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Austria and the U. S. on Sinking Of "Ancona."

Washington Officials Take the View That Sufficient Time Was Not Allowed Passengers to Make Safe Escape as International Law Stipulates—Affidavit Made by Dr. Greil Has Reached State Department

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—While the United States will wait for the Austrian reply to Ambassador Penfield's inquiry concerning the circumstances under which the Italian liner was sunk, it was stated officially today that placing American citizens in small boats on the high sea was not regarded as according to them a place of safety within the meaning of the term as used in the international law.

In its correspondence with Germany over the Frye case, the American government expressed the view that open boats did not constitute a place of safety. This was broadened today by official interpretation to apply to American citizens, whether travelling on belligerent or neutral ships.

Officials qualified their assertion somewhat by stating that if the vessel was destroyed within a few miles of the shore, lifeboats would be regarded as safe, but weather conditions and opportunity given for passengers to be transferred, even then were pertinent circumstances. From those intimations it is generally believed to-night that the American government would develop the entire question of submarine warfare further by correspondence with Austria, even though as the Austrian Ad-

Serb Situation Growing Worse

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Telegraphing from Athens under date of November 17, a correspondent of the Havas News Agency says:—"The situation for the Serbs is becoming worse. The fall of Philip is imminent and the Serbs have begun a retreat towards Ochrida. The danger of the Serbs defending the Babuna Pass, being enveloped by Bulgarians from the west has caused the abandonment of the Pass.

Desperate fighting is expected around Philip, and south of that city. The Bulgarians are advancing towards Krushevo with the object of cutting off the Serbian retreat towards Albania. The Serbs are fighting with the utmost tenacity along the northern front, disputing the advance of the invaders foot by foot.

Officially declared, forty-five minutes were given to the passengers and crew of the Ancona to be transferred. This was not regarded as affording American citizens sufficient opportunity to be saved. The first official report alleging that the submarine continued shelling the Ancona after she had halted, reached the State Department today in a consular despatch, outlining an affidavit made by Doctor Griel of New York, the only known native American survivor of the tragedy.

Monro Said to Favor Withdrawal Dardanelles

Kitchener Has Been Sent by Government to See Actual Conditions at Gallipoli—Lansdowne Says This is No Time to Talk Peace—The Struggle Must be Fought to a Successful Finish

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Baron Ribblesdale said in the Lords to-day, when addressing a question to Lord Lansdowne that he understood Lieutenant General Monro, Commander of the British Expedition to the Dardanelles had reported in favor of withdrawal of the British army at the Dardanelles.

Marquis Lansdowne announced that the Government had asked Earl Kitchener to visit the Eastern Mediterranean, because, in his opinion the report of Sir Charles Monro, the evidence accompanying it did not seem sufficient to enable the government to come to a conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved. Speaking of the visit of the British Cabinet Members to Paris Lord Lansdowne said that it was the most important step yet taken, in connection with the scheme of closer working contact between the Entente allies. There had been other comings and goings, but they were not to be compared in importance with the present visit.

Lord Lansdowne added that the independence of Serbia was one of the most essential objects the Allies had in view in the Near East, which already had become a very important theatre of the war. This was not the time to talk of peace. They had entered upon a great struggle, and intended to carry it to a successful issue.

GERMANS FACE A COPPER FAMINE

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuters Telegram Company says that the copper famine in Germany is so acute that requests, equivalent to demands, are now reaching the authorities of the churches to hand over all the copper in their possession, as a good example to others.

Huge copper roofs of the great Cathedral of Bremen are being dismantled, and everything made of copper belonging to the Cathedral has been placed at the disposal of the military.

British Army Gain in Gallipoli

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The British army in the Dardanelles has resumed the offensive and captured 280 yards of Turkish trenches. It is officially announced that the 52nd Division successfully attacked the Turks at Krithia Nullah, near the tip of the Peninsula and captured 160 yards of trenches east of the defile, and 120 yards to the west.

30 PER CENT INSTALLMENT

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-French Financial Commission, which negotiated the five hundred million credit with Banks, Trust Companies and Banking houses in this country, has made a call for a 30 per cent. installment, or \$150,000,000, which is to be deposited to the order of the Commission with the National City Bank on or before Nov. 23.

SAILINGS CANCELLED

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Representatives of Italian steamship lines here said today, that while they had received no advices that steamship service between Italy and the States had been entirely suspended, because of the submarine menace, at least five sailings from here during early December had been cancelled.

AIRCRAFT OVER VERONA

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A hostile aircraft flew over Verona, Italy, this morning several bombs being thrown from the machine. One child was slightly injured, but there were no other casualties, nor was there any material damage done, a Havas despatch from Rome states.

STILL ANOTHER

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Twenty members of the crew of the Ulriken have landed on the East Coast. They said their vessel was sunk in the North Sea and four of the crew were missing. The survivors assert that a Greek steamer also met with disaster.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Prime Minister, Grey, Balfour and Lloyd George are attending a War Council in Paris. The Officer Commanding in the Dardanelles reports a successful attack on Turkish trenches on the fifteenth. Nearly three hundred yards of trenches, near Krithia Nullah, have been captured, and the position consolidated. Our casualties are under fifty. In Serbia, Monastir and Mitrovitza are threatened by the enemy. Nothing special on other fronts. BONAR LAW.

A "Sly" One And a Duke

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A case having to do with alleged illegal traffic in war material, involving the name of the Duke of Manchester, was heard at Bow Street Court today. Victor Sly was the defendant in the case, charged with dealing in war materials without a license. The prosecutor said that Sly's office had been searched, and that a secret code with the Duke of Manchester, who is now in Paris, was found. The code covered various war materials. Many cablegrams had passed between Sly and persons in New York, whose names were given as Barnes and Barter, regarding contracts with Russia.

Sly had applied to the Government for a permit to deal with munitions, which the prosecutor said was promptly refused. Sly's application stated that he represented various States and Canadian concerns. It seems, said the prosecutor, that after Sly had been warned that he was rendering himself liable to prosecution, he and the Duke of Manchester put their heads together to hoodwink the authorities by communicating with each other in secret code. One of Sly's cablegrams, which was produced in court, was addressed to "Pretty Maid," which was declared to be the cable

MONASTIR IS DOOMED

Serbian Position Extremely Dangerous—Prompt Arrival of Reinforcements May Enable the French to Save the Situation

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A Reuter's despatch from Athens, filed Thursday evening says:—"According to newspaper advices, the situation for the Serbs continues extremely dangerous. It is feared that the defence of Monastir is doomed to failure in view of the Bulgarians' numerical superiority. The main Serbian forces are today in Old Serbia and principally at the Katchik Defil, where apart from a small Serbian retreat at the outset, a stubborn resistance has been offered and is still under way. The situation of the French troops is reported favorable and it is hoped that the prompt arrival of reinforcements, which will make possible a general French attack, may save the situation and compel the Bulgarians to withdraw troops from other fronts."

NEXT WAR COUNCIL WILL BE HELD IN LONDON

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The next meeting of the Allied War Council will be held in London, and it is likely the Russian and Italian Governments will designate representatives to attend this Council. At the session of the War Council in Paris this week an understanding has been arrived at in regard to the various subjects, and energetic action is expected to result.

The address of Barnes, Exchange Place, New York. It reads: "Send Petrograd by Saturday names factories with two million munitions." Sly was remanded in custody, as he was unable to find bail which was fixed at \$10,000. His attorney said that Major-General Sir Francis Lloyd, commanding the London district, regarded it as a minor offense, and wanted the case dealt with summarily.

Reported Unrest of Natives in India

Twenty-Four Hindus Have Been Executed and 27 Sentenced to Servitude for Life by Government Commission at Lahore—Plot Said to Have Originated on Pacific Coast of America

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Mail reaching Washington today from India told of the execution of twenty-four Hindus, and the sentence of 27 others to servitude for life by the governmental commission at Lahore. Activities against the British Government among certain elements of the Indian population were described as more extensive than had been officially admitted.

According to reports from Lahore the affair was only one of several others that have been recently brought to issue in India with similar results, all the prosecutions being based on charges of anarchy, mutiny and insubordination.

The native press, while speaking of the loyalty with which India responded to the call by the British Government upon the natives' military service, also referred in terms of condemnation to the activities of disaffected elements in the population, which in some quarters are ascribed to German machinations. The general tendency is to credit the mutinous agitation to the work of a band of conspirators, alleged to have been located on the Pacific slope of America for several years, and activity engaged in a secret propaganda. Those conspirators are declared to have despatched emissaries to India, who have been stirring up antagonism to British rule there.

The most disquieting feature of the situation, according to reports, is the uncertainty of the extent to which native troops have been tampered with. In Punjab and in Bengal, between the middle of June and the middle of September, 17 Indian cavalrymen were sentenced to death for mutiny, making bombs and cutting telegraph wires. Seventy-one others were convicted of other offenses.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 18, 1915
1227—Private John Lawrence Murphy, 103 Signal Hill. Wounded, Oct. 16.
197—Private Charles Martin, 52 1/2 Barter's Hill. Wounded, Nov. 1.
373—Private Albert Ernest Slade, Loon Bay. Wounded, Nov. 1.
Additional Information, Nov. 18, Casualties Already Reported, Nov. 18.
68—Private William Wallace Kearney, 9 Livingstone St. Previously reported dangerously ill; now reported wounded, and in addition dangerously ill.
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

German Subs. Will Get Hot Reception

PARIS, Nov. 19.—The hottest submarine campaign the war has yet seen is predicted by naval experts today, in the vicinity of Saloniki. As soon as the German U boat fleet, known to be on its way through the Mediterranean can reach Levantine waters. The under sea vessels' activities, just inside the Strait of Gibraltar, are taken to be merely incidents of the voyage and their attacks are expected confidentially to occur daily, farther to the East. The theory is that the fleet will not really get down to business until it is within striking distance of the transports, engaged in landing allied forces on the Greek, Bulgarian and Turkish Aegean Sea coasts.

It has not been allowed to leak out what preparation the French and British have made, for the visitors' reception, but the French public takes it for granted that the probable inauguration by the Kaiser of this sort of fighting has not been left out of consideration. The best obtainable information is that the Germans have dispatched practically all of their new super-submarines to the Near East, retaining in Western waters only the older and smaller under sea craft, with a comparatively small radius of action.

A TROUBLESOME TIME

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The situation in Greece said Lord Lansdowne is extremely perplexing and he might add disquieting. This was a reply to a request for information as to progress of negotiations.

British Make Successful Attack on Turk Trenches

Carefully Laid Plans Were Well Carried Out and Resulted in Big Gains Being Made by British Whose Casualties Were Small

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The following bulletin from the British Expeditionary force at the Dardanelles, the text of which follows:

In the Dardanelles the 2nd Division carried out a very successful attack on the Turkish trenches on the 11th inst., for which careful preparations had been in progress for a considerable time. Three mines were exploded successfully under the enemy's trenches in the neighborhood of Krithia Nullah, the infantry pushing forward immediately afterwards, captured one hundred and sixty yards of trenches east of Nullah one hundred and twenty yards west.

The captured trenches were at once consolidated, bombing parties having pushed up the communication and trenches and erected barricades. Simultaneously with the attack our artillery opened on the enemy's reserve support trenches, two fourteen-inch monitors and the H.M.S. Edgar a cruiser, co-operating, and maintaining a fire until the position was reported consolidated. About 6 p.m. the enemy's batteries replied heavily, but very erratically, and did little damage. Turks in neighbouring trenches who fired heavily, were caught by

C. E. HUGHES REFUSES REPUBLICAN NOMINATION ON PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court today sent a telegram to the Secretary of the Republican State Convention, at Nebraska, declining nomination for the presidency, and asking that his name be taken from the ballot, where it had been placed by petition.

He said that he declined nomination as proposed by that and similar petitions, thereby indicating that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for nomination.

No attempt to counter attack was made until the night of Nov. 16 and 17, when it was easily repulsed. Our casualties were under fifty killed and wounded and over seventy enemy dead were seen in the captured position, while wounded prisoners reported that over thirty were buried by the explosion of one mine.

The units employed were portions of the Fourth and Seventh Royal Scots, Seventh and Eighth Scottish Rifles and Ayrshire Yeomanry.

French Defeat Bulgars Near Vardar River

War Council of British and French Ministers Have Come to Important Decisions—Greece Will Be Forced to say Where She Stands—Kitchener to Look Over Situation in Both Gallipoli and Balkans

SAID KITCHENER FAVOURS DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN

German Armies With Bulgarians on Their Left Pushing South and are Driving Serbians Before Them—Monastir Seems to be Endangered as Serbians are said to be Falling Back Here—British Forces Make Further Gains Against Bulgars at Valandovo

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The attitude of the Entente Allies toward Greece, from which country they are endeavoring to get a definite guarantee for the safety of French, British and Serbian troops and the whole military policy, including the Dardanelles, which will, it is expected, be made clear before the end of the present week. The Council of Paris, in which British and French Cabinet Ministers took part, came to important decisions.

Earl Kitchener is looking over the ground both on Gallipoli and the Balkans to report on the best means of dealing with the situation arising out of the Austro-German and Bulgarian successes and Greece's leaning towards the Central Powers.

It transpired today, during the course of a debate in the Lords, that General Sir Charles Monro, the recently-appointed commander-in-chief in the Dardanelles, had already given his opinion as to what should be the future policy with regard to the Gallipoli campaign.

Lord Ribblesdale, who introduced the subject, said he understood the General favored a withdrawal.

Marquis Lansdowne replied that the report and the evidence accompanying it, was not considered suffi-

cient to enable the Government to come to a conclusion. The statement had hardly been made when the War Office issued an account of a successful British attack on the Turkish trenches on either side of Krithia Nullah, which led to the belief that Lord Kitchener, who is on the Peninsula and who went out after General Monro's report had been received, had decided to persist in the operations.

Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, assured the House of Commons that the decision would be left to military experts, and the question of loss of prestige would have no weight.

With regard to Greece, reported despatches from Rome say, that immediate action will be taken and no delay will be tolerated. It is said that Italy will take an important part in the forthcoming developments. That action will naturally depend upon the attitude which King Constantine and his Ministry assume toward the Entente Powers.

Meanwhile, the situation in Serbia grows more serious. The Austro-German armies, with the Bulgarians on their left, are pushing southward and driving the inferior Serbian forces before them, while in the south the Bulgars have been reinforced by men and guns from Von Gallwitz's army and are pressing on towards Monastir, from which town they are said to be only a few hours' march. There is some uncertainty as to the Serbian line of retreat. Some despatches say they are falling back on Monastir, where there are British reinforcements, others that they are retreating on Ochrida, on the Southern Albanian frontier.

The French have inflicted a serious defeat on the Bulgarians on the Vardar River and it is unofficially reported that the British have had some successes on the Valandovo front.

The big guns continue their lively bombardment in the West, while in the East there has been no change.

Bonar Law Sounds Note of Warning

The Government are Dealing with the Situation in the Best Possible Manner for the Welfare of the Empire—The Financial Situation is Dangerous and Workmen and Commercial Men must Set Their Faces Against Any Increase in Payment for Anything Needed for Conduct of the War

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Two topics have been raised which are not pleasant to think or talk about, namely, the position of Serbia and the Dardanelles, said Andrew Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, speaking third reading Financial bill in the Commons this afternoon. Bonar Law did not agree that the public should be taken into the government's confidence at the present time.

With respect to Serbia, whatever criticisms there might be, he would not say a word on subject which could not be judged unless all facts were known, and most certainly in his judgment it would not be wise to tell all facts, despite what was happening in the near East. He would say, however, that he was more hopeful than had been for many months, and looking at the tendency of the whole war, things were not going so badly as they would seem to be.

With regard to the Dardanelles, there was not one felt more strongly than he did the serious position there, and the house might be assured that what the government was doing, or was intending to do, it would not be influenced by the idea, that having made a mistake, it was going to see it out. The government would be influenced solely by the best military opinion it could get, believed that that was the wisest course.

Bonar Law passing to the question of finances, said that the country had to risk bankruptcy to bring the war to a successful conclusion. Some

means would have to be found whereby persons who wished to sell to the Government and trust it a credit, would be able to do so, and he was not afraid of exchange taken by itself. The real thing was the country's financial stability, as a whole, and he declared that the situation was extremely dangerous, for so long as money was borrowed freely for expenditure required, there was a fictitious prosperity, and instead of making sacrifices people were spending more than ever. The moment the time came when the country would not raise indefinite loans, and if the war lasts long enough it would come, the country would have to find other means for carrying on the war. He had been looking into the cost of munitions costing three or four times more than they would have cost under old conditions, that would not go on indefinitely. If financial position was to be kept right, workmen and commercial men must set their faces against any increase in payment for anything needed for the conduct of the war. The Financial Bill was passed.

BRITISH SQUADRON ACTIVE

LONDON, Nov. 19.—As a sequel to the report that a flotilla of German torpedo boats and a cruiser had passed Helsingborg, Sweden, proceeding in to Cattagat. A despatch from Copenhagen says that a British squadron of cruisers and destroyers has been seen entering Cattagat.

WILL EXTEND RECRUITING SCHEME TO DEC. 11

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Earl Derby has announced that his recruiting scheme will be extended to December 11th.

Other Messages On Page Three