, will not be affected by the new ruling.

A Good Suggestion

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The suggestion was made in the Commons today by Sir Alfred Mond, that legislation be enacted suspending, during the war, payment of rent, insurance premiums, interest on mortgages and similar fixed obligations, by men who join the Army. Sir Alfred, whose suggestion was received with favor, said that these charges were like millstones around the necks of many men who, except for them, would be glad to enlist. Asquith said the Government fully recognized the importance of the problem, and promised to consider the suggestion carefully.

King Constantine Grows Uneasy

SALONIKA, Nov. 4.—According to information secured from Greek sources—believed to be reliable—King Constantine has assured the French Minister at Athens that should Roumania join the Entente Allies, or should the situation in Serbia be appreciably ameliorated by an Anglo-French offensive movement, Greece will not be unprepared to change her present attitude.

Reports of Russian troops landing at Varna have made a deep impression here.

DEFEAT GREEK GOV'T IS LATEST SENSATION

The View That Venizelos Would Accept the Leadership and Fulfill Original Agreement With Allies Caused a Rally on Stock Exchange

ZAIMIS DEFEAT WAS UNEXPECTED

Some Diplomats Think the Landing of Large Forces at Saloniki and Kavala Might Induce Greeks to Fight Against Bulgarians

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The defeat of the Greek Government in the Chamber of Deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis Cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans. While, of course, it was understood that Venizelos, the former Premier, had it in his power to turn the Zaimis Government out when he so desired, having a majority of the Chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed the leader of the majority had decided to accord the Premier a sufficient support to enable him to remain in office, for the present at least.

As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the Government on a matter of minor importance, and through some difference of opinion between Venizelos and the Minister of War on military proposals, the Government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114. By handing his resignation and that of his Cabinet to King Constantine, Zaimis again places on the King the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country.

In London the first impression was that the defeat of the Government would mean the immediate recall of Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the Allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia. In this belief, the news caused a distinct rally on the Stock Exchange. Later despatches from Athens, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held and a new Chamber meet at Athens.

In the meantime, either the Zaimis Cabinet, the resignations of which has not as yet been accepted, with perhaps a change of Ministry of War, or King's policy of continued neutrality, would have charge of affairs, there would be no change in the military situation. Even should Venizelos be called upon to form a new government it is not certain whether he would join the Allies at present, but the Quadruple Entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them.

On the other hand it is not to be forgotten that the King was willing to follow the policy of Venizelos to a certain point and that there are some diplomats who believe that if assured of the landing of a very strong Anglo-French force of Salonika and Kavala, together with a Russian army on the other side in Thrace, and the possible assistance of Roumania, the Greek King might be willing to embark on operations against Bulgaria.

2,000 Serb Women Fight

LONDON, Nov. 4.—There were nearly two thousand women in Serbia's army when I left. Women soldiers were being organized, said Doctor Grutch, a Serbian army doctor, now in London, to-day. Some wore the complete uniform of the soldier for the sake of comfort, others wear skirts with blue tunics. The younger women go with their brothers or husbands they are women of every class of the population. We cannot prevent them from serving. They inspire the men with whom they march side by side, and with whom they move shoulder to shoulder in the trenches. These women are not afraid. Nobody in Serbia is afraid, and the women rankers do not lose their nerve under fire. We realize the great power of our friends in the war. Every soldier feels we are only part of a world army, and, if it is necessary, that our army shall be lost, well, it is only a part. There is time yet to save Serbia, but assistance for her cannot come too quickly.

More Troops At Saloniki

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Landing of French troops at Salonika continues without incident, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office on operations in the East.

Berlin Seems Anxious For Whitlock

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Among the items given out for publication to-day by the Overseas News Agency was the following:—

"Reports that the German Government had asked the withdrawal of the American Minister at Brussels, Brand Whitlock, are absolutely untrue. The German Government had no reason to ask for the withdrawal of Whitlock, since his personality and personal activity have never caused dissatisfaction."

British Success In West Africa

LONDON, Nov. 4.—An official communication issued to-night, concerning operations in the Kamerun region, says that the towns of Hamenda and Banici have been occupied by the British, whose casualties were small.

12 Lost, 7 Missing In Pacific Coast Wreck

MARSHFIELD, Oregon, Nov. 4.—Twelve persons are known to have lost their lives, and seven passengers are still unaccounted for, through the wreck of the steamer Santa Clara, which went ashore south of Coos Bay, on Tuesday.

Serbs Retire Orderly Manner

LONDON, Nov. 4.—A late wireless message received through Scutari says that the cohesion of the Serbian army has been preserved. Where necessary troops are making an orderly and strategic retirement. Rear guard actions are being carried on efficiently and the armies are being maintained unimpacted. The Serbians are holding the line west of Uskub and Kuprulu, and along the Babuna mountains. The railway is safe from Salonika to a point near Kuprulu.

At Kragujevatz the Germans found nothing of much value in the arsenal. All important equipment had been removed. Up to the present advices say the Austro-Germans have paid dearly for the advance they have made.

No decisive battle has been fought, as such action will not be accepted by the Serbians at present.

To Encourage His Troops

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—The Bulgarian statement received to-day from Sofia says King Peter of Serbia has gone to the front to encourage his soldiers and take them the news that French and British forces are hastening to their assistance.

No General Election

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Marquis of Lansdowne announced in the Lords to-day that the Government is firmly of opinion that there should be no general election until after the war.

German Airships Attack Steamers

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Germany now seems to be trying a new method of attack on British merchant men with aeroplanes. The Cork steamer Avocat which arrived at Manchester tells a story, according to the Liverpool Journal of Commerce, of a 35-minute engagement with three hostile aeroplanes at 11 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 30. One of the aeroplanes, a large battleplane dropped 36 bombs, some of which missed the steamer by not more than seven feet.

When bombs were exhausted the battleplane fired on her with a machine gun. The ship's sides and deck were struck by bullets, but all the crew escaped without injury.

At a height of from 800 to 1000 feet all the aeroplanes dropped bombs and attacked the steamer with rifles.

Peace Talk

LUCERNE, Nov. 4.—Prince von Buelow informed the Associated Press to-day that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission. He declared Germany was resolved to continue the war to its conclusion by arms.

World's Sunday School President Dead

Pittsburg, Nov. 5.—A telegram to-day from London announces the death there yesterday of Sir Robert Laidlaw, the President of the World's Sunday School Association.

KING GEORGE'S RECOVERY SLOW

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The King is recovering slowly says the following official bulletin issued to-day. The King had a somewhat better night and appetite improving; but he still has some pain especially on attempting any movement.

ON HALF PAY

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—The Kruezung, a copy of which has been received here says Admiral Von Capelle, Director of the Administration Department of the German Admiralty, has been placed on half pay.

NO RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED AT VARNA

London, Nov. 5.—A despatch to Reuter's from Petrograd says, there is no truth in the report that Russian troops have been landed at Varna, Bulgarian chief Black Sea port.

Big Drop Off In Emigrants

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In consequence of the prominence given the allegations that young men in Britain were emigrating in order to avoid military service, Capt. Amery said the President of the Board of Trade in the Commons to-night whether he would state how many men between 18 and 45 had in fact gone from the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended September 30.

A report was produced, showing that during that period the number of males of British nationality 20 years of age and over who had left for permanent residences in non-European countries was 36,594, as compared with 101,663 in the previous twelve months. Those between 18 and 45 did not exceed 31,000, compared with 86,000 in the previous twelve months. During the past three months the number of emigrants over twelve years had been 2,802 in July, 2,196 in August, and 2,913 in September.

1349 Munition Works

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Private factories controlled by the Minister of Munitions for making munitions and other war material, now number 1,349.

GREEK AND ROUMANIA POPULACE FAVOR JOINING ALLIES

Italian Press On Peace Rumors

ROME, Nov. 5.—Reports concerning peace negotiations are arousing interest here, although little credence is attached to the rumor that Prince von Buelow, former German ambassador to Italy, is charged with such a mission.

Italian opinion sees numerous references of possible attempt to create in neutral countries an atmosphere favorable for peace, which might constitute a means for bringing pressure on the Allied Governments.

The Italian Press warns public opinion not to be deceived by such falsehoods. The Tribune asserts it is in a position to say that the Entente Allies have certain guarantees that the Rome Cabinet will not be a party to such obscure combinations. All Roman newspapers agree in pointing out how ridiculous would be such attempts at the moment when the union of the Allies has been drawn closer, without taking into account the renewed victorious military activity.

GERMANS BID FOR ROUMANIA'S SUPPORT

Russians Repulse Germans on all Sides With Heavy Losses and Capture Strong Positions Near Czarnowitz—Serbian Army Still in Critical Position

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Greece has never looked with favor on the Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia, and there are some in that country who fear that a victorious Bulgaria might throw covetous eyes on Kavala, which King Ferdinand fought so hard to get at the conclusion of the last Balkan War.

Roumania is somewhat in the same position as Greece, the majority of the people of that country are for the Allies, while the King and Government wish to remain neutral, at least until it appears clear that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Roumania in favor of intervention, which has been heightened by the presence of a big Russian force on the north-eastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria.

In Berlin, according to reports, fear has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Roumanian territory and it might be joined by a Roumanian army. To discourage this, an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western border of Roumania, thus the anxiety of the Roumanian Government can be easily understood.

Besides massing troops, the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Roumania that it is to their interest to join against the Central Powers.

Having checked the German offensive along the whole Eastern front, except west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter offensive at three points, west of Dvinsk, on the Str in Volhynia and on the Stripa in Galicia.

On the Stripa River they claim to have won a big victory and to have captured 5000 prisoners, although admitting the battle is still in progress. The Germans on their side say all attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians in killed, wounded and prisoners.

From unofficial sources it is reported that the Russians are advancing on a strong front and have captured important positions near Carnowitz. This movement is calculated to influence Roumania more than anything else.

The Serbians, who are making a stand in the south, where they are supported by British and French forces, continue their retirement before the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians. In the north and north-east the Bulgarians are now within ten miles of Nish and are advancing north-westward from Uskub toward Pristina, thus, besides being in danger of losing their capital, the Serbians are threatened with being cut off from the south, and have only one line of retreat to Montenegro. They are fighting severe rear guard actions and are leaving little or nothing behind for invaders.

Fighting continues in the Champagne district of France, with the fortunes of war fluctuating. While the Italians persist in their offensive, the Austrians claim that no progress has been made by their adversaries.

Canada Will Give Two and Half Millions For Red Cross Work

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 31.—While the returns from the British Red Cross collection in other provinces are far from complete, chance are the Canadian contributions will amount all together to over \$2,500,000. Ontario has collected in cash and pledges \$1,250,000 and expects to make this \$1,500,000 before the collection is over.

Winnipeg has collected \$20,000 and returns from fifty-six other collecting points throughout Manitoba will not be completed for several days. The amount will probably exceed \$100,000.

British Columbia has not yet begun its collection and no figures are yet available from Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Figures from Quebec collections will not be tabulated for a day or two. Montreal's contribution amounts to about \$200,000 and it is expected that the Province as a whole will make the amount close to half a million.

New Brunswick's Red Cross contribution is estimated at \$10,000.

THE SOCIALISTS REQUEST REFUSED

Amsterdam, Nov. 5.—According to Berlin newspapers received here, the Imperial Chancellor refused the Socialists request to propose to Emperor William a speedy convocation of the Reichstag sitting to begin the end of November.

FERRYLAND RETURNS

As we go to press the Anglo kindly furnished us with the result of the Ferryland returns:

For YES.....305
For NO.....381
Spoiled Ballots.....14

Tragic Finish Of Brave Soldier

LONDON, Nov. 5.—One of the most tragic stories of the war is revealed in a publication in the Official London Gazette, of an order dismissing from the service Lt-Col. Ryan, of the Sixth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Ryan was the holder of several war medals. He had spent nine months in the trenches and was wounded three times. He obtained short leave of absence to see his mother, who had planned to come from Canada, determined to see her son before he was wounded again, since she believed that the fourth wound would be fatal. His mother sailed from New York and Lt-Col. Ryan left the trenches in France and came to England to greet her. He had prepared a royal welcome for his mother, whom he worshipped, and reserved apartments for her at the Savoy. His mother died aboard the steamer the day before it reached Liverpool, and Ryan, who met the vessel at Liverpool, received her dead body.

After he had made arrangements for the burial of the body, Ryan, who was already a nervous wreck as the result of his harrowing experience in the trenches and was completely demoralized by this new tragedy in his life. He came to London, unmindful of everything and disregarded the order for his return to the front. The sequel came in the Gazette's announcement that he had been court-martialled and dismissed.

Greeks Respond to the Call to Arms

Estimated 100,000 Will Leave U.S. For Home—Many Sell Out at Great Financial Loss

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—It is estimated that from 70,000 to 100,000 Greeks from the cities of the Atlantic coast will respond to the call of King Constantine to report for war service. In New England alone some 18,000 are responding. The second shipload of reservists and other Greeks sails shortly from New York and thousands of others are ready for the next sailing.

The reservists in New England were notified to call at the consul's office in Boston, and they responded almost to the man. They produced their little service books showing their military history. All of the men of the classes from 1892 to 1914 were called. About 9,000 reservists are booked to go from New England, and an equal number of youngsters who left their Greek homes before they reached the training age.

Each of the men called in New England was forced to pay his own fare to the Boston consulate. The government absolutely demands this, and if there be any man who has not enough funds to defray his expenses, he must borrow it or take the consequences. Reservists who are ill are excused when a certificate is produced from a reliable physician.

The call has worked great hardship on some of the Greeks, but they have bravely stood the test. Many have left prosperous businesses, for the Greeks are thrifty and own restaurants and stores. One man with ten children was refused an excuse from service, and must go to the front. Many have sold out their business at big financial loss, and the savings of years of hard work are wiped out by the call of war.

The King's Health

LONDON, Nov. 4th.—The King had a somewhat disturbed night but was better this morning and could move with less discomfort.