

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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NO WORK ON SUNDAY SAYS GEORGE

LONDON, Jan. 27.—In a circular addressed to the munition manufacturers, David Lloyd George makes a suggestion which is virtually a command that all Sunday labor should be abolished in all controlled establishments. It is better, writes Lloyd George, to work overtime during the week than have Sunday working. The aim should be not to work over 12 shifts per fortnight or 24 where double shifts are worked. This is the outcome of the investigation by a special committee as to the effect upon the production of munition by continuous labor involving Sunday work, which has resulted in the conclusion that the method tended to diminish rather than increase the output.

Labor Conference Supports Gov't

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 27.—The British Labor Conference by a great majority to-day reversed its former attitude regarding the war by adopting a resolution pledging the conference to assist the Government so far as possible, in the successful prosecution of the war. It favoured the supporting of the Government, when six hundred thousand miners threw an unanimous vote into the balance against an anti-war movement, in which success the patriotic resolution was certain.

ANTI-WAR SECTIONS OUTVOTED BY ORGANIZED LABOR CONFERENCE

Jas. Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden Tried to Persuade Delegates to Vote Against Motions But to No Avail—Many of the Addresses Delivered Were Patriotic in Tone—Ramsay MacDonald is Criticized by His Fellow Scotsmen

BRISTOL, Eng., Jan. 27.—The British Organized Labor first day conference which has attracted world wide attention, out-voted the extreme socialist anti-war section and adopted two resolutions expressing a patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

James Ramsay MacDonald, Labor Member of Parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, socialist, by power of their eloquence tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but when requested to define their position clearly and make evasions they were unable to convince the conference.

One representative of the socialist section when asked to state the terms on which the socialists would have participated in voluntary recruiting campaign, declared, "on no terms." He immediately lost his hold on the delegates. While seated on the platform, two French socialist deputies, and Robert Applegarth, one of the three founders of the trades unionism in Britain. Many of the addresses were patriotic in tone. Jas. Ramsay MacDonald was criticized in unmeasured terms by his fellow Scotsmen for speaking roundabout the resolutions without making his own party's position clear.

SOUND FINANCES

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald McKenna said in the Commons to-day that he was glad to be able to assure the members that "markedly satisfactory results had been obtained during the last fortnight, during which the Treasury has been purchasing American securities, in accordance with the plan of mobilizing them.

SUPPORTS ACTION OF LABOR PARTY

BRISTOL, Jan. 26.—The British Labor Conference adopted to-day, by a vote of 1,847,000 against 206,000, a resolution entirely approving the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in co-operating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 26.—Headquarters in France report artillery active on both sides, and an enemy bomb store exploded. Aircraft also active with British supremacy maintained. Elsewhere after mine explosions and violent bombardment, the Germans attacked on a mile front west of the Arras-Lens road, and were repulsed, except at two points, where they occupied part of the craters caused by explosion.

The Russians continue to press the Turks closely in the Erzerum region. Kut-el-Amara has nothing further to report. Recent fighting occurred on the 23rd not seven miles from Kut. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Jan. 27. (official this evening)—General Smith-Dorrien reports on January 24th, our troops advanced from Mbuyuni, 15 miles east of Tavea, British East Africa, and drove off small forces of the enemy which was holding Serengei Camp, 4 miles west Mbuyuni. We occupied the camp.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

TO ENFORCE BLOCKADE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Hereafter the French warships will assist the British vessels in blockade duties, both in the English Channel and the North Sea, participating in the examination of mails, as well as cargoes. In the future France will be consulted on all questions concerning the blockade, and joint Anglo-French replies will be made in any protests on the subject.

Sir Ed. Grey Addresses House of Commons on Question of Blockade

Contends That Recent Attacks on Government by Press Were Unwarranted and Undertakes to Prove Figures Published Would Not Bear Investigation—Benn, the Unionist Member, Introduces Resolution for Absolute Blockade.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—The opening phrases of the speeches of Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons and the Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister without Portfolio, in the House of Lords to-day, gave the impression that the British Government is not likely to resort to an absolute blockade of Germany. Arthur Shireley Benn, Unionist, introducing a motion for the effective blockade urged the Government, in conjunction with the Entente Allies, to declare entire oceanic traffic with Germany shall be prevented by blockade. He said he did not think America would object, as the blockade would be on the same principal as was the blockade declared by Lincoln. "I hope the Government will abolish the Orders in Council and issue in conjunction with our Allies, a strong declaration that the Allies have decided from now on that entire oceanic traffic to Germany will be prevented by a blockade of all German ports," said Benn. Continuing, he said, lines should be drawn from outside the Norwegian three-mile limit to Scotland and across the English Channel and Straits of Dover. Everything going into Germany or coming out should be stopped there, even if we are accused of violating the rights of neutrals. We ought to consider expediency and put such blockade into force at once if we are convinced it will bring the war to a speedier close.

Foreign Secretary Grey opened his speech by saying it was a difficult and complicated subject which the House had under consideration. He had gathered from the debate there was real misapprehension concerning the amount of trade passing into Germany, and regarding what this Government was doing to stop that trade. The figures given the Press had created a grotesque impression. With regard to the report that the amount of leakage would not bear investigation, he asserted that the attack founded on those figures did a great injustice to the Government for these figures did not take into consideration the fact that in many cases exports from the United States had merely made good supplies which neutrals formerly drew from Germany. The figures given for exports dealt only with goods which left the United States and gave no information concerning their arrival. Sir Edward referred to an example to the case of meat cargoes consigned to neutral countries now before the prize courts. He proceeded to analyze some of the published figures in order to demonstrate that they were misleading.

Sir Edward said that as a matter of fact the Government was doing what supporters of the blockade policy demanded. We cannot do more than we are already doing, he said. In regard to neutrals, Sir Edward said the Government was prepared to examine any alternative policy, if while it was more pleasing to neutrals the Government was convinced it was equally effective with the existing method. "The Government," he said, "was going to reply to the last American Note after consulting with the French Government Contraband Committee, which includes two representatives. The Admiralty, the speaker said, had done its work admirably during the last year. There were only three cases in which ships were dealt with without consulting that Committee. Sir Edward said it was time these attacks ceased for they must have a demoralizing effect on the Navy. Continuing he said the task of the Foreign Office is burdensome. It has to do its best to retain the goodwill of neutrals. It has to explain, justify and defend our interference with neutral trade. If we are to establish a line of blockade we must do it consistently with the right of neutrals and must let through bona-fide vessels to neutral ports. That is the intention of the supporters of the blockade resolution and is what actually is being done. We are unable to do more than attempt to stop goods and that being done we are applying the doctrine of continuous voyage.

Sir Edward said we quite agree that we want common action with our Allies and that is what we had with France when the Order in Council was issued with regard to neutrals. We are perfectly ready to examine any other method of carrying out our declared policy of stopping enemy trade than the one now adopted which might be made convenient and more agreeable to practise so long as it was effective. "I would say to neutrals that we cannot abandon our rights of interference with enemy traders and we cannot exercise that right without considerable inconvenience to their trade. They must answer one main question: Do they admit our right to apply the full principles applied by the American Government during the Civil War? According to the order of conditions we will do our best to prevent trade from reaching the enemy through neutrals. If they answer "Yes," as they are bound in fairness to do, then I would say let them do their best to make it easy for us to distinguish the right. If they answer we not entitled to prevent trading with the enemy, and if neutral countries take that line it would be a departure from neutrality. I don't understand how they will take that line. It is quite true that there were things in the last American Note, which if conceded to, would have rendered it impossible for Great Britain to prevent goods, even contraband from going wholesale to the enemy, but I do not understand the attitude of the United States or any other Government.

Sir Edward Grey in scathing terms contrasted Germany's attitude with regard to neutrals with the British attitude, and said if ever there was a war in which we and our Allies could employ recognized belligerent rights to their utmost extent it was this war. What would have been said by neutrals if we had done what Germany had done? The Secretary emphasised again what was the aim of the Allies and concluded by declaring: "We shall see the thing through to the end."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Editorial comment on Sir Edward Grey's speech delivered yesterday in the House of Commons on the blockade policy varies widely. Newspapers which have been supporting the Government such as the "Telegraph," the "Chronicle," and the "Daily News" are enthusiastic over the Foreign Minister's mastery of vindication, but the "Times," "Post" and "Daily Mail" show no signs of relenting in their attacks and repeat their former assertions that the blockade has been ineffective and that far too much leakage has been getting through to Germany and that means for tightening economic pressure on Germany must be devised even though neutral countries should suffer.

Says Present Blockade Measures Quite Satisfactory

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Daily Telegraph, commenting editorially on to-day's blockade debate, says there is reason to anticipate that the Foreign Secretary will announce that the Government has reached no important decisions with reference to the foundations of our policy, and adds it must be apparent that we can institute no more drastic measures against the enemy than are to be found in the Order in Council. Any suggestion to the contrary is suspected because the facts are against it. This country may be content with the measures, which, if apparently slow, are sure, and which hitherto have been adopted without any severance of friendly relations with neutral powers. We have had experiences in the past of consequences of impetuous and overhearing conduct. The nation will not go astray if it bears in mind warning finger posts of our history and seasons its enthusiasm and patriotism with caution and circumspection. It is a good motto that everything which is possible is not expedient.

ANOTHER PEACE RECRUIT

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A despatch from Stockholm says that Wm. J. Bryan in accepting membership on the Ford permanent peace commission intimated that he was preparing to leave the United States for Stockholm.

NO LIVES WERE LOST

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lloyds report says that the steamship Norseman, reported yesterday to have been sunk, has been beached and that no lives were lost.

The Campaign in Mesopotamia

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The British Official Press Bureau to-day gave out the following communication dealing with the fighting in Mesopotamia:—"From further communications, the recent fighting on the Tigris took place 25 miles below Kut-el-Amara, and not as previously stated, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. "The mistake arose through a misunderstanding at the India Office in connection with reference to telegrams from Essin, a position which is known to have been strongly entrenched. "There is nothing further to report."

PEACE TALK BETWEEN SERBS AND GERMANS

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Germany is continuing her efforts to conclude a separate peace with Serbia, according to the Athens correspondent of the Daily Mail.

HOSPITAL BURNED

Paris, Jan. 26.—The Grand hotel at Wimercaux, near Boulogne, which was occupied as a hospital by 60 wounded British soldiers has been destroyed by fire. All the wounded were removed from the burning building without accident.

NOTHING DOING

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The German note on the Baralong case, declining to accept Britain's proposal for arbitration, was delivered to the Foreign Office by the American Embassy, to-day.

Approves Transfer Of German Oil Tanker

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, acknowledged, in response to a question in the Commons to-day, that the Government had approved of the transfer of the German vessel Purelight to the Standard Oil Co. He explained that consent had been given, as part of an agreement with the Company upon which certain restrictions had been placed in respect to exportation of lubricants, paraffine and wax to neutral countries. Lord Robert added that the United States had been informed of the transfer to American registry of vessels of other nations, so long as they were not used directly or indirectly in trading with other countries.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JANUARY 27th, 1916.

- 1341 Private William Hickey, St. John's. Admitted to the Third London Gen. Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
956 Private Segar Taylor, Carbonear. Admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.
298 Private George Kane, 43 Job St. Admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.
Additional Information
1360 Private Lawrence Horan, 267 Southside. Previously reported with enteric, progressing satisfactorily, Malta; Jan. 8. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
537 Private Jonathan Brett, Fogo. Previously reported with amputated toes, Malta; Dec. 24. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.
291 Private Henry Bishop, Long Pond, Manuels. Previously reported with frostbitten feet, Malta; Dec. 15. Now reported to be admitted to the Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbite.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

It may be better to lead the procession than to follow it—unless the leader happens to be riding in a black wagon with glass windows.

BERNSTORFF TALKS WITH LANSING

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador, had another conference to-day with Secretary of State Lansing, over Lusitania negotiations. The Ambassador spent some time talking with the Secretary of State; then before leaving the State Department Building he spent some time dictating to one of the Department's stenographers, a document which he took with him to the German Embassy. It was made known in official quarters before the conference took place that the last German proposals were unsatisfactory and that the United States was pressing for full disavowal of the sinking of the Lusitania with the loss of 110 Americans.

Heroic Stand Was Made by Montenegrins

ROME, Jan. 26.—A despatch from San Giovanni di Meduato to the Idea Nazionale says that the Montenegrins made a determined stand on Mount Tarabosch in an effort to save the city of Scutari, but that the approach of a strong Austrian column forced the garrison to evacuate the place and the detachment on the mountain had to retreat. The women, it is stated, conducted themselves as heroically as the men, carrying on their backs, during the retreat, everything necessary to continue the struggle.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

GREY'S SPEECH ON THE BLOCKADE

London Papers Express Different Views on Grey's Speech Concerning the Blockade of Germany

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Editorial comment on Sir Edward Grey's speech delivered yesterday in the House of Commons on the blockade policy varies widely. Newspapers which have been supporting the Government such as the "Telegraph," the "Chronicle," and the "Daily News" are enthusiastic over the Foreign Minister's mastery of vindication, but the "Times," "Post" and "Daily Mail" show no signs of relenting in their attacks and repeat their former assertions that the blockade has been ineffective and that far too much leakage has been getting through to Germany and that means for tightening economic pressure on Germany must be devised even though neutral countries should suffer.

The "Daily Graphic," which hereinafter has occupied studiously the ground of midway between the two groups of newspapers, is not at all satisfied with Grey's attitude. Grey's speech, says this newspaper, will be read with the gravest disappointment by the country who had hoped the Government was preparing for some new departure in its treatment of enemy trade. All we learn is that the Foreign Office is pleased with what it already has done and does not propose to do anything more. Grey acts as if the maintenance of the neutral trading is more important than ending the war.

The "Times" says the Government's decision not to establish a regular blockade will be a disappointment to our friends in America and President Wilson's Government.

All official statements as to the difficulty of dealing with the questions under discussion, says the "Daily Mail," go to show that Grey is aware that the situation is not as it should be, neither he or Lansdowne is satisfied. Both tell us they are doing their best. What the country demands is that the supply of food materials shall be cut off from Germany and harping upon the difficulties by a Minister is not a good sign. Wars are not won by men whose minds are occupied with such qualms. Wars are won by men who refuse to be bound by judicial niceties but who are determined to stick at nothing in order to win.

War Briefs from Many Sources

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Hostilities from all fronts having dwindled to rather unimportant proportions on the political side of the war has again assumed the chief role of interest.

The British Parliament discussed what steps are to be taken to make more rigid the Government's efforts for keeping goods of all kinds being imported and exported in Germany. The British Labor members decided by an overwhelming majority to support the Government free in prosecution of the war.

The German Ambassador at Washington has presented to the American Government a draft note concerning the sinking of the steamer Lusitania, which it is believed will meet all American demands. This troublesome issue, which if accepted by the German Government will finally end the controversy, Britain has answered tentatively the American protest against holding up mails but will reply more fully to representations when France has signified her approval of Britain's attitude.

Hand to hand fighting between the French and Germans, near Neuville, took place, when the French tried to recapture the trenches captured from them by the Germans. Berlin reports that all the attacks were repulsed. The French, however, have taken from the Germans mine craters they occupied several days ago. An unofficial despatch says that the Bulgarians are invading Albania and have come in contact with and met defeat at the hands of the Albanian troops, led by Essad Pasha, Provisional President of Albania co-operating with the Allies.

Representatives of the Montenegrin Government, according to a Vienna despatch, coming by way of Berlin, at least have signed articles regarding the disarmament of the Montenegrin army, and Montenegrins are everywhere laying down their arms.

The British House of Lords have passed the third reading of the Military Service Bill.