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David Lloyd George Stands Firm on the Compulsion Question

Says he Would Rather be Driven Out of the Liberal Party or Political Life Altogether Than Have Upon His Conscience the Responsibility For Refusing Demands of the Military Authorities For Men—He Ridiculed the Idea That Conscription Involved Unrest Among the Working Classes

LONDON, May 4.—Speaking on a motion to reject the Military Service Bill, Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said in the Commons today that he would rather be driven out of the Liberal Party, even out of political life altogether, than have upon his conscience the responsibility for refusing demands of the military authorities for men, which might make all the difference between defeat and victory. Those who asserted that if the war lasted until 1917, the nation could not stay the course, were both inaccurate and injudicious. He had consulted leading financiers in the country, and they had not the least hesitation in affirming that, however long the war lasted, it could outlast anything that Germany could do, but in any case it was wise to apply its full power forthwith, he argued. Until Russia had completed her equipment so as to employ her immense reserves of men, it was essential that France and Britain put every available man in the field. Germany, he said, was well aware of the danger of this country falling to take the utmost share it possibly could of this year's burdens immediately. He ventured to say that the passage of this bill would be in itself about the worst news the German General Staff could read. He pointed out that all the Allies were defending their countries by compulsory service, and argued that if Britain had summoned men to her colors throughout the Empire in the same proportion as France, there would have been twice as many men in the service. He appreciated Britain's responsibilities in financing the Allies and in maintaining trade, as well as transport difficulties. Taking everything into account, Britain had still a substantial margin of available men. He wanted both Germany and the Entente Allies to know, if it would constitute any difference between victory and defeat, between liberty and submission, this country would summon the whole of that margin to the colors to defend itself.

The Minister indicated the idea that conscription involved unrest among the working classes. He protested against the notion that the working people be regarded as a sort of doubtful neutrals. Replying to the opponents of the bill who had predicted that the results of the measure would be insignificant, he could tell the House that at the Battle of Ypres one division of fresh troops to relieve the exhausted men on either side, would have conclusively decided the issue of the battle. The working class, said Lloyd George, knew that the struggle was for liberty. They would lose

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, May 5.—A British official to-night says: "Last night there was again activity on different parts of our line, artillery of both sides being active about Maricourt. Near Honchy, the enemy, after heavy bombardment, raided our trenches and caused some casualties. At Neuville the enemy blew up two mines at Double Crassier. We followed the mine explosion by a small raid, which was successful. Hostile dug-outs were bombed and casualties inflicted. About Hooze we sprang a mine, which damaged the enemy's underground workings. There was considerable bombardment on both sides on this sector. "To-day there was no special incident, beyond artillery activity, which was most marked opposite Angres and about Hooze and Pilken. At the latter place French and British artillery co-operated with good effect."

"Make Peace, Give Us Food"

Shouting the Above Thousands of Socialists and Women in Budapest Cause Serious Riot—Garrison Fire on Crowd—15 Are Killed and 200 Are Arrested

LONDON, May 5.—Serious rioting took place in Budapest on Saturday, according to a despatch from the Hague. A thousand Socialists and women assembled in front of the Burgomaster's, shouting "Make peace! Give us food!"

Fifteen of the crowd were killed when the garrison fired on them and 200 arrests were made.

Turk Troops Are Concentrated at Smyrna

PARIS, May 4.—Turkish troops are being concentrated at Smyrna, according to despatches from Athens, received here by the Havas Agency. The despatches say that Gen. Liman von Sanders has arrived at Smyrna to superintend.

A Single Shot

LONDON, May 5.—Only one shot has been heard in Dublin since late last night. The military authorities continue to destroy large quantities of arms and ammunition.

more by Prussian domination than any other class in the country. They knew well that if through any neglect on our part or failure to bring up our resources, Germany should triumph, humanity could not endure the loss under that yoke.



SHE: "Doesn't your wife object when she sees us together?" HE: "No. It's when she doesn't see us that she gets suspicious."—London Mail.

WASHINGTON AWAITS GERMANY'S REPLY TO NOTE WITH TENSION

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Germany's reply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare was awaited by officials of the Washington Government to-night with tension. They were without any definite idea of what the communication contained. The brief message from Ambassador Gerard, as well as press reports, had created an impression that the Imperial Government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept. The United States declared in its Note to Germany that abandonment of the present submarine methods must be declared effected immediately or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was designed to permit of no argument. High officials have repeatedly asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture. The official copy of the Note will hardly reach Washington before to-morrow night, but the document was given the Press in Berlin to-night. The official text is expected to reach the United States early tomorrow morning. Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the Note itself.

Nationalists Would Disarm All Irishmen

Are Quite Willing for Government to Disarm Every Man in Ireland Providing Ulster Volunteers Are Treated Likewise—Matter Likely to Cause More Trouble

LONDON, May 5.—The Nationalists, according to the Daily Mail, will press the Government at an early date to disarm every man in Ireland. The paper adds that the Nationalists are "quite willing that they be disarmed, provided that the Government does likewise with the Ulster Volunteers." The demand, says the Daily Mail, is likely to raise a difficult issue in Irish politics.

Will Tell Causes Of Irish Rebellion

Asquith Promises To Tell House What Caused The Dublin Outbreak.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Commons to-day Premier Asquith promised that he would make a statement as to the causes of the Irish revolt, next week. The Premier said it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment, than that all appropriate steps were being taken to deal with the Irish rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court martial or by civil tribunal, the Premier said that he had never said anything regarding the enquiry being a judicial one.

Allied Gains Are of Great Importance

The French-British Successes on Left Bank of Meuse Have Thrown Back the Germans—Huns Have Lost all Gains Made Past Two Months

PARIS, May 5.—The French and British successes on the left bank of the Meuse have been of greater importance, than was indicated by first reports, according to a semi-official statement issued last night. The French troops have thrown back the Germans to the north-west side of Deadman's Hill, beyond the line held at the beginning of March. The enemy has thus lost, by a single stroke, his gains painfully made by two months of continuous and costly attacks.

Arrested on Charge Of Conspiracy

James Sullivan, A Former American Minister, Is Arrested in Dublin On A Charge Of Complicity In Sinn Fein Rebellion

LONDON, May 4.—James Sullivan, of New York, formerly American Minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin, on charges of complicity in the Sinn Fein rebellion. Sullivan sailed from New York last July for Liverpool with his wife and son, saying that he was going to Limerick to visit his mother. He said that he expected to be back in New

KING GEORGE THANKS ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

LONDON, May 5.—King George has sent the following despatch to Lieut-General Maxwell, Military Commander of the forces in Ireland: "Now that the recent lamentable outbreak has been finally quelled, I wish to express to my gallant troops in Ireland, to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and to the Dublin Metropolitan Police, my deep sense of their wholehearted devotion to duty and the spirit of self-sacrifice with which they have acted throughout."

Says Kaiser Declares War On Humanity

Brazilian Government to Act Promptly Over Sinking of Steamer Rio Branco—Newspapers Are Greatly Aroused Over Matter and Demand Energetic Intervention by Government

RIO JANEIRO, May 5.—The Brazilian Government has notified the German Legation that it has ordered an inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Rio Branco, in order to be able to act with certainty for the defence of its neutral rights. Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Branco was torpedoed.

Newspapers are greatly aroused and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian Government. The Gazette de Noticias says: "Emperor William's General Staff have declared war on humanity. To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation." The Opias says: "Brazilians, in this world war there is no place for neutrals. Whoever remains neutral would be vanquished. Germany deserves no longer from our Government the consideration which has been shown it against the general sentiment of the country. All Brazil looks to President Braz. confident he will measure up to the destinies of Brazil."

Hun Attack On Hill 304 Is Repulsed

West of the Meuse the Germans yesterday evening strongly attacked the French positions north of Hill 304, says an official statement issued this afternoon, but were repulsed all along the whole front attacked, except in one or two points in advanced trenches. An attempted attack on the trenches at Cappy, south of the Somme, the statement adds, completely failed. East of the Meuse and in the Woëvre, there was an intermittent bombardment, otherwise the front was comparatively calm.

Four More Rebels Are Executed

DUBLIN, May 5.—Four more rebel prisoners were sentenced to death by court martial, and shot this morning. The men were Joseph Plunkett, Edward Daly, Michael O'Hanehan and William Peace.

Allies Occupy Florina Near Serbian Frontier

ATHENS, May 5.—It is officially announced that the Allies have occupied Florina, in northwestern Greece, near the Serbian frontier, 15 miles south of Monastir.

York by September. Shortly before he sailed, Sullivan was virtually asked to resign as Minister to the Dominican Republic. It is understood that the report censured Sullivan for indiscretions in the conduct of his office.

Military Service Bill Gets Second Reading In House of Commons

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

948 Private H. C. Wakely, Haystack, P.E. Previously reported discharged to duty, Feb. 24, Abbasia (after cellulitis left hand). Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, (not yet diagnosed). 832 Private Vernon M. Pearce, 25 Moore Street. Previously reported with oedema, Cairo, Feb. 1. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; nephritis.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Sir Roger Asks Sir Edward to Defend Him

LONDON, May 5.—Casement's trial will take place in London within a fortnight before three or five judges and a jury. The Lord Chief Justice probably will preside, and the Attorney-General will conduct the prosecution. Casement has asked Sir Edward Carson to defend him, but it is unlikely that Carson will accept.

Sure Starvation Forced Surrender

Kitchener In The Lords Warmly Eulogized General Townshend And His Gallant Defenders of Kut-el-Amara—Read Townshend's Last Despatch.

LONDON, May 4.—In the Lords today, Lord Kitchener, Secretary of War, warmly eulogized General Townshend and the defenders of Kut el Amara. He read General Townshend's last despatch, which is as follows: "We are pleased to know that we have done our duty, and recognize that our situation is one of the fortunes of war. We thank you, General Gorrings, Commander of the British Relief Army, and all ranks of the Tigris Force, for the great efforts you have made to save us."

Imminent starvation compelled the surrender of Kut-el-Amara, added Lord Kitchener. Adverse elements alone denied success to the relief force. Earl Kitchener said he was glad of the opportunity to pay tribute to Gen. Townshend and his troops, whose dogged determination and splendid courage earned for them so honorable a record. After a series of brilliantly fought engagements, continued Kitchener, General Townshend decided to hold the important position of Kut-

The Debate Developed No Important New Points—Sir John Simon Said "There Was No Evidence to Show the Bill Would Add to Britain's Strength"—Henderson Winding up the Debate Said "That the Secret Session Convinced Majority of the Public That the Military Situation Required More Men"

LONDON, May 5.—The Commons to-night passed the second reading of the Military Service Bill for immediate general military compulsion. The motion presented by Richard D. Holt, Radical, to reject the bill, previously, was defeated by 326 to 56. The debate on the bill developed no important new points. David Lloyd George presented strong arguments in his favor. Sir John Simon, former Home Secretary, opposing the bill, reiterated it was not alone a question for military authorities to decide. "There was no evidence, he said, 'showing that the Bill would really add to Britain's national force, strength. It would create a maximum amount of hardship with minimum results. Nobody who had heard Lloyd George today,' he commented, 'would suppose that he was the same man who a year ago emphasized the part England must play in the economics of war.'"

Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education, Leader of Laborites, in winding up the debate for the Government, said, "that secret session of the Government had convinced the majority of the public that the military situation required more men, and the Government decided that 200,000 was the number that could be spared from the industry. The Government not only allowed General Staff to override its views, but was personally convinced that the alternative to conscription was defeat."

Britain Extends Mine Field Off Belgian Coast

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Ambassador Page forwarded the State Department to-day a Note from the British Government stating that it found it necessary to extend the eastern limit of the danger area of the British mine field in the North Sea off the Belgian coast as prescribed in October, 1914, to a point seven miles nearer the Netherlands coast. The danger areas is now from long. 1 deg. 5 min. east.

Zeppelin Destroyed By British Light Cruiser

LONDON, May 5.—A Zeppelin dirigible was destroyed yesterday by one of the British light cruiser squadrons off the Schleswig coast, says an official announcement.

el-Amara. It should not be forgotten that his dispositions for the defence of the place were so excellent that the Turks, notwithstanding numerical superiority, were not able to penetrate his lines.

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