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Montenegro Overrun by Superior Forces is Compelled Seek Peace

The Little Kingdom Fought Valiantly Against Great Odds—Their Capital and Many Important Towns Now in the Hands of the Invaders—British and Russians Now Pressing Turks Hard—Russia Gains Additional Points in the Caucasus—British and French Guns in France and Belgium Again Bombarding German Trenches—Italians Recapture Lost Trenches From Austrians After a Concentrated Artillery Fire

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Beset on the north and east by the Austro-Hungarian armies, and with their lines of retreat cut off except in Albania, where hostile tribesmen must be faced, Montenegro had asked Austro-Hungary for peace and the request was granted by the unconditional laying down of arms by Montenegro. This made the basis of the opening peace negotiations, and the Montenegrins accept the terms imposed by Dual Monarchy, is the announcement made to the Hunarian Parliament by Premier Tisza.

It has been conceded for days that the situation was critical although the army of the little kingdom fought valiantly Austro-Hungary. She was unequal because of inferior forces lack of guns, and it has been stated in commissariat supplies, in the task of holding back the armies which had in conjunction with their allies, succeed in crushing Serbia. Already the Montenegrin capital and many important towns have fallen into the hands of Austro-Hungarians, and the invaders were all on their way to the Montenegrin chief seaport, Antivari. Last accounts said that the Montenegrin Government was at Scutari, but the whereabouts of King Nicholas were not known.

The British and Russians in Mesopotamia and the Caucasus regions respectively are pressing the Turks hard. The army of King George is coming northward from the Persian Gulf to the relief of the British force at Kut-el-Amara and have driven the Ottomans within six miles of the beleaguered town of the Tigris. The Russians in their drive along a front of nearly one hundred miles in the Caucasus have won additional points of vantage from the Turks, especially in Arasa and Inid valley regions. Constantinople admits this, but south of Arasa in hand-to-hand fighting in a Russian advanced position, heavy casualties were inflicted on the Russians by the Turks.

On other fronts little fighting of any moment has taken place. British and French guns in France and Belgium have been bombarding German trenches, while on the Russian front there has been fighting only at isolated points from the Riga region, to Bukovina. The Italians, through concentrated artillery fire on the trenches near Osalvia, taken from them recently by the Austro-Hungarians, have forced out the invaders, and again occupied their former positions. According to the semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin, the Entente Allied troops have landed at Phaleron, a port five miles south-west of Athens, and once a part of the Greek capital.

A Berlin newspaper news agency says it attributes this as part of preparations looking to the overthrow of King Constantine and the placing of former Premier Venizelos, who has always sided with the Entente Powers at the head of a Greek republic.

Sarrail Assumes Supreme Command at Salonika

LONDON, Jan. 18.—General Sarrail, Commander of the French forces at Salonika is said by Reuter's correspondent at that point, to have taken over the supreme command of the Allied troops by bringing the British expedition under his control.

General Sarrail is senior of General Mahon, British Commander. The correspondent says this move is welcomed by both armies and believes it will make for the best results.

Conscription Bill Again Debated in Commons

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The proceedings of the Committee in the House of Commons to-day resulted in no modification of the Military Service Bill. The Government strongly resisted the attempt to include married men in the scope of the Bill. The most important amendment sought to include Ireland. This also was negative, after a not very exciting debate, in which John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, eloquently appealed to the public not to endanger Ireland's loyalty, as displayed by his splendid recruiting campaign, by an attempt to employ force. The only amendment accepted was one providing that men married before November should be regarded under the bill as "married men." An amendment that the bill should not apply to single men above the age of thirty was defeated.

Premier Asquith was again in communication with the Labor Party tonight with a view to arriving at an agreement upon an amendment which would be acceptable both to the Government and Laborites, providing safeguards against the bill being utilized for industrial compulsion.

Says Wilson is A Tool of Berlin

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Accepting as the authority cabled quotations from American newspapers to the effect that President Wilson is about to demand modification of the British methods restricting maritime trade, the Evening Standard asserts that such demand has no chance of success, and it continues that the patience of the British public is exhausted. Ministers are going to be forced to stop loop holes through which Germany is getting supplies from neutrals, and to her shame, from this country, so if the American Government thinks its demand promoted by Berlin for more loop holes is likely to be successful, Washington is making a big mistake.

Says Foreign Office Has Nullified Navy's Work

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The nation cannot feel secure until it learns that the control of the blockade has been taken from the Foreign Office and made over entirely to seamen, who alone possess the requisite knowledge and experience to conduct it, says the Daily Mail. The Mail declares that Great Britain will be stupified by the astonishing figures of exports to Germany from neutral nations, which proves that the Foreign Office has completely nullified the Navy's work.

Movements of the Prince of Wales

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—A cable from London this morning to the New York Herald: "I am informed that the report that the Prince of Wales will not return to the front, because the heir to the throne has recklessly exposed himself to the enemy, is unfounded, and that it is true that during the King's convalescence he may be retained here for public duties, usually performed by his father. He will rejoin the Army in France, where his bravery and simplicity have made him the idol of all ranks, as soon as the King has completely recovered from his recent accident."

Left For Salonika

Athens, Jan. 18.—Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine, left Athens this morning for Salonika to join his regiment.

APPEAL MADE TO INCLUDE IRELAND

John Redmond Says That Conscription in Ireland Would be Unworkable and Impossible—Contends That Recruiting in Ireland Has Been Most Satisfactory

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Irish members in the Commons made an appeal to-day for the inclusion of Ireland in the provisions of the bill for compulsory military service. A motion to this effect was made by James Chambers, of the Southern Division of Belfast, supported by James Craig, of the Eastern Division of Down. Both Chambers and Craig argued that the stigma placed on their countrymen by the terms of the bill should be removed. They appeal to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, to attempt to induce his followers to support the bill covering Ireland. If they would do so, the speaker said, all opposition to recruiting in Ireland would disappear.

Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, who is in charge of the bill, expressed regret that Redmond had not been able to take the suggested course. If they attempted to force the bill on Ireland, he said, the Nationalists would have been driven into uncompromising hostility. In view of the admitted division of opinion in Ireland, Law believed that any attempt at force would result in losing more than was gained. He added, it is a great thing to know that for the first time in history, official representatives of the Irish party are openly and avowedly with us in the conduct of the war.

Sir Edward Carson advised Chambers, in view of Law's speech, not to press his amendment, which, he said, would merely delay the bill. Redmond said the simple fact was that conscription in Ireland would be unworkable and impossible. To include Ireland under the bill, he said, would be to place her into the hands of a contemptible minority of Nationalists in Ireland, who are trying to prevent recruiting and undermine the Irish party. Redmond said recruiting in Ireland had been most satisfactory and, in towns, even amazing. Anyone who, five years ago, had predicted such a result, would have been regarded as a lunatic.

After further discussion, Chambers' amendment was negatived without a division.

FRESHWATER UNION MEN HEAR COAKER

Splendid Meeting Held Last Night in New Union Hall—Mr. Coaker Delivers Stirring Address—Many Who Were Strong Opponents Now Determined to Fight For the Union

Freshwater, Jan. 18.—President Coaker arrived here last evening and addressed the first public meeting held in the splendid new Union Hall erected here the past year. The Hall was crowded; Rev. Mr. Broughton and many leading citizens here and from Carbonear attended.

Mr. Coaker spoke for one hour and a half, delivering one of the most convincing, eloquent and earnest speeches ever heard by the public here. He inspired the audience to an amazing extent and filled old members with a spirit of loyalty and enthusiasm that will long remain with them. His address chiefly concerned the work and achievements of the Union and the Union Party since 1913. Some of the strongest opponents of 1913, both here and at Carbonear, expressed their intention to aid the Union cause next election.

Rev. Mr. Broughton proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker for the able speech delivered, which was seconded by Mr. Freeman Parsons. The Council are to be congratulated on the possession of such a splendid Hall, which is fully completed and almost as large as the Orange Hall. This Hall has been erected by the Union men from their own resources and is a test of the loyalty and determination of the Union men of Freshwater. Mr. Coaker left this morning for Bay Roberts.

WM. JOYCE, Chairman.

CATALINA UNIONISTS BIG PARADE

(Special to Mail and Advocate) Catalina, Jan. 17.—Annual parade held here to-day grand success, over 400 took part. The parade easily the best on record. More enthusiasm than ever. All determined to back Coaker in his great Catalina project.

J. G. STONE.

Steamer on Fire

VIGO, Spain, Jan. 17.—A wireless call for help has been received from the Belgian steamer Lille, which reports that she is on fire, 195 miles off this port.

AUCTION SALE.

For sale by Public Auction on the South Side Premises of JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., Sealing Gear and Utensils belonging to S.S. "BEOTHIC," to be sold in lots as follows:—
Lot No. 1—2nd Hand Tinware and Galley Utensils.
Lot No. 2—2nd Hand Hatchets, Shovels, Flagpoles, Bats, Etc.
Lot No. 3—2nd Hand Cooking Stoves and Funnelling.
Lot No. 4—2nd Hand Sealing Pumps, Oars, Etc.
Lot No. 5—2nd Hand Lifebelts, Awnings, Etc.
Lot No. 6—2nd Hand Bunk Fittings, Deck Sheathing, Etc.
Inventory can be seen on application to
A. S. RENDELL & CO., Auctioneers,
or
JOB BROTHERS & CO. LTD., Managers for Liquidators Thetis Steamship Co., Ltd.

REGARDED AS KEY OF ADRIATIC

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Despatches from Rome are of a more refreshing character from the viewpoint of the Allies with regard to the position of Albania. They state that the latter country is now defended with adequate forces and that Italy in this way has taken proper measure for safeguarding the future prospects of the Kingdom of Montenegro.

It is added that the occupation by French troops of the Island of Corfu secures for the Allies a naval base of the greatest value, as the Island is regarded by military experts as the key of the Adriatic, and the position is of great value for the purpose of landing troops in Albania.

Estimated Damage 20 Million Dollars

LONDON, Jan. 18.—About four hundred buildings, most valuable ones, were destroyed by Saturday night's fire at Bergen, Norway, according to a Reuter's despatch to-day from Christiania, the total damage estimated twenty million dollars. Only one life was lost, but few persons injured. There are large quantities of flour and grain in Bergen, according to Christiania advices. No fears are held that there will be any suffering from hunger on the population. Special trains with clothing and blankets are already arriving in the city.

News Hailed With Enthusiastic Applause

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Berlin says that official announcement was made yesterday in the Prussian diet, before its adjournment, of the capitulation of the Government of Montenegro.

Are Suffering From Lack of Food

PARIS, Jan. 17.—The Bulgarians at Gievgegi and Doiran are suffering greatly from lack of food, according to information published by the newspaper Patria of Athens. A squadron of French aeroplanes, according to the same correspondent, bombed the Bulgarians' camps at 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, causing several fires.

ALFONSO AIDS FRENCH REFUGEES

Paris, Jan. 18.—Eighty-seven thousand inhabitants of the regions of France occupied by Germans have been repatriated up to January 14th. King Alfonso of Spain has been active in aiding many of these people. The King has just written to a Frenchman whose mother remains in Ardenes, which is still occupied by the Germans, that he is trying to obtain from the Emperor of Germany the privilege for correspondence between separated families, also for aid for refugees and civil prisoners. Thus far, however, the King's letter says, he had been unsuccessful, the Germans declining such acquiescence for military reasons.

30 of Peace Advocates Remain at Hague

THE HAGUE, Jan. 17.—The American members of the Ford peace mission, except those associated with the permanent peace board, sailed from Rotterdam, Saturday, aboard the steamer Rotterdam for New York. About one hundred and fifty persons sailed, while thirty remained at The Hague for the purpose of promoting peace plans as originally devised.

Power of Navy Destroyed by Failure of Foreign Office to Grasp the Blockade Situation

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Post's Washington correspondent in a despatch, discusses the blockade problem by publishing parallel columns showing 1913 and 1915 exports from the United States to Germany and adjacent neutrals of wheat, corn, flour, bacon, cotton and autos as evidence that the blockade of Germany has been nullified and the power of the British Navy destroyed by the failure of the Foreign Office to grasp the situation.

The Post, commenting on the despatch, says the situation, as shown by the figures from Washington, is that during the war Germany has been permitted to import, through neutrals, essential supplies to an amount greater than in times of peace. It asks if the Foreign Office has been aware of these things, if not, it is dangerously incompetent.

The Cardinal And the Pope

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Zurich despatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that Cardinal Mercier at an audience which he had with Pope Sunday, submitted sworn depositions concerning 137 Belgian priests condemned to death by the Germans. The Pope, the despatch adds, was profoundly moved.

Small German War Vessel Foundered In the Baltic

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. reports that a small German naval vessel foundered off Kongsholm Isld., off Aeroc, in the Baltic. Several uniforms have floated ashore. Neither the fate of the crew or the name of the vessel is known.

Freighter Aground

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Wireless received at Sandy Hook reports the steamer Texas aground off the New Jersey coast and calling for help. The ship is thought to be the French freighter Texas which left Havre on Jan. 5th.

Large Forces of Enemy Are Massed for Attack on Saloniki

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Salonika correspondent of The Giornala D'Italia says to-day's despatch to The Temps declares that information is reaching the headquarters of the Entente Allies at Salonika to the effect that hostile forces numbering about 320,000 are distributed between Monastir and the extreme right wing of the Entente armies and that 250,000 appear to be massed for an attack against the Entente's left wing and centre and that on the right are 18,000 Turks, 30,000 Bulgars and 12,000 Germans. The despatch adds: These troops are now employed in road building and the reconstruction of two lines of railway, and that the Entente Allies are continuing their preparations for a formidable defence.

Says Offer Was Rejected By Montenegro

Zurich, Switzerland, Jan. 18.—The Lausanne Gazette states that King Nicholas of Montenegro has rejected the formal peace proposals by Emperor William made through Prince Von Buelow, former Imperial Chancellor.

Greek Parliament Meet Monday Next

ATHENS, Jan. 18.—The Greek Government in agreement with King Constantine, will proclaim martial law this week, according to the newspaper Katros. Parliament, which will meet next Monday, is expected to ratify this measure.

Cessation of Hostilities Asked For?

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—The King and Government of Montenegro on Jan. 13th asked for a cessation of hostilities and opening of peace negotiations, is officially announced by the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to-day.

Landing Troops At Orafano

SALONIKA, Jan. 18.—A correspondent of the Daily Mail says that the Allies are continuing to land troops at Orafano, fifty miles to the north-east of Salonika.

Allies Land Troops at Pieraus and Phalocion

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Reports received this morning from German sources state that the Allies are landing forces at Pieraus, beside those disembarked at Phalocion.

Serb Government to Locate in France

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Paris correspondent of The Times learns that the Serbian Government will establish itself in France at Aizen provence.

Left For the Continent

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Colonel House, President Wilson's personal representative, has left London for the continent, according to The Times.

Former P.M.G. Dead

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Arnold Morley, former Postmaster-General, died yesterday in London. He was sixty seven years old.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Editorial comment in the morning newspapers, in giving the news of the fall of Montenegro, generally explains that the event was not unexpected as consequent upon the crushing of Serbia.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 17.—The British bombarded Lille enemy trenches and gravely damaged them. Two heavy explosions were caused near Het Sas. Austrians report that the Montenegrins, after the fall of Cetinje, retreated on the whole south and west front. Spizz was occupied. The Montenegrins are stubbornly resisting at Berane. The enemy delivered two night attacks north-west of Goriz, and in the second penetrated some Italian trenches. They were thrown back by a counter-attack the next day. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Following statement of military operations was issued this afternoon: "There were no events of importance in the course of last night, except between the Somme and the Aisne, where our artillery was rather active."