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URGES FORMULATION OF PEACE TERMS IN THE COMMONS

Trevelyan, Member for York, Wants Termination of War—Says a War of Attrition Means for us as Well as Germany Utter and Irretrievable Ruin—This Was Denounced by T. P. O'Connor

BONAR LAW CONDEMNED SPEECH AS MISCHIEVOUS

Sir Arthur Markham Says as Long as Kitchener Remains at the War Office We Will Not Win the War—Carson Thinks the Country Should be Told the Truth Regarding Serbia

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Charles Trevelyan, Liberal member for York, in a speech today, urged the formulation of terms of peace for the purpose of trying to obtain by negotiations, instead of bloodshed, the restorations of Belgium and settlement of all European boundaries on the lines of nationality.

"Germany," said Trevelyan, "to preserve her existence, can continue the war for six years, meanwhile, what is going to happen to us and the rest of the world. A war of attrition, means for us, as well as for Germany, utter and irretrievable ruin."

Andrew Bonar Law condemned Trevelyan's speech as useless and mischievous. "There is not another member in this House," said Law, "who believed for a moment that Germany will free Belgium nor will restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, until she is thoroughly beaten and the British Government is as determined now, as it was the first day the war was forced on us, that we should continue until the objects sought by it are attained."

T. P. O'Connor said the view should not be permitted to go abroad that Trevelyan represented any considerable section, either of Parliament or the country. Until Germany was defeated, he added, it was certain that she never would consent to terms of peace which would be satisfactory to the Allies.

John Hodge, Laborite, said that during the last six months he had toured France for the purpose of counteracting the evil effects of such mischievous and pacifist views as Trevelyan had expressed.

As long as Kitchener, a man who will accept no advice, remains at the War Office, we will not win the war, declared Sir Arthur Markham, in the Commons this evening in a debate on the conduct of the war. Kitchener, Sir Arthur added, was responsible for the blunders at Antwerp and the Dardanelles, and also for the withholding of information from the public, whom he treated like Derivishes.

ADD PROCEEDINGS IN COMMONS Carson told the Commons that he felt the Cabinet when it came to an emphatic decision on the advice of its military advisors, that it was too late to assist Serbia. He protested if it were too late to assist Serbia that country ought to be told, so that she could take such steps as would save her from destruction. It was not until Joffre came to England that the policy announced by Asquith was decided upon.

Prime Minister replied that there had never been any decision that England should not send troops in case of need, if the military and political situation demanded it. He denied that there has been any avoidable delay in making preparations to come to the aid of Serbia.

The Prime Minister said he was confident that the appeal to the sense of patriotic duty now being so energetically pressed by Lord Derby's Committee would elicit an adequate response from all classes, particularly the young unmarried men of the country. Asquith, to quiet the fears of the anti-conscriptors, reiterated that no decision regarding compulsory enlistment could be taken without consent of Parliament.

Paris, Nov. 17.—Premier Asquith arrived here last night, accompanied by Sir Edward Grey, Lord George and Balfour. The object of their visit has not been announced.

"Patriotic" Emmeline

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The "Patriotic Meeting" organized by the Women's Social and Political Union, over which Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst was to preside on Thursday in the Royal Albert Hall, which was to demand a local vigorous conduct of the war, has been cancelled by the Hall management. The premature announcement by Mrs. Pankhurst, disclosing the real purpose of the meeting to which the application of the word "Patriotic" was held to be distinctly a misnomer, caused the cancellation.

From the letter, Mrs. Pankhurst said the betrayal of Serbia has come as final tragic proof that neither honor nor the interests of the nation are safe at present, and that in particular the Prime Minister and Sir Edward Grey are unfit for the great responsible positions they hold.

In order to give expression to prevailing indignation a great meeting is to be held. This inspired attempt to deprive the nation of its rights and contests will not succeed and a meeting will be held and announced later.

Simultaneously the Women's Social and Political Union announced it would hold its usual weekly meeting at the London Pavilion on Thursday, where Mrs. Pankhurst would deal with the situation, but this project was also defeated as the manager of the Pavilion notified Mrs. Pankhurst that the theatre was engaged, therefore not available.

MANY LIVES ARE SACRIFICED OWING TO MUDDLING

Stories Brought by Women Who Visited British Headquarters in France Cause Some Adverse Comment to be Directed at French's General Staff—Says Country is Suffering From Want of Organized General Staff

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Charges of incompetency and neglect of their work was brought against British Staff in France by Baron St. Davids this evening, when he asked the Government whether its attention had been called to reports that during the recent fighting there had been many complaints as to faults in Staff work.

Lord St. Davids asserted that men had been added to the Staff for no military reasons, who might be in the trenches, and from what he had been told, the British Headquarters Staff was five or six times as large as that of General Joffre, the French Commander. It had been stated he continued, by women who visited the headquarters in France, and he asked whether the Government defended their presence there. People were sending their sons out to fight under direction of men, who, he declared, could not go early to their offices because they were up too late playing bridge. "It is about time," said Lord St. Davids, that men were given a fair chance. More than once troops have broken the German lines, but owing to bad staff work, many lives have been sacrificed, owing to muddling in high places.

The Marquis of Crewe replied that the allegations that success had been missed owing to fault in not bringing up reserves at the right time, was the subject of inquiry by the highest authorities that could be evoked.

Baron Newton, who said he was unable to disclose the number of British, defended it as also did Viscount Haldane, the former Secretary of War. Haldane declared that Lord St. Davids launched his attack without adequate information. "It is true," he said, "the country has suffered owing to the want of an organized General Staff; nevertheless, there has been evoked a General Staff of the highest order. To say that the work of the Staff is at fault is to say something which is very far from the truth; as for Field Marshal French he is up at six o'clock every morning."

The Marquis of Crewe said, from his knowledge of Field Marshal French, he thought it exceedingly unlikely that he would submit to having persons forced upon his personal staff. Lord Crewe had no hesitation in saying that unless women had business at Headquarters, they ought not to go there.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 16, 1915 1196—Private Joseph Stansford, Grates Cove. Dangerously ill; Malta, Nov. 12. J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Hunger Riots In Berlin

PARIS, Nov. 16.—According to the president of a big Swiss bank, just back from Germany, the peace agitation is beginning seriously to permeate the country. Huge demonstrations of women took place in Berlin, the banker says, riots ensued, and the police had to charge with drawn sabres. There were two hundred victims, all women. German censorship suppressed all reference to the disturbance.

"NOTHING DOING"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Russian Embassy issued a statement tonight declaring that neither the Embassy nor any of its officials are connected in any way with the purchasing of supplies in the United States for the Russian Government.

LIFTS EMBARGO ON FUR EXPORT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Russia has lifted its embargo on the exportation of furs which held up shipments valued at many millions of dollars consigned to the United States.

LAHERTY, V.C. IN GRIP OF CENSOR

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The censor has suppressed the new Bernard Shaw play of Laherty, V.C. announced for production at the Abbey Theatre, in Dublin. The play is a skit on recruiting.

SERBS MEET SUCCESS

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Serbians recaptured Kalkandelen, taking 250 prisoners and large quantities of munitions, according to the correspondent of the Journal telegraphing Sunday.

KITCHENER WARNS GREECE OF WHERE SHE STANDS

Says Greek Government is Open to Suspicion—In the Event of Greeks Favouring Central Powers the British-French Fleet Would Shell Salonika—If Greece Fulfills Her Treaty Obligations to Serbia the Allies Will Protect Her

PARIS, Nov. 17.—A warning to Greece is uttered by Lord Kitchener, in an interview with Emile Hinzelin, chief editor of the French "Demain," who saw Kitchener when he was about to leave England for the Orient. "One thing lacking as to the Balkan expedition," said Kitchener, "has been a close connection between the armies operating on the different fronts."

Regarding the Balkan neutrals, Kitchener's advice is: "Don't let us say, 'Neutrals, we count on you to win,' but let us demonstrate that victory is certain and say 'Those who are not for us are against us.'"

"What about Salonika?" he was asked. "Germany is credited with decapitating Salonika. 'It is a dream they cannot realize' Kitchener replied.

The slightest suspicion that Greece intended to attack us, Hinzelin says, would result in the Franco-British squadron smashing Salonika. The Greek Government is rightly open to suspicion. It asked the Allies to land troops at Salonika, then she declared she would remain neutral unless Serbia was attacked by Bulgaria and finally she tore up her treaty with Serbia on the pretext that Serbia's enemies were too powerful. Lord Kitchener, Hinzelin concludes, is taking assurances to Greece, that if she fulfills her duty towards Serbia, the Allies will protect her from every danger.

LONDON MID-DAY BUDGET

LONDON, Nov. 17.—Paris Ministers are being strongly supported by Russian and Italian representatives, and it is hoped here, will help to clear up a very complicated situation. The time, however, is short, for the Bulgarians have been strongly reinforced both in Central and Southern Serbia, besides attempting a flanking movement against the Serbians in the Babuna Pass, thereby threatening Prilip and Monastir, and opposing formidable forces to the French at Gradsko and along the left bank of the Cerna. Thus far, the Serbians are holding the Babuna Pass and the French their original positions, but the pressure necessarily is being felt by troops, who have been fighting for days without cessation.

In the North, the Austro-Germans, who have joined hands with the Bulgarians west of Nish, are moving slowly and steadily, but doubtless, cautiously, owing the presence of unbroken Montenegrins, with perhaps other support, harassing them in the west. A despatch received tonight from Vienna by way of Zurich, says that British and Italian troops are endeavoring to reach the battle-field where the Serbians are awaiting them, but does not say from what point they are coming. The Near East will be watched with considerable anxiety for the next few days.

BULGARIANS REINFORCED

PARIS, Nov. 17.—Havas' Agency from Athens says, that telegrams from Saloniki say Bulgarians are actively reinforcing their troops operating in the region of Veles and Uskup. Five divisions of Bulgarians are reported to be in the region of Abuta Pass and Krivolak with the object of opposing the advance of the French troops before Cerna and the force on the height of Babuna that defends the route from Prilip to Monastir.

LONG PAST DUE THOUGHT TO BE LOST

SYDNEY, N.S., Nov. 16.—The steamer Dunelm, which left Sydney, October 16th, with a cargo of steel products from steel works, for Manchester, England, has not yet reported at any port in England or Ireland, and it is feared she has met with disaster, either being sunk by a submarine or foundered at sea.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Nov. 16.—France: In Artois, after a further attack in the Labyrinth, the enemy left over 200 dead. Artillery actions in Soissons and Argonne have become more sustained.

Russia: The enemy have been further repulsed on the Riga front, but have made some progress in the region of the River Sty. During the past month the Russians have captured 50,000 prisoners, 21 guns and 118 machine guns.

Italy: Further progress in the Carso Plateau; about 300 prisoners captured. Serbia: Enemy reports claim capture of 8,500 prisoners and 12 guns. BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Nov. 16.—There is nothing to add to the preceding communications, says the War Office report this afternoon.

PARIS, Nov. 17 (official)—The Bulgarians renewed a violent attack on November 14th against our front on the left bank of the Cerna. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses. Calm prevails along our whole front on the left bank of the Vardar.

MONTENEGRO

CETTINJE, Nov. 17.—An official communication issued by the Montenegrin Army Headquarters says: "Austrian attacks against our Sandjak army redoubled in violence all day on the 14th. We succeeded, nevertheless, in maintain our positions with tremendous losses upon the enemy. We have repulsed Austrian attacks upon Nouchido and Troglav. "Artillery fighting along the remainder of the front continues."

FROM EAST TO WEST

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The Post's Berne correspondent says it is reported there that Von Hindenburg has left the Eastern front for the Western front.

MAIN SERBIAN ARMY STILL IN GOOD MORALE

7800 Square Miles of Serb Territory Still Free From the Invader—Total Serbian Losses are 250,000—A Third Have Died From Disease

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Rome: "The condition of the main Serbian army is excellent. Marshal Putnik is personally directing operations and Prince Alexander commands the army of the north. Twenty thousand Austrian prisoners, five thousand Germans and four thousand Bulgarians have been sent to the Montenegrin frontier."

"In its retreat, the main Serbian army has saved all its field and mountain artillery, heavy guns, locomotives and railway wagons, and thus sufficient munitions have been preserved for an offensive. According to information from Cetigne, the Serbian territory still free from the invader, comprises about 7,800 square miles, it is estimated that 200,000 troops and five hundred thousand fugitives have retreated into this region since the beginning of the war. The Serbians have lost 250,000 men, more than one third of them from disease, and another 50,000 are still in Macedonia, and are unable to communicate with the principal army. Princess Helen has refused to go to Cetigne, preferring to remain near her family as a Red Cross nurse."

AGAIN IN HANDS OF THE BULGARS

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bulgarians again have occupied Tetovo, which already has changed hands several times, according to a report current at Salonika, says the correspondent of the Petit Journal, who adds that no great significance is attached to the possession of this town since the forces engaged on either side are small.

THREATENED TO QUIT SHIP IF "SLACKERS" WENT ON BOARD

Britain Will Acknowledge Carranza

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Britain has authorized Charge d'Affaires T. B. Hohler, of the British Legation at Mexico City to extend recognition to the de facto Government upon his return to his post from the United States.

A Washington naval official today disclaimed any connection between the arrival of the battleship Kentucky at Progresso and the forcible searching of the American steamer Zealandia at that port by an armed patrol from a British cruiser. Investigation to determine whether the Zealandia was within the three mile limit is still under way. British officials contend she was not.

Balkan Muddle Worries Allies

LONDON, Nov. 17.—With increasing gravity from the Allies' view point, the military situation in Serbia and the attitude of Greece towards the armies of the Entente Powers has become a matter of deep concern. An effort is being made to induce the Greek Government to definitely state its intentions.

It is said that the presence at Salonika of a large number of French and British warships with transports, has made some impression on King Constantine and his advisers. But with so much at stake, nothing short of a positive guarantee of the safety of French, British and Serbian troops should they be compelled by circumstances to retire into Greece, will satisfy.

Want Guarantee From Greek Gov't

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Entente Powers are seeking guarantees from the Greek Government, the Athens correspondent of the Mail explains, because they have decided to establish an entirely new front in the Balkans, entailing the presence of a large number of troops, and desire something more definite than mere promises of benevolent neutrality.

Fisher==No Fisher For Notoriety

LONDON, Nov. 16.—"It is unfitting," said Admiral Lord Fisher, former First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, in the Lords this afternoon, "to make personal explanations affecting national interests, when the country is in the midst of a great war."

30,000 Bulgars Repulsed by French at Cerna River

Saloniki, Nov. 17.—General Sarraïl, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Balkans, has announced the result of a 36 hours battle at Cerna River, in Southern Serbia. He declares that thirty thousand Bulgarians were repulsed along the whole line with very heavy casualties, and that not one French gun was lost. Austro-German effort to envelop Serbian armies north, it is also announced, have failed. A Serbian counter offensive is proceeding successfully.

RUSSIAN FLEET OF BULGARIAN COAST

LONDON, Nov. 17.—A despatch to the Vossische Zeitung from Bucharest, reports the 15 units of the Russian Black Sea fleet, including three recently launched dreadnoughts, has been cruising for two days off the Bulgarian coast.

Fireman of Cunard Liner "Saxonia" Resent Action of Young Men Who Sought to Escape Enlistment—Public Indignation so Aroused Against Quitters That Companies Refuse Passage to Men of Military Age

ABOUT 800 WERE IN THE BUNCH

Firemen Contend That They Are Doing Their "Bit" For England Bringing Ship Through the Zone of Submarine Peril and do Not Intend to Assist Others to Escape From Their Duty

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Passengers who arrived here on the Cunard Liner "Saxonia" today, gave further details of the strike against permitting slackers to escape military service by leaving the country on their ship. The action of the firemen so aroused public indignation against the quitters that all the principal British steamship companies have since refused passage to any men of military age, unless they show sufficient cause for leaving the country.

The Saxonia was due to sail at 1 o'clock on Saturday. As she had one hundred and eighty-four cabin passengers, 4,200 bags of mail, and five million in specie, her commander, Captain Marshall, was anxious to get away on time. Long before noon the landing stage was thronged with more than seven hundred young men, clamoring to get aboard. About six hundred of them booked steerage accommodations and nearly two hundred made cabin reservations, so eager were they to get out of the country. Most of them were Irish, out a fairly large percentage young English chaps were sprinkled in.

When the firemen of the Saxonia saw the assembly they set up a howl of disgust. They said they were doing their "bit" for Britain, bringing the ship through the zone of the submarine peril, and that they did not intend to assist others to escape from their duty. They struck in a body, and reported to Chief Engineer Procter that if "slackers" went on board, they went off.

Recruiting Sergeants argued with the men, but the "slackers," most of them with tickets already in their hands, appeared utterly apathetic. The Sergeants promised them that the Cunard Company would return the amount advanced on their passage if they would only remain and enlist. White feathers were pinned on many by young women.

The officials of the Cunard Company, after a hasty consultation, decided to debar any passengers of military age who could not show their legitimate reasons for leaving the country.

Finally the ship got away with the firemen, but without the "slackers." The Saxonia reported a rough passage all the way across, with a succession of gales and rain squalls.