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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## Lloyd George's Problem Presents Many Obstacles

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### REDMOND AND CARSON IN TRYING POSITIONS

Redmond fears the O'Brianites would prove the strongest party in an Irish election. Devlin insists the whole of Ireland must be under one Parliament—this a section of the O'Brianites are not likely to concede.

LONDON, May 29.—Lloyd George has abandoned his usual visit to the country so that he may continue negotiations for a settlement of the Irish question, and is devoting his time generally given to golf to meet and confer with the Irish and other leaders. It is not expected the Round Table conference, if such a stage is reached at all, will be held for some weeks. Mr. Lloyd George desires to get the views of all interested, both here and in Ireland, before starting formal negotiations. While virtually every long-standing controversy, it is realized there are many difficulties in the way, and those most conversant with the situation believe the best Lloyd George will be able to accomplish will be an arrangement for provisional administration of Ireland in which all parties will be represented to carry on affairs in the country until the conclusion of the war.

Both Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader and John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, are in a difficult position, because of the attitude likely to be taken by the extremists of their parties should they make concessions. Many Nationalists favor the total exclusion of Ulster, until such time as Ulsterites may recognize the advantages of Home Rule, and desire to come in.

When the Home Rule Bill was before the House of Commons the Government introduced an amendment providing each county in Ulster might vote itself out of Home Rule for a period of six years. Sir Edward Carson's answer to this was that if the time limit were removed, he would submit the proposition to the people of Ulster. Later at the Buckingham Palace conference, it was suggested to omit part of Ulster and on this point the conference came to a deadlock. There is little change in the situation to-day.

With many British Unionists pressing him to reach an agreement, Sir Edward Carson and other Ulster leaders might be more conciliatory, but a section of the Nationalists, with

Joseph Devlin at their head, insist that the whole of Ireland must be united under one Parliament, and Ulsterites are hardly prepared to concede so much. Besides having to consider the views of the Devlinites, Redmond has to walk warily for fear of what the O'Brianites might do, since the Sinn Fein outbreak they might prove at a general election to be the strongest party. Realizing this, and particularly Timothy Healey, would, as has been done in the past, oppose any concessions suggested by the Nationalist leader, and even fight him, should he refuse to whittle down to the original demands of the Home Rule party.

Thus Lloyd George has undertaken a problem which presents many obstacles. It is, however, considered a good omen that an attempt at a settlement is being made during the Parliamentary recess, for the most important political decisions of the war have been made during holidays. It was during the August Bank Holiday of 1914 that Sir Edward Grey announced the British attitude toward the European war. The Coalition Government was formed during the Whit Sunday holidays last year and a decision to introduce the first Military Service Bill was made during Christmas. Parliament lost its Easter Holiday this year because of the Cabinet crisis over the second Military Service Bill, which finally resulted in the adoption of Compulsory Service.

### Crew Landed by French Torpedo Boats

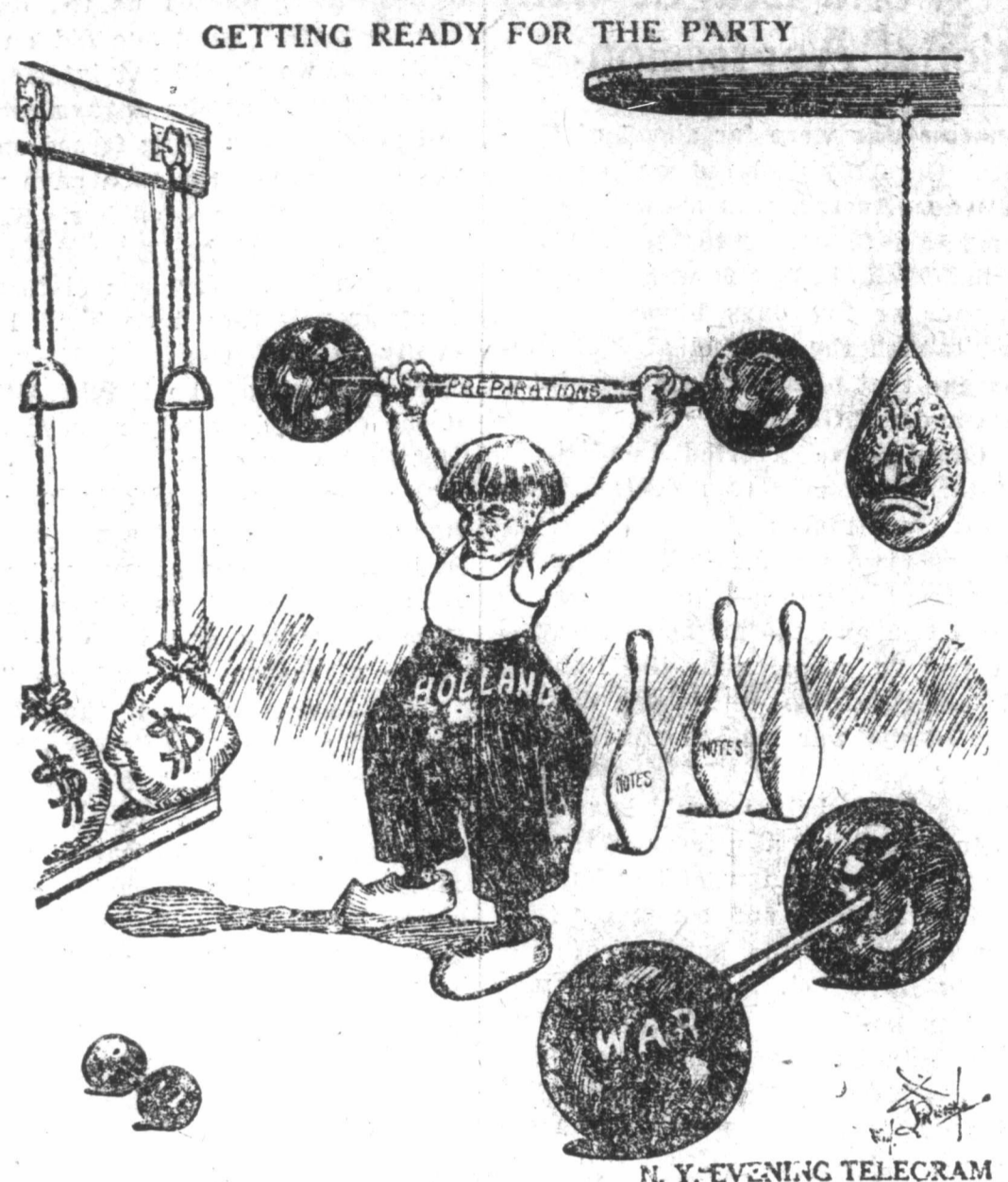
PARIS, May 27.—A Havas despatch from Port Vendres says that two French torpedo boats arrived there yesterday, bringing 60 members of the crew of the Italian steamer Moravia, which was torpedoed by a German submarine on Thursday afternoon without warning. The crew was abandoned in two life-boats. The Moravia sailed from New York on May 5th, and was last reported passing Gibraltar on May 22nd.

### Serb Army Now At Saloniki

PARIS, May 28.—After crossing the Aegean Sea without loss, the Serbian Army, in full strength now, has been landed in Saloniki, according to a despatch received here to-day by wireless telegraphy.

### Papal Munico Recalled

ROME, May 29.—The recall by the Pope of Monsignor Tacchaporcelli, Papal Munico to Belgium, is regarded here as a decided diplomatic triumph for the Allies, as the prelate is reputed to be notoriously pro-German.



GETTING READY FOR THE PARTY

H. Y. EVENING TELEGRAM

## GREEKS PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF BULGARIANS

Greek Government Has Laid Protest at Berlin, Vienna and Sofia—Belief is General Greeks Will Confine Their Action to Protest—Greek Press Makes Violent Comment

LONDON, May 28.—The correspondent at Athens of the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that the Bulgarians gave the Greeks two hours to surrender Rupel Fort, which is six miles from Demir Hissair bridge, which was recently blown up by the French in anticipation of this attack. "An Athens newspaper says that a deputation of German and Bulgarian officers demanded the surrender of Fort Rupel, and explained its occupation was necessary in order to secure the Bulgarian left wing against the eventual Entente Allied attack. The surrender of the Fort was effected on Friday morning at 3 o'clock when the protocol was signed by the German, Bulgarian and Greek officers. The Germans and Bulgarians, the newspapers say, undertook to restore the fort to Greece so soon as reasons for its occupation no longer existed."

ATHENS, May 28.—Greece's protest against the military operations undertaken by the Central Powers and Bulgaria in Greek Macedonia, was forwarded last night to the Ministers of Greece at Berlin, Vienna and Sofia.

The Bulgarians entered Greek territory virtually unopposed. This caused violent comment in the press and considerable among the population. Greek military authorities claim they were unable to communicate with their troops in Eastern Macedonia. The belief is general here that the Greek Government will confine its action to protest.

## FEELING RUNS HIGH IN GREECE

ATHENS, May 29.—"Whoever dreamed to see the Bulgarian flag supplant the Greek flag in Macedonia, and just for this we have maintained and mobilized an army at the cost of the economic ruin of the country," M. Venizelos, former Premier, thus writes in the "Herald," a Venizelist organ. Feeling runs high over the Bulgarian invasion of Greece, and the "Herald" appeared with a black border as a token of national mourning.

### Italian Vessel Sunk

LONDON, May 28.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced to-day that the Rita, an Italian sailing vessel, was sunk.

### American Railway Magnate Dead

HALIFAX, May 29.—J. J. Hill is dead.

## SINN FEINERS HAD RIFLES OF ITALIAN MAKE

Police Give Evidence in Connection With Irish Outbreak—Galway Inspector Said Rebels Were Shopkeepers and Farmers Sons—Martial Law Will Be Enforced For the Present

DUBLIN, May 28.—Martial law will be continued in Ireland for the present. A Proclamation issued to-day, says: "Whereas dissatisfaction and unrest still prevails in certain parts of Ireland, martial law will be continued throughout Ireland until further notice."

DUBLIN, May 28.—The Royal Commission engaged in an inquiry into the recent Irish rebellion accepted itself at to-day's session here with taking police evidence regarding the Sinn Fein movement, and revert, outside Dublin, chiefly in Galway and Kerry.

In Galway, Inspector Rutledge testified that Sinn Fein volunteers began organization at a meeting addressed by Sir Roger Casement, and Patrick H. Pearce, since executed, for his part in the rebellion, and Professor MacNeil. According to the inspector, Casement said the object was winning Home Rule and to protect themselves against the Ulster Volunteers, but Professor MacNeil declared that the object was the same as that of the Irish volunteers in 1789. Inspector Clayton, of the East Riding of Galway, said that the Sinn Feiners comprised shopkeepers, farmers' sons, and some priests. They were armed with rifles of Italian manufacture, he said.

Inspector Hill, of Kerry, said the leaders of the movement there having been deported, there were no leaders in the district at the present time. He said that a man named Monteith, who is alleged to have handed with Casement and Daniel Bailey, is still at large, but he held hope of getting him yet.

## HUN ASSAULTS END IN FAILURE

PARIS, May 29.—Two attacks were made by German troops advancing last night from Corbeaux Wood on the Verdun front. The French War Office report of to-day says these assaults resulted in failure. East of the Meuse the night was comparatively calm, except for heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Yaux. Fifteen aerial encounters occurred, and two German machines were brought down, one of them falling in flames.

### Grave Crisis Faces Athens

PARIS, May 29.—News from Athens says grave trouble has broken out there following the news of invasion of Macedonia by the Bulgarians.

## BULGARS CROSS GREEK FRONTIER AND TAKE FORTS

A Strong Force of Bulgarians Estimated at 25,000 Cross the Greek Frontier and Occupying Several Forts—Bulgars are now Marching on Kavalla, an Aegean Seaport

LONDON, May 28.—French headquarters in the Balkans have announced that the Bulgarians have occupied the Greek forts Rupel, Grogotin and Spatovo, and were advancing from Demir Hissair towards Kavalla. This information was received here to-day in a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The Greek forts of Rupel and Grogotin, are six and nine miles north of Demir Hissair. Spatovo lies four miles east of that town.

Kavalla, on which the Bulgarians are said to be marching, is a seaport on the Aegean Sea fifty-five miles south-east of Demir Hissair.

PARIS, May 28.—Telegraphing from Salonika, under date of May 27th, the Havas correspondent says that Bulgarian troops, which on May 26th occupied Fort Rupel, on the River Struma, in Greece, have sent patrols to install themselves in the neighbourhood of Demir Hissair bridge, which was partially destroyed by the Entente Allies.

The usual cannonading is reported to be going on along the rest of the front, with a lively infantry engagement on the left bank of the Vardar.

LONDON, May 28.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Co. from Salonika says that a strong force of Bulgarians, estimated at 25,000, has crossed the Greek frontier. A Greek fort and earthworks.

The Bulgarian advance guard then pushed forward and occupied the station and bridge at Demir Hissair. Activity at other points indicates an important movement upon Greek Macedonia.

## RUSSIANS STOP HUN OFFENSIVE LAKE DRISVISTY

Russians Artillery Give Check Big Offensive of Germans—Austrians Still on Offensive South East of Trent—Russians Recapture Turk Attempts to Advance on Caucasus Front

LONDON, May 29.—Petrograd reports the attempt by the Germans in the Lake Drisvisty region to start an offensive movement stopped by the concentrated artillery fire of the Russians.

The Austrians are still on the offensive against the Italians in the region south-east of Trent, but Rome reports wherever infantry attacks started the Austrians met with repulse. On the Isonzo front, at San Michel, the Italians by mining operations destroyed Austrian trenches and took the defenders of them under their rifle fire as they fled.

The Turkish contingents which tried to advance against the Russians on the Caucasus front region of Rivand Opza Dergasa were repulsed by the Russians, according to Petrograd.

### Biplane Mishap

LONDON, May 29.—Capt. Grimes Jones, was killed and D. Henry Tennant, son of Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, seriously injured yesterday, in Kent, when a biplane, in which they were manoeuvring, fell a distance of a hundred feet.

### Greek Populace Will Protest

SALONIKA, May 29.—An outgrowth of popular indignation resulting from the violation of Greek territory has resulted in a meeting being called here for to-night to protest against the action of German and Bulgarian troops.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## President Wilson Outlines Program Of Amer. Action

Speaking at Banquet of the League to Enforce Peace President Said United States is Willing to Join League of Nations to Maintain Peace of the World and Rights of Small Nations

### EX-PRESIDENT TAFT PRESIDED AT BANQUET

President Wilson Said he Believed he Was Voicing the Mind and Wish of the People of America When he Said the States is Willing to Become a Partner in Any such Association

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The United States must be reckoned with in the settlement of the great European War. The United States is willing to join the league of nations to maintain the freedom of the seas, and protect small States from aggression, to stop wars begun by the violation of treaties or begun without giving the world an opportunity to pass upon the causes—that is the substance of the program of American action outlined last night by President Wilson in the most important speech he has delivered since the beginning of hostilities in Europe.

The occasion for this utterance was a banquet of the League to Enforce Peace, which has been holding a two days' session here under the Presidency of William H. Taft, former President of the United States. The President led up his enunciation of policy by telling what he conceived to be the fundamental things which American people believed. These were, first that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live; second, the small States of the world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; third, the world has a right to be free from

every disturbance to its peace which has its origin in aggression and disregard for rights of people and nations. "So sincerely do we believe these things," the President went on, "that I am sure I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nations formed in order to realize those objects and make them secure against violation."

### Wilson Ready To Secure Peace

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Wilson declared here last night before the League to Enforce Peace, that the United States was ready to join any feasible association of nations to preserve peace in the world against political ambition and selfish hostility, in the service of common order, common justice, and common peace. He expressed the hope that the terms of peace which will end the present war will include such an arrangement.

### Steamers Sunk

LONDON, May 28.—Lloyd's announces that the steamer Hercules, nationality unknown, is sunk. There are more than a score of steamers named Hercules listed in the register, several being British, and others the property of various neutrals.

### State Funeral For General Gallieni

PARIS, May 29.—The Cabinet decided this morning to arrange a national funeral for General Gallieni, and, subject to the approval of his family, transfer his body to the Hotel des Invalides, which contains the remains of Napoleon.

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