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Anglo-French Forces Retire from Positions Southern Serbia

Superior Forces of Bulgars and Germans Make this Necessary as Well as the Danger of an Outflanking Movement From Petrovo—Doubtful Whether Allies Will Agree to Evacuate Salonika

GERMAN ARTILLERY REACHES GALLIOLI

Greece and Allies Still Negotiate But Settlement One Way or the Other Must Soon be Reached—Turks Claim Success in Mesopotamia—Not Much News From the Other Fronts Reported

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Anglo-French forces have commenced a general retirement from Southern Serbia. It is suggested their destination is the region of Salonika. This retirement was necessitated, not only by the superior forces with which the Bulgarians and Germans opposed the Allies, but to the retreat of an outflanking movement from Petrovo, where the Bulgarians have arrived, also the danger of their line of communication from the Bulgarian irregulars who had crossed the Greek frontier.

Both the British and French forces who are well supplied with artillery and machine guns have engaged in a four-days battle, in which they inflicted very heavy losses on the Bulgarians who fought with desperation and great courage. Attack after attack was repulsed but the Bulgarians still came onward each evening. The question now arises whether the Bulgarians and Germans will follow the Allies across the Greek frontier and what attitude the Greek government will adopt. King Constantine promised to use his army to protect the retiring Allied forces if they undertake to re-embark, and has shown his good faith by preventing the Bulgarians and raiding bands from destroying the Allies communications. But it is doubtful whether the Allies will agree to evacuate Salonika, which under the guns of their ships would provide a good defensive position and base from which other operations could be undertaken.

It is on this point that negotiations between Greece and Entente Allies is now proceeding, and the feeling here and in Paris and in Rome is briefly in the following paragraph printed in large type by the Evening Star: "The moment is approaching when the government must decide. The Allies, now more than ever before, require the freedom of Salonika. Heretofore, their demands have been met by procrastination and refusal now will mean war."

While retiring from Southern Serbia, the Allied forces have been given effective assistance by Montenegrins and the Serbs who fled into Albania. This is shown in the resistance which both the Serbs and Montenegrins are offering to the invaders. The latter have been fighting a series of rearguard actions, delivering counter-attacks, which the Austrians admit, have seriously delayed their advance. The Austrians are now attempting a new advance from the region of Berani, west of Ipek. The Serbs are now receiving supplies from the Adriatic coast, and are still showing activity. The Italians also have reinforced the garrison at Verona, from which place they are sending relief to the Serbs coming from the Ochrida Lake district.

There is no further news from Mesopotamia, where, according to last accounts, the Turks were attacking Kutelamara, and had actually reached a point on the river below that town; but the success of the Russians in dispersing a band of Persian rebels and Turkish officers at Sultan Bulak Pass, on the road to Hamadan, it is believed, will ease the situation in that part of the world.

Much activity is reported on Gallipoli Peninsula, where it is reported fresh German artillery is arriving, and on the Isonzo, where the

Soldiers and Civilians Asked To Surrender

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Montenegrin troops repulsed energetic attacks made by Austro-Hungarians and forced them to retire beyond Dubotchitza, on Wednesday, Dec. 8th, according to the official communication received by the Montenegrin Consul-General here to-day. The Montenegrins took one hundred prisoners and a quantity of rifles.

On Thursday, Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs on Cetinje without causing any damage. On the same day, Austrians launched from aeroplanes over the Montenegrin front proclamations addressed to the army and population, advising them to cease resistance. If they did not, the proclamation stated, Montenegro would suffer the same fate as that of Serbia, the Entente Allies being unable to succor them or even to repulse invasion in their own territory. A great number of Austrian dead covered the field after the engagement on Wednesday.

Greece Must Decide Soon

LONDON, Dec. 10.—In view of the latest turn of events in Macedonia the diplomats of the Entente Powers are pressing the Greek Government to clear up promptly the situation with regard to the Allied troops there, as it is considered essential that they enjoy full liberty of movement, says a Reuter despatch from Athens.

The feeling in Greek circles seems somewhat pessimistic, according to these advisers in view of recent communications from British and French legations dwelling upon the determined attitude of the Entente Powers.

Will Seek Separate Peace Terms

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A news agency despatch from London to-day says that the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s Geneva correspondent telegraphs that he has learned from reliable sources that Hungary is resolved to make peace without the consent of either Austria or Germany.

Great demonstrations in favor of peace are occurring throughout Hungary, the correspondent reported.

ITALIANS ROUTED?

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—Reports from Constantinople say that a well-organized army of Senussi and Tripolitanians have occupied the whole Vilayet of Tripoli.

The Senussi forces also entered Kasasirt, where they are reported to have routed the Italians. The Italians are said to have lost 6,000 men killed, and have abandoned a quantity of arms and ammunition.

ON THEIR WAY TO ATHENS

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—A news agency despatch from Athens to-day, says that after undergoing severe hardships on the trail from Nish to Monastir, the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pashitch, with forty Serbian Deputies, have arrived at Salonika.

They set out to-day for Athens.

Italians have gained more ground in the direction of Gorizia.

Along the other fronts no important changes have occurred.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegraph Co. from Salonika says it is reliably quoted here that German forces, under General von Gallwitz, have occupied Gievski on the railway line, a short distance north of the Greek frontier on Friday morning. The force includes two divisions.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

The Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Dec. 10.—General French reports a German trench successfully bombed south of Arras. Destruction of enemy parapets and entanglements by our artillery continues. The enemy shelled Ypres heavily doing little damage. Two aeroplanes are missing since the fifth.

In Russia the situation is unchanged.

In Italy bad weather prevails. Seventy further prisoners have been captured at Carso.

BONAR LAW.

ANOTHER BUST UP

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa. Dec. 10.—An explosion of the Redington fuse plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company today resulted in the death of one person and minor injury to several others.

The explosion was caused by a flash from a machine.

AND STILL THEY GO

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Italian steamer Dante Alighieri and the Norwegian steamer Meruus have been sunk.

The crews of both vessel were saved.

"THE ERROR IS IT BEGAN TOO LATE."

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Newspapers in Paris this afternoon publish a report that the Entente Powers, in view of contradictory statements concerning the attitude of the Greek Government, will likely request Greece to give a precise answer to the Notes presented by the Entente Ministers. It is probable all the Allied forces will retire into Grecian territory, says Lieut.-Col. Roussel, military critic to the La Liberté. The principal reason for the Balkan expedition, which was to aid the Serbians, no longer exists. The aim now is to guard Salonika.

The withdrawal of the French and British troops should not be regarded as of any great importance. Forced by circumstances, the only error is that it began too late. It is hoped the withdrawal will continue with sufficient rapidity in order that the initial error may be repaired.

Once entrenched at Salonika, the Allies can await in virtually complete security the reinforcements which must be sent, as well as a better opportunity to resume operations which the present weakness, due to unfortunate and irreparable hesitation, does not permit of continuing to-day.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

DECEMBER 11, 1915

1860—Private Lawrence Horan, 267 South Side. Previously reported dangerously ill, enteric, Malta, Nov. 24; now reported progressing satisfactorily.

1196—Private Joseph Stansford, Grate's Cove, B.D.V. Previously reported dangerously ill, Malta, Nov. 12; now reported progressing satisfactorily.

806—Private Lemuel Edward Hynes, Indian Island, Fogo. Previously reported dangerously ill, enteric, Nov. 9; now reported out of danger, Nov. 28.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

A GENERAL RETIREMENT

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Fighting along the front, where the British are facing the Bulgarians, was suspended on Wednesday, and the period of quiet which began then continued during Thursday morning, says a despatch from Salonika to-day.

General retirement of the allied troops is proceeding. The despatch adds that the casualties of the Allies since fighting on Monday have not been considerable while the losses of the Bulgarians are thought to have been heavy.

SOME CANAL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Senate adopted to-day a resolution, by Senator Gore calling upon the Secretary of War to report on the estimated time and cost of an inland waterway from New York Harbor to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, Great Lake, Illinois, Michigan Canals, Hemphill, Illinois River and Mississippi River.

THOUSANDS FLOCKED TO LONDON RECRUITING STATIONS YESTERDAY

Hany Stirring Scenes Are Witnessed as Men Rush to Enlist For Service—Office Hands, Labourers, City Folk—All Anxious to Face the Examiners—As Men Passed Along Bye-Standers Would Cheer Them

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The rush of men who desire to escape the stigma of being forced to join the colours by conscription should it be adopted, continued to-day, the last but one of the trial period for Earl Derby's recruiting plan. Lines formed at recruiting stations as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, and remained there all day.

The announcement that there would be no extension of the time limit for the test volunteer system apparently convinced many men of military fitness that Earl Derby was in earnest, and caused them to flock to the stations.

The scenes in the recruiting bureaux were entirely different from those during Secretary Kitchener's regime. It is not a case of inducing men to enlist as the result of appeals made by recruiting sergeants, but rather the handling of applicants, who wait patiently in long lines, three or four abreast, in the cold blustery weather.

At Trafalgar Square only was there a crowd of idlers standing around the base of the monument to hear appeals on behalf of King and Country which were being made by the speakers; a collection of elderly men, boys, soldiers, foreigners, and men wearing khaki armlets. The band on the Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, with martial music was attempting to arouse patriotic enthusiasm, but at the central recruiting office and at the War Office close by hundreds of applicants were awaiting their turn to face the examiners. A similar line-up extending to the side-walks was found at every recruiting bureau.

About the only difference to the observer was the character of the crowds at the various stations. In the east end of London the applicants consisted of labourers, costers, wearing caps, with their coat collars turned up. In St. Paul's churchyard were desk workers, office helpers, thin chested men of the city, evidently were surrendering good positions, predominated by the better residential districts, but all the crowds were marked by the same characteristics. All stood quiet, each individual appearing indifferent to his neighbour, but nevertheless wearing a good natured air.

There was no talking, but much smoking by men in the line, while on the opposite side of the street, could be seen groups of men, non-eligibles, or men who already had been accepted, who watched the others with equal silence.

The nearest approach to demonstration would occur when a group of accepted men with an air of elation would form by fours in the streets for the first time in their lives, and march away under the direction of a sergeant, upon which the applicants in the line would chaff the marchers a bit. Perchance some of the bystanders would cheer them as full fledged volunteers, their quietness being simply the British way of doing things.

At Scotland yard the station officials were surprised by the arrival of 200 civil service clerks.

The examining physicians have been overworked and complaints had been made of slowness in enrolling by clerks at the stations, yet it is believed that all the applicants in London can be enrolled before the time limit set by Lord Derby expires.

WAR CLOUD STRIKES THE UNITED STATES SENATE

Hope Smith of Georgie Demands Investigation of Britain's Holding up Cotton—Henry Cabot Lodge Reminds Smith of Lusitania and Other Horrors—Democratic Party Not United

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The long expected storm in Congress over the administration's conduct and the defence of American rights on the high seas broke out in Congress to-day, when Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, democrat, demanded an investigation into Britain's interferences with neutral trade. Senator Lodge, of Mass. Republican, replied with the demand that any investigation should include the loss of American lives. The body of an innocent child floating dead on the water, the victim of destruction of unarmed vessel is more

poignant and more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton, declared the Massachusetts Senator to Senator Smith's resolution for an investigation in that trade interferences. Senator Lodge who, though ranking as a minority member of the foreign relations committee, offered an amendment for the investigation of law and facts of submarine attacks on the "Lusitania," "Falaba," "Hesperian," "Arabic," "Gulflight" and "Ancona" and of plots and conspiracies against the neutrality of the United States, to which President Wilson referred in unmeasurable terms in his address to the Congress on Tuesday. Both resolutions were referred to the Foreign Relations Committee, on whose decision further action will depend. The introduction of the resolutions, however, had served to bring out the first debate of the session on the subject, to which all minds had been turned. Senators on both sides of the chamber were drawn into the discussion, which was precipitated by a vigorous speech by Senator Smith in support of his resolution.

Berlin Populace Cry "Peace"

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Copenhagen says it is reported that a peace demonstration of large proportions took place outside the Reichstag, Berlin, on Thursday evening. Several thousand persons, says the despatch, endeavored to force their way into the Reichstag.

Crowds blocked the streets, stopped all the street cars and buses. The police were three hours in restoring order. All the time the crowds kept up cries of "Peace, peace" and even went so far as to use insulting language toward the Royal House.

Will the Allies Abandon Balkan Campaign?

Re-elected by Safe Majority

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Postmaster-General, Herbert Samuel, who was compelled to seek re-election to the Commons on account of his recent appointment to the Cabinet post of Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster, overwhelmed his opponent in a bye-election in the Cleveland division of the North Riding of Yorkshire. His vote was 7312 as against 1453 obtained by Henry Knight, a printer of Leeds.

Mr. Knight made his campaign under the auspices of the business Government League. He also opposed recent enactments restricting the sale of liquors. The assertion was made by Knight that he represented the consensus of opinion among the labouring classes on the liquor question, but Labour leaders asserted that his statements that the trade unions were opposed to the regulations which have been made, were untrue.

Many Officers Commit Suicide

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.—Another epidemic of suicides is reported among the German forces in the vicinity of Dvinsk by prisoners captured in that region, according to the Birzheva Vedomosty, an afternoon daily papers.

Nine officers, including the commander of a battalion, are said to have ended their lives within a period of twelve days. Cold and hardships of the campaign are alleged to be the cause.

Polish and Serb landstürms, captured by the Austro-German forces along the southern front, report the new alignment of Austro-Germans have been detached to forage food and stores from captured territory.

At points near the frontier, at Vladimir and Volinsk, are being hurriedly fortified with trenches for a radius of seven miles, apparently in anticipation of a Russian offensive.

Large Numbers Have Enlisted

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The last day of the trial period for Earl Derby's recruiting plan opened with reports from all parts of London to the effect that there was no diminution, but rather an increase in recruiting. All officers in charge reported excellent progress. A feature of the situation is that, although all the single men are coming forward in better proportion, the married applicants seem to predominate in many centres. Most of the recruiting stations were kept open all night or until the early hours of to-day.

Similar reports come from many provincial towns.

"COLORLESS AND PERFUNCTORY"

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The speech of the German Chancellor is commented on extensively in London newspapers this afternoon. The Chancellor's utterances are described as "colorless and perfunctory" and as an attempt to present the picture of Germany waging a purely defensive war against enemies which would encircle and starve her.

All papers characterize as fallacious the Chancellor's argument in regard to the analogy between British proceedings in Greece and the German invasion of Belgium.

Foul Murder Canadian Trooper

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The most grim and sensational tragedy that has yet marked the history of the Canadian troops in England, occurred last night in the quiet Hampshire village of Grayspott, where Jacques Marcas Ozanne, of the Forty-First French-Canadian Battalion, was brutally murdered.

Optimistic Official Statements Fail to Impress Public That Situation is Not Serious—Some Papers Say Better to Embark Now Than Run Risk of Possibility—Greek Officers Speak of Attacking Allies

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The position of the Allied forces in Greece furnishes the chief subject for discussion in London morning newspapers. Optimistic official statements have failed to persuade the press and public that the situation is not serious. Generally admitted that no alternative but the withdrawal of the Allied forces from Salonika exists.

Some papers, notably the Weekly Nation goes so far as to advocate the re-embarkation of troops, while the freedom of the movement is still possible rather than risk, the possibility due to perplexing the attitude of the Greek Government despatches, which are said to have evaded Greek censorship, have been received in London during the week indicating suspicion of Greek intentions.

It was alleged in despatches that Greek officers openly talked of the time when they would attack the Allies, continued with the assertion of a fortnight ago that Greek military movements in the neighborhood of Salonika were suspicious, whether or not any reliance can be placed on these reports, it is certain the Greek attitude has caused great disquietude.

A "Spectator" article less alarming than that employed by the "Nation" favors either the Allied troops re-embarking or taking up a position on the plain around Salonika, where they could remain snug under protection of guns of the fleet.

Clothing for "Our" Regiment

(Editor Mail and Advocate) December 11, 1915.

Dear Sir,— I beg to enclose herewith copy of telegram No. 674, of the 10th December, received by His Excellency the Governor from the Secretary of State, in relation to clothing for the Newfoundland Land Regiment at the Dardanelles. This will be of interest to the general public, and I beg that you will give it place in the columns of your paper to-day.

Yours truly,
J. R. BENNETT,
Colonial Secretary.

No. 674.

Code of Telegram from Secretary of State Received 10th of December, 1915

Following from Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Colonies—begins—

With reference to your telegram Dec. 2nd warm clothing for Newfoundland Regiment at Dardanelles. Enquiries being made into official supplies; but assurances previously received that these sufficient, nevertheless Association sent October 2nd shirts, socks, Mufflers and mittens. Inquiries cabled simultaneously and later to Commanding Officer but no reply received till middle of November. Further supplies of warm under-clothing, socks and other comforts then despatched. Soldiers in hospitals and letters from front testify to receipt of first consignment in spite of extreme difficulties of landing parcels. In all £800. expended on 100 men which should compare favourably with other Battalions. Suggest in view of above order to Timewell to send clothing now unnecessary and might be countermanded. Timewell informed, I am telegraphing you.

BONAR LAW,

Other Messages On Page Three