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BRITAIN WILL ENFORCE BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Give Information to the House Regarding the Question of Export of Oil From England to Holland

GOVT. DOESN'T WISH TO INTERFERE WITH NEUTRALS

Exports of Goods From Germany to America Are Also Dealt With—Lord Robert Said the Navy Has Carried Out Blockade Successfully

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, admitted in the Commons this evening that there had been large increases in the export of oil from Great Britain to Holland, but claimed that since the formation of the Coalition Government no line of oil had been exported from this country.

The question was raised by Sir Henry Datzel, who urged the Government to declare oil contraband, and he said that much oil, especially line of oil from which glycerine explosive could be made, was reaching Germany through neutral countries.

The whole question of exporting oil-producing substances to Holland, the Under Secretary said, was a very serious matter and the Government are taking it up rapidly. It was necessary for Britain to get a sufficient supply of margarine at reasonable prices and to do this it was necessary to let Holland import the oil needed in its manufacture.

To prevent this oil from reaching Germany arrangements were being made for a periodical examination by British accountants of margarine factories, for the strengthening of the Netherlands Overseas Trust and for the prevention of smuggling from Holland to Germany.

By these means it is hoped to prevent fats and oils from being sent to Germany and to obtain the necessary supply of margarine for this country and to secure for Holland her rights in neutral trade to which she was entitled.

The Foreign Office endeavored the Under Secretary continued, to secure the country's rights, without getting into dangerous disputes with other neutrals. The Government's policy was to deprive Germany of the essential articles, but they could not hold up an article unless there was evidence that they were destined for enemy countries.

With regard to exports from Germany to America, with exception of goods contracted for before March 1st last, there was no evidence that this country had lightened the blockade.

This question of exports was a vital one, said Lord Robert, for if the Government could stop the exports they automatically stopped imports, for the Germans would have nothing with which to pay for them. He believed the Government's success in doing this had been very great indeed.

By successful diplomacy of the Foreign Office, the Navy had been enabled to carry out the blockade successfully without getting our country into any serious trouble with any neutral country.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Sub. Rammed By Steamer

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 2.—Capt. Glassen, of the British steamer Inverkip, which went into the dry dock here for repairs today, says he evidently rammed a submerged submarine, while passing out of the Straits of Gibraltar on Nov. 6th.

The Inverkip was from Valencia to Norfolk in ballast, to load coal. About an hour's run from Gibraltar there was a great shock. The ship's officers saw oil rise to the surface of the sea. This, with the fact that long diagonal dent was made in the bottom of the Inverkip, leads Capt. Glassen to believe that she struck a submarine. Several holes were torn in the Inverkip's ballast tanks.

But for extremely calm weather, the Captain believes the ship would have sunk immediately. The steamer returned to Gibraltar, where temporary repairs were made.

Arrange Terms of Surrender

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Despatches from Salonika and Florenza, Greece, forwarded by way of Athens and Rome, say that arrangements have been made for the surrender of Monastir. It is said that a commission, consisting of the Greek Consul, Serbian Metropolitan and the Mayor of Monastir have been appointed to negotiate terms of surrender with German and Bulgarian representatives.

BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK BY SUBMARINE

LONDON, Dec. 3.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Athens says, a British coast defence, and a gun boat has been sunk by a German submarine.

FORD AND HIS PEACE IDEAS

Says He Has Evidence That the 13 Belligerent and Neutral Governments Would Not be Opposed to a Conference of Neutral Nations

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In a signed statement, issued today, Mr. Ford declared that unofficial envoys of the thirteen belligerent and neutral European Governments have found overwhelming evidence of a universal peace desire. We have further evidence in hand that the belligerent governments would not be opposed to a conference of neutral nations.

Ford stated that the expedition expects to stop first at Christiania in Norway. From there it will proceed to Stockholm, Copenhagen and The Hague.

He asserts that he had definite letters of assurance that his mission would be welcomed with enthusiasm in Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark and other countries which may be included in the itinerary.

ITALIAN TROOPS AT ALBANIA

Reports From Athens Says Further Troops Are Being Sent to Southern Albania—May be Used in Connection With Allied Balkan Operations

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Detachments of Italian troops landed at Avlona, Albania, on Tuesday, according to information from reliable sources. An Athens despatch to the Temps today says that although Avlona, in southern Albania, on the Adriatic, has been under occupation by the Italian troops for some months past, the statement that Italy is sending additional forces there may readily be taken to mean that they are intended for use in connection with Allied operations in the Balkans. Reports that Italy would take part in the Balkan campaign have been current for some time, but no positive announcement that she would do so has been made.

In an address before the Italian Parliament, reported from Rome this morning, however, Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, gave what was thought to be an intimation that an Italian expedition would soon be sent to Albania, in his remark regarding the Italian flag waving as soon as possible from the opposite coast of the Adriatic to help the Serbians.

BREAD RIOTS IN BERLIN REPORTED

Reports Say Soldiers Were Compelled to Fire on People and That 200 Were Killed—Berlin Says Such Reports Are Ridiculous

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The Journal des Debats publishes a Milan despatch to the Fournier News Agency to the effect that a great demonstration of working people in Berlin, occasioned by the scarcity of food, was broken up by troops. The despatch, which says this information was received from Berlin by way of Berne, Switzerland, asserts that troops fired on the crowds, killing 200 persons.

The Journal des Debats says the report should be accepted with reserve.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Yesterday, as usual, says the Overseas News Agency, at the opening of the Reichstag, large crowds gathered around the building and neighbouring streets. Among the throng were some who made demonstrations in favor of a quick settlement of the problem of government regulation of prices and distribution of food.

Germany's enemies, no doubt, will again spread all over the world ridiculous reports about Berlin street riots, and make other insinuations which in no way correspond with the truth.

Was Celebrated Throughout the Empire

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The 67th anniversary of the accession of Emperor Franz Joseph to the throne was celebrated throughout the Austro-Hungarian monarchy today with solemn services in the churches and patriotic meetings for the benefit of relief funds.

Allies Demands Don't Suit Greece

ROME, Dec. 2.—The correspondent of the Daily News quotes confidential sources for the information that Greece has found the demands of the Allies unacceptable, inasmuch as the evacuation of Salonika by Greek troops and the surveillance of Hellenic waters by the Allies would amount to a violation of Greek neutrality.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Dec. 2.—General French reports that during the past four days successful bombardments of hostile trenches, strong points, and gun positions have been carried out. Considerable damage was inflicted. The enemy's artillery reply was weak. Mines were exploded by both sides near Givenchy and Bois Francois.

On Nov. 30th two hostile aeroplanes were brought down by our aeroplane fire, one near Hooge and the other near Henin Hielard and twenty of our aeroplanes bombed an important German supply depot at Miraumont, causing considerable damage to stores, building and railway. One of our aeroplanes, on reconnaissance, failed to return on Dec. 1st; and another on Dec. 2nd.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The enemy claim that 16,000 prisoners and fifty guns were captured at Prizrend. Otherwise no special news.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Artillery exchanges continued last night, but with decreased intensity, in various sections of the front.

There was firing in Artois district in the region of Breton Court, in the region of Frise on the Somme, and in the Champagne district, near Tahure.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

RUSSIAN

PETROGRAD, Dec. 3 (official).—An enemy bivouac, reported yesterday on the left bank of the Dvina, near Sonnenhof, between Friedrichstadt and Jacobstadt, was subjected to heavy fire by our artillery. The Germans, completely surprised, fled, leaving behind a hundred killed or wounded.

On the left bank of the Styr, the enemy were driven back towards the south-east of Klirsk.

The rest of the front is without change.

MONTENEGRO

PARIS, Dec. 3.—The enforced retreat of Montenegrin troops and their efforts to defend Plevlje against reinforced Austro-German armies, is admitted in an official statement by the Montenegrin War Office, received by the Montenegrin Consulate here to-day.

The statement says: "The enemy, having received heavy reinforcements directed attacks upon Pribas and Plevlje on Nov. 30th. Our troops were obliged to retire upon their rear positions to defend Plevlje."

CONSTANTINE STILL PLAYS WITH ALLIES

An Athens Despatch Says Greece Has Rejected the Demands of the Allies—Entente Powers may Now Consider Sending an Ultimatum

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A new defiance of the Allies by Greece, the Austrian smash at Montenegro, and the direct bearing of the new Russian offensive in Galicia and Bukovina upon the position of Roumania were the outstanding features of the Balkan war situation to-day.

Greece has rejected the demands of the Allies, according to a despatch from Athens. The settlement of points at issue between King Constantine's Government and the Entente Powers appears as remote as ever, and it is likely the Allies will consider sending an ultimatum as the next step.

Greece Between Two Fires

ATHENS, Dec. 2.—Representatives of Austria and Germany have informed the Greek government, according to the Noonday, that if the demands of the Quadruple Entente are granted, the Central Empires will cease to consider Greek Macedonia as friendly territory.

WILL CREATE MERCANTILE MARINE

French Government Will Make a Beginning by Purchasing Fifty Ships—Increased Cost of Goods and Rise in Freight Rates Makes More Necessary

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The French Cabinet this morning authorized the Ministers of Finance and Marine to introduce in the Chamber of Deputies, in the name of the Government, a measure authorizing the purchase by the state of a merchant fleet of fifty ships. These vessels are to include tank steamers for the transportation of petroleum, cold storage vessels for the transportation of frozen meat, and provisions for the population of France. The object has been under consideration for several months. It was proposed at first to buy 100 vessels with a total tonnage of 500,000, at an estimated cost of \$30,000,000.

Negotiations undertaken with Great Britain under the previous ministry, produced no result. The increasing cost of food and other necessities and other necessities and the rise in freight rates, led the new Cabinet to take up the question again. It was decided to make a beginning with 50 vessels.

Members of the Chamber of Deputies, much interested in the project, expected the government bill would be adopted.

GERMAN AGENTS PUNISHED

Three Officials of Hamburg-American Line Found Guilty of Defrauding United States Government—The Chief Offenders of Course Escape

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The United States District Court to-night returned a verdict of guilty against four officials of the Hamburg-American Line. They were charged with conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States Government by obtaining clearances for relief ships laden with coal and other supplies, sailing from American ports, for German cruisers in the Atlantic, early in the war.

A later message says: "Three high officials and subordinate officers of the Hamburg-American Line, were found guilty to-night by the Federal District Court, having violated the laws of the United States in sending coal and other supplies to German cruisers in the South Atlantic in the first few months of the war.

The specific charge against the defendants was conspiracy to deceive and defraud the United States. The maximum penalty for each indictment is two years imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand dollars.

The final sentence was not imposed to-night.

"The Birthday of New Imperialism"

LONDON, Dec. 3.—"The birthday of New Imperialism," says Rev. Dr. Freeman in an editorial in the British Weekly, "is not to be registered with accuracy, but perhaps we may name its baptismal day. Was it not that day when Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, was invited to sit as a corresponding member with Great Britain's Cabinet? On that day our National Government made itself sponsor for this wonderful new offspring of British solidarity."

JOFFRE TO COMMAND ALL FRENCH ARMIES

PARIS, Dec. 3.—General Joffre has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all French armies, except those in North Africa, including Morocco and dependent colonies.

SERBIANS STILL AT MONASTIR BUT THEIR POSITION IS HOPELESS

An Unconfirmed Report Says Russian Troops Have Crossed Rumanian Border—Allies Active on Other Fronts and German Positions Get Severe Battering

BIG OFFENSIVE REPORTED IN GALICIA

Peace Talk Holds First Place in Neutral Press—Reported Activity of German Socialists Towards This End—Austria Grows Dissatisfied With Germany

LONDON, Dec. 3.—Italy, through her Foreign Minister, Baron Sonnino, has announced her adherence to the Treaty of London, whereby the Allied Powers undertake not to conclude a separate peace, and at the same time has declared her intention of sending help to the Serbian Army in the Balkans. This news is the most important for some days, and is believed here will go far towards clearing the situation, especially when negotiations are still proceeding between King Constantine and the Ministers of the Quadruple Entente.

These negotiations have been protracted, owing to Greece's unwillingness to allow the Allies free use of railways and the right to police Greek waters against submarines. They are not yet completed, but latest advices indicate they are likely to end in complete satisfaction to the Entente Powers.

The assurance that Italy, as well as Great Britain, France and Russia will give military support to the Serbians in their efforts to regain their lost territory is making the case for Greek assistance stronger, otherwise the situation in the Balkans remains unchanged.

The Serbs still hold Monastir, but their position is almost hopeless. Bulgarians have cut all communication between that city and the Greek frontier and the Serbian troops still there must be like their armies of the North, forced to retreat into Albania when pressure becomes too strong.

There is a report that the Russians have crossed the Rumanian border and are marching through that country to Bulgaria. It is, however, lacking in confirmation. Such a movement is hardly likely to occur unless Roumania gave her consent, which would be tantamount to joining the Allies. Another report credits the Russians with diverting their Bessarabian Army toward Galicia, where a big offensive is being undertaken. This, likewise, is unconfirmed.

On other fronts Italian, French and Russian bombardment are the order of the day. British, French and Belgian guns have been particularly active as also has airmen in Flanders. German positions have been given a rather severe battering by British monitors took part in these operations.

There is still a good deal of talk in the neutral press about peace, based on reports from German of activity of Socialists; and from Austria's dissatisfaction with alleged German attempts to take control of international administration as has been the case in military affairs. It is considered significant that new Austrian

Bulgars Make Big Claims

SOFIA, via London, Dec. 3 (official).—Our troops continue their offensive beyond Prizrend. Since the beginning of war against Serbia, on Sept. 14 to the occupation of Prizrend on Nov. 29, we have captured fifty thousand prisoners, 265 guns, 136 cannon, about one hundred thousand rifles, thirty-six thousand grenades, three million cartridges, 2350 railway carriages and 63 locomotives.

After the capture of Kichevo and Krushevo, we occupied the Brodion road, between Kichevo and Prilep.

On the front occupied by the Anglo-French troops there is no change.

Sunk by Subs In North Sea

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The British steamships Colenso and Orange Prince have been sunk by submarines. The Colenso's crew was landed to-day. Concerning the fate of those on the Orange Prince nothing has yet been made public.

The Colenso was of 2681 tonnage, and the Orange Prince of 3583.

The Colenso was a Wilson liner, sailing from Hull, and the Orange Prince a Prince Liner, with Newcastle as its home port.

The Colenso is known to have been in the North Sea trade and presumably was sunk in that naval war zone. It is believed the Orange Prince was also in the North Sea Trade.

CREATES INTENSE INTEREST

LONDON, Dec. 3.—News that the Russians have entered Bulgaria, has aroused intense interest and there is much speculation as to the next development.

Reuters' correspondent at Salonika telegraphs:

"It is expected that this move will have a far-reaching effect on the internal situation of Bulgaria, and will modify the whole aspect of affairs in the Balkans."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The British steamship Langton Hall was sunk, and part of her crew reached land. The Langton Hall evidently is another victim of the submarine campaign in the Mediterranean, and left Calcutta on Oct. 28 for Paia and New York, and was reported at Suez on Nov. 29th; she was owned by the Hall Line of Liverpool.

members are men with German learning, which is thought to mean that the German party has been successful.

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