

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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AERIAL BOMBARDMENT DESCRIBED

ATHENS, via Paris, Jan. 4.—Prince Andrew of Greece, brother of King Constantine in an interview to-day described the aerial bombardment of the allied camp at Zoltenlik, on the outskirts of Salonika on December 3rd.

The bombardment was replied to by the fleet, anchored in the roads of Salonika, said the Prince, "and was one of the most extraordinary sights imaginable. I was riding back from the morning's work with my Regiment, about 10.30, when I was started by a deafening explosion some 200 yards away. A great cloud of black smoke arose, followed sharply by three more explosions at regular intervals. Then came the familiar rocket-like sound of a shell passing through the air, evidently fired by one of the war-ships in the harbour. Naturally my first thought was, for some reason the fleet was bombarding Salonika, therefore I rode straight to the nearest British post, which happened to be a hospital not far from the Greek camp. 'Why are you bombarding the city?' I asked the officers, and then for the first time I looked up and saw three machine guns 3000 feet high, flying in a line from the north-east, and turning just near the harbour toward the north-east, in which direction they finally disappeared. The bombs dropped with the greatest precision one after another, killing and wounding a number of the Allies' soldiers, but not touching the city.

Meanwhile the firing of the fleet grew thunderous. It was impossible to hear yourself, or think. In a short time it became evident that the fire from the fleet was more dangerous than the bombs from the aeroplanes, as some of the shells aimed wild, whistled directly over the towns, one narrowly missing Major Metaxas and a group of Greek cavalry returning from exercise. Pieces of spent shells began to drop with frightful velocity, one even piercing two floors of a tram station, and burying itself in the ground cellar.

The population, not understanding what it was all about, were greatly excited. Toward noon four aeroplanes arrived following exactly the same course as the others, though flying lower. The black Maltese crosses were plainly visible on the wings of one. My wife and I watched its flight from the balcony of our house."

Nationalists & Laborites Will Oppose Conscription

Think Enough of Recruits? Come Forward Under Derby's Scheme to Fill Regiments of the Army—Call Conscription Prussian Militarism

LONDON, Jan. 5.—In general, the impression is that there will be a division of the House on the first reading of the Compulsory Service Bill and the indications are that the measure will be fought to the end by the Nationalists, who hold that the Earl Derby campaign has produced enough men to supply the needs of the army. The Labor members, who are bitterly opposed to compulsion, will be guided by the decision of the Labor Congress, which meets to-morrow to consider the question. The delegates are expected to uphold the declaration of J. P. Thomas, Labor member of Parliament, that the Derby scheme has provided ample reinforcements for the Army, and that Labor must fight Conscription of the Northcliffe Press, and the Junker allies to force a free people to adopt Prussian militarism.

Italy Assures Greece

LONDON, Jan. 6.—An Athens despatch to The Times says, that Italy has promised Greece that her forces shall not advance beyond the frontier of Epirus.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

- January 5
1358—Private Edward Pinksten, Mulley's Cove, B. de V. Seriously ill, Malta, enteric, Dec. 31.
1262—Private Stephen Wiseman, Fortune Hr., N.D.B. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, finger.
1152—Private John Robert Merchant, 18 Casey Street. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; gunshot wound, hand.
958—Private William Roy Saunders, Carbonear. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; wounded, slightly.
773—L. Corp. Rupert Grimes, Fort Twonshend. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; strained knee.
327—Sergt. William Manston, Manchester, England. Admitted 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; tuberculosis.
The following admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; frostbites:—
822 Private Ward Mutford, 37 Wickford Street.
1243—Private Leaten Simms, St. Anthony.
1191—Private Stephen Fallon, Harbor Grace.
855—Private Cecil Piercey, Fortune.
1159—Private Patrick M. Dray, Little Bona, P.B.
854—Private Thos. J. Jackman, 33 Prince's Street.
885—L. Corp. Percival Charles Mew, Southampton, England.
985—Private Frank Fowlow, 113 Long's Hill.
767—Private Alfred Stanley Harvey, 228 Duckworth Street.
553—Private William Cook, Forest Road.
968—Private Edward Pye, Victoria, Carbonear.
1011—Private James J. Kelly, South Side.
533—Private Arthur J. Jackman, 33 Angel Place.
933—Private Walter P. Miles, Bonavista.
344—Private Roger J. Callahan, 90 LeMarchant Road.
594—L. Corp. Charles Hammond, 48 Signal Hill Road.
474—Private John J. Dooley, 23 1-2 Maxse Street.
465—Private Samuel Cole, 30 Codner Street.
1240—Private William B. Taylor, 123 South Side.
730—Private Clarence A. Wells, Grand Falls.
337—L. Corp. Oscar A. Vaughan, Leslie Street.
5—Sergt. John Williams, Swansea.
296—Private Walter Piggott, Netherfield, Notts., England.
941—Private William H. Penney Carbonear.
6—Sergt. Arthur J. Penney, 113 Long's Hill.
96—Private David Lewis, Belfast.
391—Private James J. O'Leary, 21 Scott Street.
983—Private John J. McGrath, 24 Livingstone Street.
800—Private Joseph P. Vaughan, Leslie Street.
404—L. Corp. Frederick P. LeGrow, Broad Cove, B. de V.
1058—Private Norman Coultas, 80 Patrick Street.
1309—Private Robert Hickey, 48 Barter's Hill.
653—Private Thomas J. Croke, 16 Hagerty Street.
Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; dysentery:—
662—Corp. Roy S. Grandy, Bay L'Argent, F.B.
819—Private William T. Earle, 190 Beaumont Street.
909—Sergt. Harry R. H. Peckham, 97 Bond Street.
382—Private Maurice Carberry, King's Cove, B.B.
524—Private Heber Cuff, Bonavista.
1136—Private Vincent J. O'Quinn, Searston. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; enteric.
Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; jaundice:—
635—Private Thomas J. McCue, Turk's Gut, C.B.

THE RESULT DEPENDS ON LABOR

They and They Alone Can Achieve Victory, Says Lloyd George in Appealing For the Passage of an Amendment to the Munition Act

LONDON, Jan. 5 (delayed).—The House of Commons to-day passed a Bill designed to facilitate the output of munitions. The Bill is in the form of an amendment to the Munitions Act. In appealing for the passage of the measure, David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, said: "I hope the Commons will not render more difficult the task of the turning out of munitions, a task more serious than I dare tell. Everything depends upon it, the length of the war depends upon it, everything depends upon whether we turn out munitions in sufficient quantities to bring campaign to an end this year. That does not depend upon the soldiers, who have done their task heroically; it depends entirely upon—I say it in all solemnity—the workmen of this country going what the workmen of France have done, frankly setting aside conditions, throwing themselves into the work and sticking to their work; unless they do that I cannot tell what the result will be; but I can tell what the result will be if they do so. They, and they alone, will achieve victory for this Empire and the human race, and will reflect credit upon the labor movement."

In the West

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—Fighting with artillery and mines at several points of the Franco-Belgian front, is reported in the War Office statement of to-day.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Prime Minister, introducing a bill for compulsory military service for single men, emphasized the wonderful encouraging results of the Derby scheme. Headquarters in France report two enemy howitzer batteries silenced at Armentieres. Our fire prevented the development of a hostile attack on Albert. Elsewhere in France a fairly strong night attack on the Butte de Tahure, was completely repulsed. Russia—Enemy trenches were occupied northeast of Czernowitz, and counter attacks repulsed with severe losses. The enemy was also repulsed at Riga and in the Chortorysk region. The Turks shelled Kutelamara on 2nd January but since all is quiet. An official statement on the British blockade policy says that German export trade has been substantially destroyed. Cotton, wool and rubber have been excluded from Germany for many months, while fats, oils and dairy produce are only obtainable at famine prices. There is considerable discontent among a section of the German population. Food riots have taken place in the larger towns.—BONAR LAW.

39 Additional

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, announced yesterday that 396 additional establishments had been enrolled under the control of the Ministry since January 1st. This makes a total of 2,422 controlled establishments.

TRAGEDY ENACTED RAPIDLY

LONDON, Dec. 4.—(Delayed.) The survivors of the British steamer Persia, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean last Thursday, reached Alexandria, Egypt, according to the account sent out by Reuter's correspondent at that point, bearing the traces of shock and hardships. Most of them had badly bruised and bandaged bodies. One woman is in hospital with a broken leg. The tragedy was enacted so rapidly that the survivors had hardly realized what had happened, consequently they had little to tell. The passengers were sitting quietly at luncheon, everyone in good humour and an atmosphere of gaiety prevailed. Five minutes later those who escaped were in boats or clinging to wreckage, and the liner was completely gone. Luncheon had just been started when there came a terrific explosion. The liner trembled violently and listed sharply to port. Only those who left their seats instantly, and those who had not yet come down to the dining room saloon, had any chance of escape. Many seemed paralyzed with fear, and sat as if glued to their seats. Their indecision was fatal. As the water poured in and the list increased, some of those who gained the deck lost their footing and slipped immediately into the sea, while others were swept away by waves. It was possible to launch boats only on one side of the ship, and only the prompt action of the officers and crew enabled them to launch the boats. There were no sign of panic and everyone made the most of the remaining moments.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ASQUITH INTRODUCES COMPULSORY MEASURE IN THE COMMONS

Scene in the House Most Notable One in History—Benches Packed With Members—Galleries Overflowing by Crowd Who Looked For Keen Duel Between Asquith and Simon Who Has Resigned Over the Measure

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

- LONDON, Jan. 6.—The British Government to-day definitely embarked upon a policy of compulsory military service, when Premier Asquith submitted to the House of Commons a bill drafting all eligible unmarried men to military duty and championed the measure in a stirring speech telling of the necessity of this step to meet the growing exigencies of the war. The scene within the House of Commons was one of the most notable in the history of that body, with the benches packed with members, all Ministerial seats occupied, and the galleries overflowing with the prospect of a keen duel between the Prime Minister and his former colleague, Sir John A. Simon, over the momentous issue, which caused the late Home Secretary's resignation. The biggest assemblage in the Commons since the outbreak of the war faced Asquith when he introduced the Military Service Bill, virtually only absentees were those who were barred from attending by military necessities, and these, to a man, are in favor of compulsion. There was a feeling of intense interest and anxiety over the culmination of the controversy, which has shaken the country as no other event since the war began. The applause to the Prime Minister as he spoke was frequent, while the Opposition at times expressed noisy disapproval. Sir John Simon was greeted heartily as he rose to combat the Premier's contention. He expressed his regret at leaving the Cabinet and paid tribute to Mr. Asquith to whom he owed much of the success he had achieved, but he said that no personal consideration could deter him from opposing this measure which presented the supreme question of abandoning the principle of voluntary service, one of the traditions of Britain's freedom and the substituting of the Prussian system of militarism. "This Bill should be resisted," he said, while a wave of cheers greeted his statement. He maintained that Premier Asquith had been chiefly moved in his desire to keep his pledge, whereas "his war proposition was involving the reversal of the entirely policy of the Government and those chiefly desirous of having the pledge kept were men who had for years taunted the Premier with a lack of good faith. A chorus of hooted greeted the speaker's sarcastic reference to the pressure exerted by the "Harmsworth Press." He maintained that results of the bill, if enacted, would be a negligible addition to the fighting forces, the real Minister to the principle of compulsory service, and once this was conceded, no one could tell where the new policy would end. "Don't condemn your own young men," concluded the former Home Secretary, dramatically. "Don't pay this compliment of Prussian Militarism, don't surrender one of the real heritages of the British people for a mess of pottage." The first indication of the attitude of the Labor Party was given by John Hodge, Vice Chairman of that party, who said that the Trade Council assembling in London to-morrow would be the greatest conference of labor ever held with thousands of delegates, specially commissioned to pass upon conscription. He was unable to say what its decision would be, but warned the Premier that if the Congress was against the Bill it could not hope to succeed. Labor, he added, had always opposed conscription and if the measure passed no one could tell what the after effects would be when the Government sought to put it into action. The attitude of the large Irish Nationalist membership in the Commons was disclosed by John Redmond, who expressed his regret that the Nationalist Party could not support the measure.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION! FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT. 38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

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