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U. S. Senator Contends Britain is Interfering With Neutral Trade

Hope Smith (Dem.) Senator from Georgia makes vigorous speech in which he charges Britain with advancing her own trade interests at the expense of America and other neutral nations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Great Britain's interference with neutral trade was the subject of a vigorous and exhaustive speech in the Senate today by Senator Hoke Smith (Dem.) of Georgia, who pleaded for action to prevent Great Britain from advancing her own trade at the expense of the United States.

Discussing the action of the Allies in proclaiming cotton trade as contraband, Senator Smith asserted that cotton had not been used or was needed by Germany or her Allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months, as Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives.

and human life on the same basis, especially when they have sense enough to know that if shipment of cotton to Britain and her Allies were cut off cotton would be worth about four cents per lb now. I want to say, Senator Williams continued, "that if the Senator from Georgia could have his way and if Congress would pass, and the President sign the measures he advocated, it necessarily would result in non-intercourse with the Allies unless we were to stand still like a lot of whipped curs, while warring for life, liberty and independence will obey the United States Congress with 90,000 soldiers and the fourth navy in the world behind it. I fear they would not stand for bullying from a person who cannot bully."

Senator Hitchcock, (Dem.) Nebraska, asked Senator William what he would do to assure respect for the United States mails, declaring that Great Britain had seized 63 bags of first-class American mail matter bound direct to Rotterdam, and had not consented to render justice yet. "Suppose that the rights of the United States is not answered by Great Britain, what would you do?" demanded Senator Hitchcock. "What the Senator wants me to say is that I would declare war against Great Britain and cause a lot of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, Canadians and Americans to be killed, because my mail has been interfered with, but I shall not say it," said Senator Williams.

OFFICIAL BRITISH TO GOVERNOR, NEWFOUNDLAND:

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A British submarine grounded on the Dutch coast. The crew were rescued by a British destroyer and a Dutch warship. No lives were lost.

Headquarters in France report sixteen aeroplanes attacked an enemy supply depot, north-east of Albert, causing considerable damage. In nineteen air encounters, five of the enemy machines were brought down. Two British machines were lost. Enemy trenches were raided north of the River Lys and several prisoners were captured. Two enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy. French aeroplanes retaliated on the railway stations at Metz and Arncliffe.

German attempts to cross the Dvina have been repulsed. Two German attacks near Dvinsk were also repulsed. In the Caucasus considerable success has been obtained and the enemy dislodged on a sixty-six mile front. They withdrew in disorder towards Erzurum. General Aymer continues to advance, and is now about six miles from Kut.

I will not say it. Even a truth about something known to me cannot be told by me in the Senate.

NO ENQUIRY TO BE MADE AT PRESENT

LONDON, Jan. 21.—There will be no inquiry at present into imputations placed upon British commanders at Gallipoli contained in General Ian Hamilton's despatch on the landing at Suvla Bay.

Replying in the Commons to John Redmond who urged an investigation, Premier Asquith said the Government had decided it to be impracticable under present conditions, as the constitution of such a tribunal and the assembling of witnesses would necessitate the withdrawal of too many officers required on the field, but everything was being done to assure an adequate inquiry in due course.

NO FORMAL NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—An official French statement received here today by wireless from Paris, says:—"The Montenegrin Army never capitulated, and, in fact, no formal negotiations for peace were entered upon. King Nicholas is said to be at Podgoritz with his troops. The Montenegrin Government has been installed at Scutari in Albania.

Military Service Bill Passed Through Commons Amid Loud Cheering

Walter Hume Long in a closing speech removed the impression that the Government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Military Service Bill was passed through the Committee of the House of Commons, at eleven o'clock to-night, amid loud cheering. Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, in a speech closing the discussion, said he desired to remove the impression that under this bill the Government was creating a great monster in the form of a military machine which would grab at any man coming within its scope. There was no intention that the War Office should act with undue severity, but on the contrary it is intended to maintain the present system, almost identical, but giving it a statutory position, it had hitherto not occupied.

No Settlement Yet Between Britain & Sweden Over Mail Matters

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope without any sign of a settlement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely. According to indications they are prepared to intervene with something more formal than inquiries which they have already displayed.

Suggestion Made by Labor Member Gets Deaf Ear

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The suggestion made in the House of Commons this afternoon by William C. Anderson, Labor Member, that pending the Military Service Bill another Bill should be introduced for the conscription of all surplus wealth had a chilly reception. Premier Asquith declined to give facilities for such measures. He reminded Anderson that steps in the direction indicated had already been taken by the income tax, by the super-tax, and by the excess profit tax.

Have Rejected All Terms Offered By Austria

ROME, Jan. 20.—Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this fact to-day. Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian Foreign Office from the Montenegrin Premier. The Note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Government have rejected all terms offered by Austria, and that fighting has already been resumed along the whole front. King Nicholas remains with his army to organize the defenses of the country.

SAYS THEY ARE BROKEN OFF

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Montenegrin Consul at Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenegro and Austria have been broken off, and that Montenegro has decided to fight to the bitter end.

German Paper Talks Large

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 21.—"An Empire that stretches from Arras to Baghdad cannot be starved, even if its enemies cut off all supplies from without," says the Cologne Gazette in an article on the prospective tightening of the blockade by the Allies. The newspaper expressed the opinion that such a measure would greatly increase Great Britain's difficulties with neutral nations, which it says would not allow Great Britain to continue to destroy their commerce. It adds that measure would never bring victory to the Entente Powers.

A FIGHT TO A FINISH

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Sir John Roper Parkinson, Consul General at London for Montenegro, to-day received official confirmation of the report that King Nicholas of Montenegro and his sons would remain at the head of their troops, determined to fight to the last.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

- 1066—Private George Simms, Pilley's Island. Killed in action, Dec. 30.
- 1141—Private Thomas Cook, Trinity East. Reported wounded.
- 967—Private Michael F. Lammon, Placentia. S. E. Reported wounded.
- 644—L. Corp. Lewis G. Bartlett, Brigus. Dangerously ill of anthrax; 17 General Hospital, Alexandria Jan. 19.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Germany Is Not Superior to Britain In Aerial Warfare

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The assertion made by a section of the British press that the German aerial service has recently been perfected to such a point as to surpass that of the British, is not endorsed by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, who was questioned on this subject this afternoon in the Commons.

Nearly all flights in the air occur on the German side of the line, Tennant added, therefore, when there are casualties the Germans, while concealing their own casualties, can advertise ours.

BULGARIAN PORT IS AGAIN BOMBARDED

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Allied warships bombarded Dedeagatch on Tuesday, according to a Salonika despatch to Reuters. The bombardment caused considerable damage to a train and several storehouses were set afire.

SAYS GREEKS REFUSE REQUEST OF ALLIES

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A cable to the New York Times from Berlin says:—"Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece that passports be handed to representatives of the Central Powers, have been refused. Further information is lacking. The last remaining bridges about Salonika have been destroyed."

German Paper Talks Large IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The British Ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, told Secretary of State Lansing today that the withdrawal of British subjects from danger points in Mexico, is not to be taken as an indication that Britain has altered its policy of leaving the Mexican situation in the hands of the United States.

COL. HOUSE OFF FOR PARIS

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Col. House, representative of President Wilson, departed today for Paris, having concluded a series of conferences here with prominent British officials. Premier Briand and other representatives of the French Government, who attended the Franco-British war conference, also left for Paris.

Russians Launch Violent Attacks Against the Austro-Hungarians

Report That Negotiations Off Are Unfounded Says Vienna

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—It is announced here that the press reports that Montenegro has discontinued negotiations are unfounded. It is stated that as yet the laying down of arms, demanded by Austria, has not been completed by the Montenegrins and that until this is done by all Montenegrin troops, peace conditions will not be discussed. Conditions have not as yet been stated, as the Austro-German Peace Commissioner, Otto, formerly Austrian Minister at Cetinje, is still en route for that city and arrived at Serojevo today.

It is added that several days will still be required before all the Montenegrin troops will come in from the hills and surrender. Only then are negotiations to be begun. What Austro-Hungarian terms will be, it is stated here, cannot be published yet, but they will include the retention of Mount Lovcen.

The Essential Thing Is to Hold Firm Says Gen. Joffre

PARIS, Jan. 21.—General Joffre says that the essential thing now is for civilians to do their part in holding firm. "If only civilians will hold firm, that is the essential thing," said the French Commander-in-Chief to a deputation from the National Railroads Mens' Union, formed to help the war suffers. "If Frenchmen keep steadily we shall have victory, not immediately, or even soon, but eventually."

Says Greeks Refuse Request Of Allies

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NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The British official statement issued to-night says:—"There were fights in the air yesterday, we drove two enemy machines down into the German lines during the day. We lost one aeroplane. To-day we exploded a mine near Fricourt. An enemy aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of an unimportant village behind our lines. Generally, on the front, the day passed quietly. There was less artillery fighting than usual, and there is nothing of importance to report."

HOW VIENNA SEES IT

LONDON, Jan. 21.—An Amsterdam despatch says that the total booty of the Teutonic Allies during 17 months of war is summed up in Vienna as follows:—"Nearly 3,000,000 prisoners; 10,000 guns; 40,000 machine, while 470,000 square kilometres of enemy territory has been occupied."

BOTH SPOKE AT BANQUET

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A despatch from Amsterdam says that at a banquet given in Nish on Tuesday last, on the occasion of the presence there of Emperor Wilhelm and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, both monarchs delivered addresses.

KAISER MEETS FERDINAND

SOBIA, Jan. 20.—Emperor William, who today was at Nish, where he met King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, has returned to Germany.

Renewal of Russian Offensive Along Bessarabian Frontier Are of a Sanguine Character—Russian Torpedo Boats Raid Black Sea Destroying 163 Vessels—Big Battle Expected Between Turks and British Forces Around Kut-el-Amara—No Details Yet Known of the New Operations Between the Montenegrins and Austrians—United States Senator Would Place Embargo on Food Stuffs and War Munitions to Britain

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Violently attacks by the Russians with strongly reinforced armies are being launched against the Austro-Hungarians, along the Bessarabian frontier. That the renewal of the offensive here is of a sanguine character is indicated by the Austrian official reports which says:—"Between Toporutz and Boyantz the Russians at several places succeeded in entering the trenches of the Teutons, and engaged the defenders in hand to hand encounters." To the north-east of Czernowitz, the Russians claim to have captured an Austrian sector, and to have repulsed five desperate counter-attacks.

The Russian official communication tells of a raid on the Black Sea, by the Russian torpedo boats, 163 vessels being destroyed along the Anatolian coast. In the Caucasus, the Turks, according to Petrograd, were thrown from their positions in the centre of the long front, suffering heavy defeat. In addition to the usual artillery and mining operations on the Western line in France, the British have essayed an infantry attack against the Germans to the north of Frelinghien. Berlin reports that the attack was put down.

An announcement is made in the British Commons that the British column coming up the Tigris Valley to the relief of Kut-el-Amara are in close touch with the Turks at Esin, seven miles from Kut-el-Amara. This region, doubtless, soon will be the scene of a big battle between the relief column and the British hemmed in at Kut, and the Ottoman forces. Although it has been officially announced that fighting has been resumed between the Austrians and Montenegrins, no news concerning the details of the new operations have come through. King Nicholas is declared to be at Podgoritz with his troops.

The Military Service Bill has passed through the Committee stage in the House of Commons. Emperor William has returned to Germany, after a visit to the Balkans. Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, in the United States Senate, has denounced Great Britain holding up neutral commerce, especially cotton, to Germany, and has proposed an embargo on munitions and foodstuffs to Great Britain. Senator John Sharpe Williams, in reply, said that until the issue of murdered American women and children on the high seas were settled, he would not nag the President, or attempt to force the settlement for monetary losses, until after the war.



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