

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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PEACE ADVOCATES HOPES ARE VERY BADLY SHATTERED

Germany's Refusal to Initiate Peace Negotiations Causes Great Stir in Europe—Asquith Gives Similar Reply to Question by Snowden Socialist in Commons—Allied Forces in South-Eastern Part of Serbia Retire Before Bulgarian Onslaught—Relations of Greece With Entente Powers Still Unsettled—As They Now Stand Hold Out Inducement For Central Powers to Follow Retiring Allied Forces Across Greek Frontier—Operations in Mesopotamia Are Being Watched With Deep Interest

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The speech in the Reichstag of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg, reviewing the military and political economies and progress of events and his reply to the Socialist interpellation declining to initiate peace negotiations, were features in to-day's news throughout Europe, following closely on Premier Asquith's somewhat similar reply to a question in the House of Commons by Philip Snowden, Socialist. The Chancellor's speech completely dashed any hopes the peace advocates may have held of an early termination of the war. It caused no surprise, however, as the great bulk of the people here, who, like the Government, believe in ultimate victory of the Entente Allies and express the determination to continue the fight until victory is attained, as far as the Entente Allied countries are concerned.

The British and French forces in the south-eastern part of Serbia are now retiring before the onslaughts of the Bulgarians, who, supported by German artillery and infantry, have been attacking both the British and French and compelling them to give up advanced positions. According to reports from Salonika the retirement is being carried out in an orderly manner, but how far it is to be continued, is a matter of much speculation. Opinion is divided as to whether they will retain Salonika as a base or not. The latter alternative would, it is believed, further endanger the relations of the Entente Allies with Greece, which now are far from satisfactory, and would be an inducement to the Central Powers to follow the Entente forces across the Greek frontier.

Besides the battles in the Balkans, the British are watching with deep interest operations in Mesopotamia, where a fight is now taking place for Kutel Amara, and in Arabia. The Turks in the latter region attempted to take Aden last July, but were driven back. As far as Aden and its vicinity, as well as the shores of the Staras of Bebel-el-Mandeb leading from the Red Sea to the Gulf of Aden are concerned, they are well fortified, and it is not believed that an advance is seriously intended here. There is also considerable activity on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but there have not been any important changes in the situation of troops. This likewise applies to the Western front where the French are busy

Life of Parliament To Be Extended

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS—EXTENDS LIFE PRESENT PARLIAMENT TO END JANUARY 1917.—NO ELECTION DURING WAR.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A bill to continue the present parliament beyond the five year period, and to postpone the general election during the war was introduced in the Commons to-day by Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

The bill makes the life of the present parliament six instead of five years, extending it to January 31, 1917, and treats the year 1918 for the purposes of active parliament as if it followed immediately on 1915.

This legal action providing that the sessions of 1914 and 1916 shall be regarded as successive sessions keeps alive the plural voting bill buried with other controversial matters on account of the war. The plural voting bill is one of the pet measures of the Liberals, introduced under the Parliamentary Act, which declares that a bill which has thrice passed the House of Commons in successive sessions shall become law, despite the opposition of the House of Lords. The bill has already passed the Commons.

MORE NEWS PROMISED

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The British military authorities have arranged to issue a daily communication from the Western front in France commencing next week.

The British War Department thus comes into line with the army headquarters of other countries.

MACEDONIA SITUATION IS GRAVE

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Bulgarians, offered by Germans, are fiercely attacking the Allies in Macedonia, according to the Times' Salonika correspondent, who regards the situation as grave.

The correspondent, says that a series of fierce assaults by day and night have been directed against the Allies right wing, from Demir Kapu to Kest Turino. These assaults, the despatch adds, have so far been successfully beaten off, but the enemy are being continually reinforced and apparently intends to renew the attacks with the object of gaining Strumitza station, towards which German cavalry have been making a reconnaissance

in an endeavor to recover a trench in the Champagne region, which the Germans captured a few days ago. Despite the weather, the Italians claim some minor successes along the Isonzo front.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 10
825—Private Leo More, 88 Lime Street. Arrived 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, enteric.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
750—Private William Snow, Princeton, B.B. Previously reported dysentery, severe, Oct. 26; now reported convalescent, Nov. 20.
101—Private William L. Norris, 41 Hayward Ave. Previously reported dysentery.

DR. GRENFELL FOR HOSPITAL WORK IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Dr. Grenfell, famous for his work among the Labrador fisherfolk, has accepted an invitation to take charge of the Division Hospital Unit that has been sent to France by the Harvard University, and will leave this country about Dec. 14th returning in the spring to resume work at Labrador.

The announcement of the foregoing was made officially to-day by the Grenfell Association of America, which also announced that recently, while in Boston, the American College of Surgeons had conferred upon Dr. Grenfell an Honorary Fellowship.

Malta, Oct. 20; now reported arrived at Third London General Hospital, Wandsworth; dysentery.
JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

MANHOOD OF ENGLAND RUSH TO VOLUNTEER IN THOUSANDS AS AN ANSWER TO GERMAN THREATS

NEW YORK, December 10.—The London correspondent to The Herald cables this morning that a neutral just returned from a trip to Germany and Austria-Hungary brings the news that despite the fact that business men and bread winners including women of the Central Empires who have engaged in peace riots, have been ruthlessly bayoneted and some shot down by troops; their revolt against the war is assuming alarming proportions.

He declares that Herr Schoidman, the Socialist Deputy, in a speech demanding speedy peace voiced the heartfelt desires of nine-tenths of the people of the two Empires; while Dr. Von Bethmann Hollweg represents only junketers who have waxed fat and powerful, fattening on the producers of Germany.

The Chancellor's threat, that if Allies do not bend the knee before Germany's power now they will be forced to do so later when peace terms will be much more severe, is derided by every newspaper here this morning and the manhood of Great Britain is rushing to recruiting stations in their thousands.

During a pelting rain storm yesterday and all last night they sent an answer which is the voice of the whole British Empire that the great volunteer army of Britain fighting shoulder to shoulder with her Allies will never lay down arms till the murderous machine of which Bethmann Hollweg is the mouthpiece is completely smashed.

Warns Great Britain to Abandon Gallipoli Campaign

Says the Changes Are 99 Out of 100 That Within Two or Three Months Their Forces There Will be Thrown Into the Sea

PARIS, December 10.—An Allied army of 500,000 or more will easily be available for operations in the Balkans in the Spring, according to General de LaCroix, military critic of the Temps. A review by that newspaper of the military situation in the Balkans, says there are 150,000 troops of the Allies at Saloniki 100,000 British at the Dardanelles could be transferred thence says General de LaCroix, who adds, that unless the British army vacates Gallipoli Peninsula the chances are 99 out of 100 that within two or three months they would be thrown into the sea.

Looking into the future, a military writer says that to these 250,000 can be added the reorganized Serbian army of 200,000, and possibly 500,000 Italian, for Spring campaign, besides such other forces as may be sent from the West in the meantime.

Petrograd Hears from Teheran Of Big Russian Victory

LONDON, December 10.—A Reuter despatch from Petrograd says a telegram from Teheran says the Russian legation there has been informed that Russian troops gained a victory in the direction of Hamadan, defeating a force consisting of 500 cavalry, infantry, insurgent Gendarmie, and 1200 German-Turkish Mercenaries, of whom a large number were killed or wounded.

The Russian troops occupied an important position near the town of Ovoh, about 60 miles North East of Hamadan, from which they are pursuing their offensive.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Kitchener and Sir E. Gray went to Paris yesterday for a conference with the French government.

Fighting continues in Champagne where the enemy succeeded in entering an advanced French trench. Elsewhere were artillery actions.

A heavy Russian battery brought down a German airship. The vessel is believed to have been destroyed.

East of Poteano a strong enemy entrenchment has been captured by the Italians with 150 prisoners.

The Press Bureau announces that on the 6th the Bulgarians attacked our troops west of Lake Doiran. Small parties entered our trenches but were driven out with the bayonet.

On the 7th the Bulgarians, by weight of superior numbers, drove our troops from their position. Under cover of darkness our troops withdrew to a new line. The casualties are not yet reported. On the 8th we successfully repulsed all attacks, withdrawing at night to a new position, conforming to general alignment.

BONAR LAW.

OFFICIAL FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The French War Office, this afternoon, gave out a report on the progress of hostilities on the Gallipoli Peninsula, which reads as follows:—

"On 5th December an attack made by the enemy, was completely checked by French fire.

"Dec. 6th was characterized by an effective fire from our trench guns, which made a breach in the lines of the enemy and caused the explosion of a depot of munitions. The enemy responded by a violent bombardment which, however, caused no damage.

On the Sea of Marmora a British submarine has torpedoed and sent to the bottom the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer Yar Hissar. Two officers of the vessel and 40 men were taken prisoners.

OFFICIAL TURKISH

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Advance of Turks on Aden in southern Arabia, near the entrance to the Red Sea, through which Suez Canal traffic passes, is announced in a Turkish official statement, as received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the Central News correspondent there.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.—A Constantinople official despatch says that Kutel Amara is being stubbornly defended by the enemy. Our advanced divisions, says the despatch, are marching to Sualsaad, making the enemy's retreat difficult.

WILL HE LIVE UP TO EXPECTATIONS

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Lord Robert Cecil Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that Great Britain had formally recognized the Carranza Government in Mexico.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR REVIEWS PROGRESS OF WAR TO DATE

Says Danube is Now Free and Turkish Positions at Dardanelles Were Never Firmer—Refers to Attempts of Allies to Force Greece in the War—Says Germans Have Established Self Government in Poland—Denies Reports Circulated That Germany is Beaten—If Allies Refuse to Recognize Facts Now They Will Have to do Later Conclude Chancellor

Chancellor's Speech Approved of by all Parties—Landsberg, Socialist, Grows eloquent and Fires Hot Air Speeches at the Allies—Liebknecht, Another Socialist, Gets Turned Down by Unanimous Vote of all Parties—Reichstag Was Crowded—

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—After Chancellor Von Bethmann Hollweg had made his reply to the Socialist interpellation regarding peace to-day, the other parties made a joint declaration approving the Chancellor's utterances and endorsing the view that in the conditions of peace made after war, there must be guarantees for Germany's safety, even if these imply the annexation of territory.

After a declaration regarding the peace terms had been made there was a tumultuous scene in the Chamber, brought on by a misunderstanding in regard to the order of business. This, however, was soon adjusted.

Then Herr Landsberg, Socialist member, made a protest against French and British misrepresentations of the present situation. He added, amid applause, that every German of every class, beginning with the working man, is resolved that whoever dares to attempt to cut even the smallest slice from the body of the German Empire will meet with general German resistance until it is taken out of his hands. Herr Landsberg declared that he and his party were violently opposed to any French intention to annex Alsace and Lorraine. He stated that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, whose questions at previous sessions of the Reichstag regarding peace had aroused much discussion, was in no way authorized to speak for the Socialist Party or the German nation.

Several times during the Chancellor's speech Liebknecht attempted to interrupt him. Liebknecht made a motion to hold a session of the Reichstag to-morrow, but his motion was voted down unanimously by all the parties. All parts of the Chamber were crowded. At to-day's session the members of the diplomatic corps were present.

The promise given after the Second Balkan War, in which contest the Bulgars had borne the blunt of

the fight, had then been abandoned by Russia. Serbia then had received her reward from Russia because a Serbian vanguard had advanced against Austria-Hungary.

The Chancellor declared that today the Bulgarian flag was floating over re-conquered Bulgar soil. Serbia had been crushed. This is one more small country which has been sacrificed for the interest of the Entente Allies. The Danube is now free, the Chancellor said, and the Turkish positions at the Dardanelles now firmer than ever before, although Asquith, last summer proclaimed their imminent fall. Thanks to the far-sighted policy of King Ferdinand, he continued, a strong bridge had been constructed, uniting firmly the Central Powers with the Balkans and the Near East. After peace has been concluded, this bridge will not recede from the steps of marching battalions, but will serve the works of civilization, peace and friendship now confirmed by fraternity in arms, and will then be strengthened by exchange of goods of the nations.

The Chancellor referred to the attempts of the Entente Powers to improve their positions in the Balkans by threats against Greece. He said the very nation which had raised the cry against Prussian militarism, now threatened the Greek Government with the powerful British navy. Having adopted this attitude, they could not consistently continue to pretend that Germany acted improperly in invading Belgium. Why did not the Westminster Gazette tell this on August 4th, 1914, the Chancellor asked, then the whole world would have heard the truth at the beginning of the war.

Continuing, he said Germany's task in the conquered portions of Russia had been particularly hard on account of the conditions which had prevailed there under Russian administration. Cities were without sewerage and their administration had been in the hands of the Russian bureaucracy. The Germans had established self-government in Poland, where the new form of administration was being put into effect with zeal. The Germans had constructed more than 40,000 kilometres (about 26,000 miles) of roads. Schools had been reopened and pupils were being taught, not in Russian, but in their mother tongue. The Warsaw University and Technical High School had been reopened. The Chancellor said that as late as February this year the Russian Government had declined to introduce the Polish language in the University.

In Belgium, he continued, attendance at school had been made compulsory. The Flemish language formerly suppressed, was now being used. The newspapers of the Entente nations, the Chancellor continued, were full of sensational untruths about Germany, announcing in headlines "Germany defeated;" "Germany at her last end;" "Germany begs for Peace." Many other nonsensical reports have been published, such as, assertion Emperor William was preparing for the solemn entry into Constantinople in order to dictate terms of peace. Assertions concerning Germany's depression and Germany's arrogance, reports which are entirely untrue.

This campaign, he continued, was begun at a moment when the diplomatic efforts of the Entente in the Balkans broke down, after these failures, he said, the Entente powers needed something in order to divert public attention from their own miserable condition.

The Chancellor urged the people of Germany to consider only the facts of the real situation of this country and the fighting fronts. Against the convincing power of these facts our enemies are helpless, he said, and there is nothing in our situation which could shake our confidence, if our enemies now refuse to recognize facts they will have to do so later. When the Chancellor ended his speech the whole Chamber joined in an outburst of applause.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

NEWFOUNDLAND SHELL COMPANY, LTD.

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Nov 25, 121 R. F. HORWOOD, Secretary.