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VOLUNTARY PLAN OF ENLISTMENT WILL CEASE ON DEC. 11th.

Appeal Issued to all Men of Military Age Asks Them to Place Country Before all Other Considerations—Joint Labour Committee Also Issues an Appeal to all Men to Enlist at Once

23 GROUPS FOR BACHELORS AND 23 FOR BENEDICTS

All Machinery of Conscription Has Been Organized Except Factor of Legal Power—Several Classes of Men Will be Exempted From Service, Notably Munition Workers, Although all Will be Listed in Groups

LONDON, Dec. 4.—In an appeal addressed to all men of military age in the United Kingdom, Lord Derby, Director of Recruiting, says the recruiting campaign is coming to an end, and by Dec. 11, we shall know whether the men of the United Kingdom between the ages of 19 and 40, are prepared to give the army the forces it requires.

The Joint Labor Committee also issued an appeal to the free men of Great Britain to justify the faith of the nation in the voluntary system and to enroll themselves at once in the great Volunteer Army, which stands between us and the loss of our rights and liberty.

No figures concerning recruits thus far enlisted under Lord Derby's plan are obtainable, but a member of the Recruiting Committee is quoted as saying that results pointed to an undoubted success and that in a greater measure by far than had ever been anticipated. The only pressure put upon Britons, thus far, has been the pressure of public opinion.

The statement which Lord Derby is directing will place the country on a basis of organization for service as comprehensive and intelligent as that of conscripts. It relieves the army of what Lord Derby calls "hand to mouth" method of recruiting by campaign posters, speech making and personal exhortation.

All the machinery of conscription has been organized, except the factor of legal power to enforce the process of the machine. Compliance is still voluntary, but the power of public opinion remains entrenched in the

background, and with an accurate knowledge of men who may be considered shirkers, local committees will be able to invoke pressure of public sentiment accurately and strongly upon their heads. When the canvass is completed, civilian organizations will stand ready to furnish men at will before the War Office has to ask for them, and it is for the drill sergeant and general staff to do the rest.

All individuals have been given an opportunity to fill cards volunteering under two classes—those ready for immediate service and those to be placed in reserved groups, who continue their occupations, but are subject in all other ways for service with their groups, committees will therefore, have accurate information regarding the status of a great majority of the men who fail to respond to place themselves at the disposal of the army.

There are 46 groups, 23 for single men, including widowers without children dependent upon them, each year of age constituting a separate group. There are 23 similar groups for married men up to the age of 46. The first of these groups consists of single men 18 years of age. Of married men up to the age of 40, it is proposed to call the groups up for military service in their numerical order, except that men of 18 years will not be called until they reach the age of 19. Several classes of men may be exempted from service, notably munition workers, although all eligibles will be listed in groups.

Certain classes of railway men, farm labourers and in special industrial places local tribunals may decree exemption, particularly for those whose employers can prove them indispensable. Local tribunals to pass verdict upon disputed cases, were organized under the direction of the Local Government Board by selection committees from town councils, Metropolitan borough councils, suburban rural and district councils. The principal duty of these tribunals is to pass decision on the claims of men of military age and fitness to be excused from military service on the ground that they are indispensable in a trade or for personal business or domestic reason.

An appeal court for these bodies will consist of five members, with Lord Sydenham, chairman, Sir Geo. Younger, the prominent brewer and three former government officials. By common consent, politicians and newspapers, which were hotly debating the question of conscription, have dropped the conflict until the result of the work of Lord Derby's committee be made known.

There was uncertainty over the statement made by Lord Derby indicating that the Government might enforce conscription upon unmarried men before any of the married classes are called out, if single men fail to come forward in sufficient numbers and an ambiguous reply by Premier Asquith, when called upon for a statement in the House upon that point. Lord Derby wrote: "The statement which the Premier endorsed was correct that married men are not to be called up till young single men have been, if these young men do not come forward voluntarily you will either release married men from their pledges or introduce a bill into

Parliament to compel young men to serve, which, if passed, would mean that married men would be held to their enlistment."

SERBIANS EVACUATE MONASTIR

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Monastir became untenable for the Serbs on Wednesday, when the Bulgarians occupied Kanali, on the railway between the Macedonian capital and the Greek frontier, cutting off the Serbian retreat to the south, says the Salonika correspondent of the Times. Col. Vassitch's army is now retiring eastward over the only route open. Much of the credit for the long and heroic defence of the town is given to Colonel Royaditch, who placed himself at the head of 400 irregulars, who gallantly held back the advancing Bulgars, whenever it became necessary for the main Serb forces to retire. This small band of comatjic greatly troubled the Bulgarians, by its extreme mobility and its knowledge of every inch of the ground, which gave the impression that the Serb force was much more numerous than really was the case. During the incessant day and night fighting the brave four hundred lost so heavily that by Tuesday only 100 remained, but by their stubborn resistance, however, they had saved the Serbian army.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON GREECE COMMERCE

LONDON, Dec. 4th.—The Daily Mail states that the British Foreign Office denies the report of the resumption of restriction on Greek commerce.

"IT SEEMED ONLY THE SPECTRE OF AN ARMY."

Four Thousand Serbs Arrive to Help Comrades at Monastir—They Were 17 Days Struggling Through Snow and Rain—Were More Like Ghosts Than Fighting Men When They Entered the City

MILAN, Nov. 3.—The correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, who departed from Monastir by the last train which left that city, telegraphs that four thousand Serbian troops, sent to assist Col. Vassitch, the Serbian commander, were too exhausted on their arrival to be of value. They had marched for 17 days over rough Albanian roads, struggling through snow and rain. Sometimes they went 48 hours without food. It was now a fighting force, but groups of ghosts which entered Monastir.

The correspondent says that although they were fit only for hospital they went immediately to the front to cover the general retirement of the army. It seemed only the spectre of an army as it faded out of sight, with the snow swirling about the soldiers in icy blusters. As the train drew away from Monastir the correspondent saw at a distance a faint gleam of light, which was the Serbian headquarters, where Col. Vassitch was still at work, determined to be the last to leave the city.

Parliament to compel young men to serve, which, if passed, would mean that married men would be held to their enlistment."

THE GREEK CRISIS

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch from Salonika to the Daily Telegraph correspondent says:

"The situation at Salonika is certainly not satisfactory. Efforts, so far made, can be expected to bring no results, and if we are to continue, some other factor must appear to render progress possible, bring security, and the present uncertainty must not be allowed to continue.

Regarding field operations, the correspondent says that, owing mainly to the intense cold, troops from certain advanced positions have been withdrawn and slight concentration to the rear is taking place.

OFF FOR MEDITERRANEAN

LONDON, Dec. 4th.—Number Five Canadian General Hospital Corps is under orders for the Mediterranean.

GERMAN ATTACHES DISMISSED

Boy-Ed and Franz Von Papen Must Quit Washington—Their Presence Not Desired by U. S. Government

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The immediate withdrawal of Capt. Karl Boy-Ed and Capt. Franz von Papen, naval and military attaches respectively of the German Embassy here, has been requested by the State Department.

In making formal announcement of this action late today, Secretary Lansing said the attaches had rendered themselves persona non grata to the United States Government by improper activities in connection with naval and military matters.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN INCREASED

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The Canadian domestic War Loan has been increased from 50 to 100 million dollars.

An announcement to this effect was made to-night by the Minister of Finance, and means that all but six millions of the total amount subscribed will be taken.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 3.—In Russia an enemy bivouac was surprised on the Dvina. The enemy fled, leaving a hundred killed and wounded. On the left bank of the Sty the enemy was driven south-west. Otherwise, nothing to report. BONAR LAW.

SERBS TO FIGHT TO BITTER END. WORD CAPITULATION UNKNOWN.

Government and People Are Determined to Either Win or Die—A Fresh Army of 200,000 Will be in the Field in Short—Serbs Need Supplies and Ammunitions

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Girone Italia today prints an interview with the Serbian Minister to Italy, concerning the rumour that Serbia might capitulate. The Minister is quoted as follows:—

"I absolutely deny that there will be any capitulation, this word being unknown in Serbia. Their people either win or die. The Serbian people and Government are determined to fight to the bitter end. Next to their Allies Serbia will be loyal to the last man. In a short time Serbia will have a fresh army of two hundred thousand men, full of enthusiasm, to throw on the flank of the enemy. She only needs supplies of arms and ammunition."

Gov't to Help Shipbuilding Firms

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Relief is felt in shipping circles at the announcement that certain shipbuilding firms are now ready to undertake orders for mercantile tonnage. This will mean ships partially finished at outbreak of the war will be first completed.

The question of increased coast building caused some difficulty, but the Admiralty has intimated its willingness to accept ships on its own account if the original owners should demur.

RUSSIANS MAKE BIG CAPTURE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Russian have taken twelve miles of trenches, 700 prisoners and a large quantity of munitions and food supplies on the Tukum Road, west of Riga, according to a despatch from Geneva.

British Silence Bulgar Artillery

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A Reuter's despatch from Salonika says the Bulgarians shelled the British left on the Strumitza front yesterday, but were soon silenced by the British guns; otherwise nothing has occurred on the Allied fronts; additional British troops embarked yesterday.

Reports are persistent that Russian troops have entered Bulgaria, where, according to news received here, people have already had enough of war.

Don't Know How Many Troops

ROME, Dec. 3.—Foreign Minister Sonnino, in his statement concerning Albanian and Italian assistance for the Serbian army, is interpreted in some quarters here as meaning that the Italian expedition to the Eastern coast of the Adriatic is in course of execution. In some instances mention is even made of the number of troops already landed on Albanian soil, which, according to the rules of the Italian censorship, it is not permissible to state.

NATIONAL SERVICE THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The principal of training for national service throughout the Empire, as already adopted by certain Overseas Dominions, has been endorsed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.

Resolutions, which were adopted with unanimity, recognized the duty of adult males of the British race to qualify for bearing arms for the purposes of defence.

The first step would be to train all boys and young men physically fit in drilling and shooting.

Advised People To Keep Calm

PARIS, Dec. 4.—A Havas Agency despatch from Athens, bearing today's date, says a Florida, Greece despatch states that the Serb Perfect and Mayor left Monastir a short time before the entry of the enemy. They proceeded to Florida where they were cordially received by the Greek authorities.

Before leaving Monastir, the Prefect issued a proclamation appealing to the inhabitants to keep calm and to respect the lives and property of others.

The Serb forces have retired to the Resha region.

THE TABASCO HERE.

The S.S. Tabasco, Capt. Yeomans, arrived here at 9.30 last night after a run of 10 days from Liverpool. She had head winds and heavy sea all the way and brought 800 tons cargo but no passengers. She sails for Halifax this afternoon.

Mr. George Kearney of Smyth's, who was Secretary of the C.C.C. Fund Committee, shipped by the Durango yesterday 25,000 cigarettes for the C.C.C. boys who are on the firing line in the Gallipoli Peninsula.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Other Messages On Page Three

BULGAR ARMY TO DRIVE ALLIES FROM SOUTHERN SERBIA

A Report From France Says That Part of the German Army is Going to Gallipoli Peninsula to Assist Turks in New Drive Against Allies—Austrians Continue their Campaign Against Montenegro

CONFLICTING STORIES REGARDING GREECE

Some Reports Say Situation is Satisfactory and That Agreement Has Been Reached—Question of What Peace Terms Germany Would Accept Will be Discussed in Reichstag Which Meets Next Week

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The second phase of the Balkan campaign is developing slowly. It is expected, however, with the conclusion of operations against Serbia and the occupation of Monastir, the whole Bulgarian army, when weather permits, will attempt to drive the British and French forces out of Southern Serbia, while the Austrians continue their efforts to overrun Montenegro and the Germans with the aid of the Turks and what Bulgarians and Austrians can be spared, will turn their attention to the Russians, who again are reported to have entered Roumanian territory on their way to Bulgaria.

A report from France that part of the German army is going to the Gallipoli Peninsula to assist the Turks in a great effort to drive the Allies from the Peninsula, is hardly credited in military circles here, where it is not believed that they can spare men, guns and munitions for such an adventure. The Turks, it is true, have been displaying more than usual activity recently in the Dardanelles, but this they are believed to have been doing more with the munition which they have been collecting during the recent quiet period, than with any fresh supplies from the Germans.

Rustchuk, on the Danube, near the West Roumanian border, in the opinion of well-advised persons here, is to be the point of concentration for the Germans, as a warning to Roumania that it would be dangerous for her to join the Entente Allies and meet any Russian advance.

There is conflicting speculation here regarding the position of Greece. Some despatches say a satisfactory agreement has been reached between the Entente Allies and the Hellenic Kingdom, while others assert the situation is so unsatisfactory that the Entente Allies have published their restrictions on Greek commerce.

There have been no important developments on either the Russian, Italian or French fronts, although the Italians claim some minor successes in their campaign against the Austrians.

Naturally much interest is displayed in peace talk emanating from neutral sources and the proposed debate in the Reichstag next week, when the Imperial Chancellor is to be asked whether he is prepared to state the terms on which Germany would suggest placing the question of her future in Europe in the hands of diplomats. From neither Press nor

Take Temporary Control of U. S. Steamers

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The British Government, it is confirmed in official quarters, has requisitioned the steamers Hocking and Geneva, of the American trans-Atlantic S.S. Co., but this action, it is added, is only of a temporary character.

No procedure is contemplated which would prevent the restoration of the ships to the company in the event of actions in the Prize Court being successful.

HAS RUSSIA MADE GOOD HER PROMISE?

LONDON, Dec. 3.—No direct and specific confirmation has been received in London of the statement that the Russians had entered Bulgaria. It is recalled, however, that last week Emperor Nicholas was said to have promised Premier Pachitch of Serbia, the appearance of a Russian army in Bulgaria within a week.

SAYS ITALIAN LOSSES HAVE BEEN ENORMOUS

Italian Troops at Tunis Run Risk of Been Blown Over the Rocks—Fearful Fighting Around Ostavia—Bodies of Italian Dead Lying in Heaps—Weather Adds to Sufferings of Troops

ZURICH, via London, Dec. 4.—Despatches from the Isonzo front in the Austro-Italian theatre of war, state that despite an icy cold hurricane, which is blowing at the rate of 60 miles an hour over the bleak heights of Carso, the Italians are constantly making attacks along the whole front. Their heaviest assault is now directed on the Gorizia bridgehead and is especially violent.

Sanquary fighting is proceeding near Ostavia, where it has continued uninterruptedly for nine days and nights.

The Italians are apparently hoping to break through the whole line of Austrian defence here.

Italian losses are said to have been terrific in some places, the bodies of the fallen having been found lying in heaps. Sufferings in this campaign have been intensified by a violent bora, which has been more terrible than the heaviest snowstorms. At Tunis, men have been forced to lie down to avoid being blown over the rocks.

public does the talk of ending the war find any encouragement. The daily newspapers and weekly reviews discussing this matter reiterate that war must continue till Germany is defeated.

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