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Carson Tells Commons That Ireland Has Not Done Herself Justice

Expresses Profound Disappointment at the Exclusion of Ireland From Compulsory Bill—Thinks it a Great Mistake to go on "Buttering" Her up and Telling Her She Has Done Splendid When She Has Not—Believes in His Heart That When Hour of Victory Comes Irishmen Will Feel Ashamed of the Part They Have Played in Expecting Others to Make Sacrifices From Which They Excluded Themselves

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Redmond intervened in the debate on the Compulsory Service Bill, having gone direct to Parliament from a meeting of the Irish Party, and he quickly ranged himself and his followers once more on the side of the Government. Redmond said:

"Irish Nationalists, having made their protest against the Military Service Bill, and recognizing that the measure had the support of an overwhelming majority of British representatives in the House would cast no further vote in any form against it. Even opponents of the bill," he said, "admitted it was receiving the support of a large majority of the public of the United Kingdom."

Redmond admitted the majority in favour of the bill in the vote at the first reading, excluding Irish members, was ten to one, and that under these circumstances, he and his colleagues could not take the responsibility of any further opposition. He said the bill would become law and he hoped it would be passed rapidly.

Sir Edward Carson scathingly denounced his opponent's bill. He declared the obligations which Great Britain had assumed could not be fulfilled unless the Bill became law. The Dardanelles had been abandoned, he said, because the country had not had enough men to carry through the enterprise. Sir Edward Carson said that the country had expected much but had received but little, until it was too late, and the reason was not unwillingness on the part of the Government, but the fact that they could

not obtain, he asked how was the war to be carried on. What mattered injury to industry or industrial compulsion as long as we win," said Sir Edward. "What will anything matter if we lose." In a derisive manner, he invited the opponents of the bill to take over the Government and declare to the country that, although Kitchener and the whole military staff advised, there is not a sufficiency of men.

Referring to suggestions regarding conscription of property, Sir Edward declared he would not shrink from it, if it was necessary in this way to raise funds to win the war. "What good is property to me," he said, "if I have to hang my head in shame."

He expressed profound disappointment at the exclusion of Ireland from the Bill, as Irishmen are not less concerned in gaining victory than is the democracy of Great Britain. As an Irishman, Sir Edward Carson continued to say, we ought to be ashamed to be subjected to such a reproach. Ireland has not done half as well as Scotland and England in recruiting, and it is a great mistake to go on buttering her up and telling her she has done splendidly, when she has not. Turning towards John Redmond, Sir Edward appealed to him to consider whether, even now, Ireland could not be included. "I believe in my heart, he said, that when the hour of victory comes, as come it certainly will, we who are Irishmen will feel ashamed when we remember that we expected others to make sacrifices from which we provided for our exclusion."

VIENNA, Jan. 12.—The capture of Lovcen, on the western Montenegrin frontier, by Austrian forces, is announced by the War Office to-night. Barano, in the interior of Montenegro, on the River Lim, also has been taken. In the capture of Lovcen Mountain, 5770 feet high, the Austrians have in their possession the Montenegrin stronghold that stood as a menace to their naval base at Cattaro, in southern Dalmatia. Lovcen is also about six and a half miles to the west of Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital.

Russian Pressure Put Damper on Enemy Hopes

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Austro-Germans appear to have abandoned all hope of recapturing the territory lost in the recent fighting, according to the Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent, and as a result of the Russian pressure a general evacuation of forward bases by both Germans and Austrians are proceeding vigorously.

Majority Vote May be Increased

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The debate on the second reading of the Military Service Bill began in the House of Commons this afternoon. The opinion was generally expressed in the lobby that the vote in favour of the Bill on the second reading would prove to be even greater than on the first reading, and it was even stated by some that the minority vote would dwindle down to a negligible figure.

BIRREL DEFENDS IRELAND

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Augustine Birrel, Irish Secretary, replying to Sir Ed. Carson, said: "The Government never contemplated the application of the bill to Ireland, for they could not hope to establish in Ireland those appeal tribunals which were essential to the success of the bill in Great Britain. Ireland has done wonderfully well, but I say, do not rush her Irish loyalty, a plant that has been well watered, well nurtured and which never can be pulled up by the roots. If before the war any one had told me that Ireland would do what she has already done, I would have stared at him in wild surprise and whispered, 'You don't know what you are talking about.' Who, remembering Irish history, dare say Ireland has not done amazingly well."

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

RUMOURED REDMOND TO RESIGN

LONDON, Jan. 11.—John Redmond's retirement from the leadership of the Nationalist party, and possibly from Parliament is extremely probable, according to the Morning Post's Dublin correspondent, owing to grave differences of opinion within the party, especially on the question of military compulsion.

Mr. Redmond would have been in favour of applying the national registration scheme, Earl Derby's scheme, and the Premier's Compulsory Bill to Ireland, but he was overborne by John Dillon, who strongly opposed compulsion in any form either for Ireland or Great Britain, and assumed a pre-emptory tone which would seem to indicate that he has a strong following.

Simon B. Fess of Ohio Would Teach Britain International Law

Republican Representative Thinks Britain is Dealing Unjustly With Neutral Rights on High Seas—Foster (Dem.) Wants Universal Peace and Assails Gardner (Rep.) For his Attack on German-Americans Whose Loyalty he Defends

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Great Britain's guilt for violating American rights on the seas, Representative Fess, Republican, declared in a speech in the House to-day, is greater than that of Germany and her allies. He did not condone the violations of either, and supported the Administration's submarine policy. In our intense feeling against the Central Powers, arising out of the use of submarines against unarmed merchant vessels, for which our Government rightly demands a strict account, he said, we have either overlooked, forgotten, condoned or approved the attitude of Britain in her sweeping violation of the rights of neutrals. The freedom of the seas, as understood in international law, which she has had the vastly greatest part in framing, has absolutely no meaning to-day. Since she took command of the seas one hundred years ago, she has proceeded to make rules for it.

Coincident with making rules she has erected a navy double the size of any other nation, to enforce them, with special reference to her own future. She had the leading part in the Declaration of Paris at the close of the Crimean War, which defined blockades. In the Spanish-American and Boer Wars and in the Japanese-Russian war, Britain stoutly and successfully defended the rights of neutrals against undue interference. Upon her initiation the famous Declaration of London was adopted. This is the latest and best expression of what is the attitude of this defender of neutral rights on the seas.

In the light of these agreements she has violated every one of them, and in the most high-handed manner. She has not only repudiated all her professions, as found in her protestations as a neutral, but she has shamefully ignored all the important rights the United States has stood for, and has done so upon the ground that she is fighting our battles for us.

Fess stood against any embargo on munitions. Representative Foster, of Illinois, spoke for universal peace, urged American citizens to keep off belligerent ships, and assailed Representative Gardner for his recent charge that German-Americans were committing disloyal acts. Foster said they would prove their loyalty to the United States in time of need.

Saloniki Again Raided by the German Aircraft

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co. dated Monday, from Sofia, says:

"A squadron of 12 German aeroplanes on Friday dropped 78 bombs on Salonika, devoting special attention to the camps of the French and British, among which 20 hits were scored, causing an outbreak of fire. Two enemy aeroplanes were shot down."

More Parcel Post Mail is Seized

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co. from Bergen says, 185 bags of parcel post was seized at Kirkwall on board the Norwegian steamer Lyngfjord, which sailed from New York on Dec. 24 for Bergen.

The Austrian "Steam Roller" Threatens to Crumple up Montenegro

Great Montenegrin Stronghold of Mount Lovcen Has Fallen Austrian Onslaught Now Being Prosecuted With Great Violence Menacing Several Important Positions Close to Adriatic Coast—Big Battle Raging Whole Northern and Eastern Frontiers of Montenegro—Anderson Lab or Member in House of Commons Says Britain is Heading Straight Towards Disaster if They Attempt to Apply Principles of Compulsory Bill—No Further Opposition From Nationalists

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Montenegro is now being treated to a "steam roller" attack, similar to that which has crumpled up her friend and neighbour, Serbia. The Austrian onslaught which has been a long time in preparation is now being prosecuted with great violence, menacing several important positions close to the Adriatic coast. The great Montenegrin stronghold of Mount Lovcen has fallen, and according to to-night's official communication, the attack here has been largely assisted by Austrian warships and guns of the Cattaro forts. In addition, the Montenegrins claim that the Austrians have made abundant use of asphyxiating gas. The battle is raging on the whole northern and eastern frontiers of Montenegro. On the east, the Montenegrins have been compelled to evacuate Berane.

For the British public the latest statement regarding the situation in Mesopotamia will not entirely relieve anxiety. General Aylmer's column, which is advancing to the relief of Kut-el-amara, has met and repulsed a strong Turkish force, but its present position is by no means satisfactory, for it finds in front of it a Turkish army greatly superior in numbers, therefore, it is evident that a successful juncture of the two British forces, although they are only 20 miles apart, may prove a difficult matter.

There have been no fresh developments on the Russian front, where cold weather again has set in, the thermometer at some points, touching 30 degrees below zero.

In the House of Commons to-day the chief speaker against the Compulsory Service Bill was Crawford Anderson, Labour member, but the effect of his speech, however, was largely discounted by the fact that he was promptly disavowed as a representative of the Labour Party by Will Thorne, founder of the Gas Workers Union. Anderson said he represented the majority opinion of the Labour Congress, which is, he believed, truly reflective of the opinion of the working people of the country.

moreover, he added, the prejudice of the working people against conscription will harden as time goes by. "I warn you," said Anderson, "the Government is heading straight towards disaster if it attempts to apply the principles of this Bill. If the Bill passes then God help the working people when they come to fight their own battles. In my opinion mere victory of British munitions will be a small gain if Great Britain in the meantime undergoes moral defeat."

In making the announcement that the Nationalists would not further oppose the Military Service Bill, Redmond pointed out that they had made their protest against it, but now recognized that the measure had the overwhelming majority. As a British representative in the House of Commons he expressed the hope that the Bill would be quickly passed at the continuation of the debate to-morrow. Sir John Simon, and Arthur Henderson are expected to be the principle speakers.

While the debate is on Premier Asquith will receive the Labour Members of the Commons and other Labour leaders for a conference to which the greatest importance is attached in Parliamentary circles. According to present arrangements, the bill will reach the House of Lords within ten days.

PROTECTIONISTS ARE FEELING MORE HOPEFUL

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Protectionist organs among the London morning newspapers derive special comfort from the debate in the House of Commons yesterday on William Albert Samuel Hewins' resolution for mobilizing the entire economic strength of the Empire in co-operation with Great Britain's allies, to fight Germany's system of trade. They see in it a drift towards the inevitable adoption of a tariff as a means of combating German trade. The mere fact that such a debate was permitted in war time, is regarded as significant.

Some of the newspapers, the Daily Express for example, interpret the speech of Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, as providing a partial conversion from his former strong Free Trade principles.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Public Notice.

SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East of Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

M. J. KENNEDY GEORGE DAVEY
JESSE WHITEWAY JAMES J. McGRATH
ALEX. MEWS WILLIAM GODDEN

St. John's, January 11, 1916.

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Daily Mail Contends Supply Food & War Material Goes to Germany via Denmark

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Mail begins this morning its promised statement purporting to prove that Great Britain is pursuing "The policy of being gentle to Germany and allowing food and material for making ammunition to pass freely through to that country." It prints a long article by Basil Clarke, whom it sent to Copenhagen to ascertain the facts of the mysterious agreement concluded between England and Denmark, and declared that the facts that he produced can not be controverted. His figures, show that it asserts all kinds of supplies are being rushed through from Denmark to the German Army, while the greatest fleet in the world, which is only too anxious to crush the German enemy, is paralysed by its orders.

Phrases as "Britain blockades Germany," Clarke says in his article, have become well nigh the laughing stock of Neutral Traders, while for Germany and German Traders with Scandinavia, they are pre-eminent the best joke of the war. Danish sympathies, he says, are entirely with the Allies, especially Great Britain, and the Danes are revolted by the work that Denmark is forced to do, Denmark is not her own mistress. The article asserts, that just now the big German

first overhangs it, threatening, it says, to seize Denmark unless it furnishes Germany with the surplus Danish food commodities, as it can get abroad here.

Figures are given showing the enormous increases in the Danish importations of Lard, Linseed oil, pork, tea, rye, coffee, meat, and oleo margarine, all vastly in excess of all possible home consumption, and an immense proportion of these, that goes to Germany, relates the writer, some to Sweden and a tiny part to Russia. A description is given of the long lines of freight cars that transport these goods night and day, some direct to Germany, others via Sweden, and statements offered purporting to prove that the latter class proceeds promptly from Sweden to German territory.

If Britain licensed and permits recommendations which makes possible this pouring of goods into Germany, the article concluded, there is little wonder that the Danish merchants and other on-lookers exclaim, "my word; you are truly a christian people, you love your enemies, all right." Gerrad Fiennes, the well-known Naval Correspondent of the London Observer, thinks that Germany has serious designs on Denmark.



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