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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## Austrian Conquest of Montenegro May Affect the Allies at Saloniki

Entente Press Anxious to Know Why Italian Assistance Was Not Sent to Lovcen—Subduing of Montenegro Will Enable Austrians to Command Adriatic and Threaten Flank of Any Advance From Saloniki—Great Spirit of Optimism Prevails in Allied Circles on Western Front—Every Indication That Enemy is Weakening and is Preparing for a Beating

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, now seems likely to suffer the fate of Belgrade and British observers are already asking anxiously what menace the Austrian conquest of Montenegro is likely to hold over the Allies at Salonika. Fighting is going on all round Cettinje, the small town which nearly a year ago ceased to be the seat of the Montenegrin Government. Never before in the long history of the little Montenegrin kingdom has it been compelled to bow to a foreign conqueror. As in Serbia's case, the Entente Press find it inexplicable why Italian assistance was not sent long ago to Lovcen, which it is said could have been rendered impregnable with a comparatively small number of men and a few heavy guns. The reduction of Montenegro, the Press points out, will enable Austria not only to command the Adriatic, but also to threaten the flank of any advance from Salonika and prevent any effective movement by the Entente forces through Albania for Italy.

The new Austrian success has a most serious aspect, for the long, narrow Italian peninsula is peculiarly vulnerable to an attack from the sea, and any really great Austrian naval base in the magnificent harbor of Cattaro would have been impossible without Lovcen. Under these circumstances, the Austrian possession of Cattaro is almost as great a menace to Italy as a German conquest of Calais would have been to Great Britain. While attention is centred on the developments on the Adriatic coast it is announced from Rome that two Italian transports, the Berinidi and Citta di Palermo, last week struck mines and sank. On the Russian front, the Austrian official communication records that the renewed desperate attacks were everywhere repulsed. The Petrograd communication is silent on this subject, but the Russians usually withhold any mention of their movements.

until they are well on the road to completion. There have been no important developments on the Western front. The blowing up of a large German munitions depot near Lille is admitted in the German communication. According to one account this was due to a British air craft raid. The British press believes that the cautious wording of the German communication conceals the extent of the disaster. There is a great spirit of optimism in both the British and French despatches from the Western front. Correspondents are expressing the firm conviction of the Allied Generals that there is no possibility of any successful German offensive anywhere on the Western lines.

A correspondent to Reuter's sends from the British headquarters an interview with an unnamed prominent staff officer who was quoted as saying: "We now have full information about the German forces facing us. We know their exact disposition and strength. We everywhere outnumber them in both field and heavy artillery, and our weapons are better than theirs. We can fire five shells to their one without depleting our munitions. We can take their first line trenches whenever we wish to. To say that we have got them beaten is dangerous rubbish, but the truth is that we have got them ready for a beating."

### Von Buelow Rushes To Berlin

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A Rome despatch to the Journal says it has been learned from the Duke of Adriana, brother of the wife of Prince Von Buelow, the German Chancellor, that on account of Emperor William's illness the Prince has been summoned suddenly to Berlin from Switzerland where he has been staying for several months.

### Well Known Editor Dies of Heart Disease

New York, Jan. 13.—M. Stuart, Editor of the "Scottish-American," a paper widely known among Scotchmen throughout the United States and Canada, died suddenly to-day of heart disease.

## Dillon Says Ireland Will Have No Cause to Feel Ashamed of Her Part

Asquith Gives Labor Members Assurance That Government Have No Utter Motives Beside the Bill—John Dillon Accepts Redmond's Decision Against Further Opposition of Bill, and Added That Conscription Has Laid Like a Wet Blanket Over Recruiting in Ireland

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Whether the second reading of the Military Service Bill will be carried by general assent, or a handful of members, still standing by the anti-compulsion cause, insist upon forcing a division, was the only point left unsettled when the House of Commons assembled this afternoon to conclude the debate on the measure.

With the object of obtaining something like a general assent to the Bill's progress, Premier Asquith invited the Labor members to confer with him. Soon after the sitting opened he gave them assurances that the Government was hiding no ulterior motives beside the bill. Ellis Griffiths, member for Anglesey, attacked his fellow Liberals who are opposing military service. "But I care nothing for the traditions of my party when the interests of my country are at stake," he said. "Do opponents of the Bill realize that official figures of

wastage at the front show that the life of a battalion out there is only seven months, that men are being wounded, sent home and are sent back again to the front repeatedly, instead of everyone being sent once, before others are sent twice?" Mr. Griffiths spoke of Irish boycotts and Trade Union strikes to compel men to join their organizations, as forms of compulsion.

When, however, they want me to join the Army, it is treason, he declared amid loud cheers. These men are necessary to free Europe from the menace of German tyranny and dominion.

Opponents of the bill received another blow when John Dillon, one of the leading members of the Irish Party, accepted the decision of John Redmond against further opposition to the measure. Dillon said, however, he would have continued resistance to the bill if half of the Liberal party, and all the Labor members had stood with him. Conscription has laid like a wet blanket over recruiting in Ireland, he continued, but the advice of the Irish Party is taken. "I can assure you that Ireland after the war will have no cause to be ashamed of the part she has played. Ireland, as Great Britain, desires to maintain adequate numbers for the Army."

### Believes Pen Mightier Than the Sword

Washington, Jan. 13.—There was no indication to-night that the United States would take any further action in case of Americans slain by Villa's bandits in Mexico beyond its demand for apprehension and punishment of outlaws or at most to hold General Curranza responsible for murders if it is shown his officials were negligent.

### Successful Raid Against Enemy Trenches

London, Jan. 13.—A British official last night said: In a raid carried out by our troops on hostile trenches, east of Armentieres, about 20 of the enemy were disposed of and machine guns emplacement in their lines was blown up. Our party then returned to our trenches, bringing back two prisoners. Artillery on both sides were active to-day about Vervelles, Wicltle and Pilkelm.

## ZEPPELIN RAIDERS WORSTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Twelve attempted raids on London by Zeppelins during December were repulsed by the British, chiefly through large fleets of aeroplanes, and three of the German aircraft were destroyed or captured, according to Dr. W. H. Vincent of the Colonial Medical Corps, who arrived to-day on the American liner Philadelphia.

"The real reason why Zeppelins have not been able to bombard London or its suburbs since Oct. 14th last," said Dr. Vincent, "is because the British have established an elaborate and efficient defence against the German raiders."

"During the month of December there were 12 Zeppelin attempts to reach London. From two to four Zeppelins participated in each attempt, but in no case were these German dirigibles able to reach even the

### Crown Prince Also Summoned To Berlin

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—A cable from a Rome news despatch here to-day, says that advices from Swiss sources to-day reported that the German Crown Prince has been recalled to Berlin, probably to assume the regency on account of the Kaiser's illness. It is stated that these reports have reached Switzerland directly from Berlin.

outsider of London. Three Zeppelins to my knowledge were destroyed by the British defence. One of the big dirigibles was brought down by shots from a warship anchored in a British harbour, the other two were destroyed by a British aeroplane.

"The general opinion among military men in Great Britain is that London is now virtually safe from further Zeppelin raids."

Dr. Vincent declined to give details of the aeroplane defence of London, saying that this was an important military plan and his connection with the British Medical Corps forbids him disclosing such matters. He declared, however, that it was most complete and efficient.

## Simon Still Hopes There is Time to Avoid Conscription

Urges the Government to go Over Results of Derby's Canvass and Make Another Appeal to Slackers—Asquith Replies, "No, Sir John and Assures the House the Government Will Safeguard the Interests of Labor—Will Introduce Amendment to Prevent Employers From Dealing Unjustly With Employees—Premier Holds Conference With Labor Leaders—Situation Seems Calmer

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Sir John Simon, who recently resigned from the Cabinet on the Compulsion issue, summed up the arguments for the Bill's opponents at the second reading of the bill yesterday. He declared that in enacting this measure the House would throw away one of the great national possessions of the country had entered the war to defend. The supreme consideration ought to be national unity, he said, and in view of the attitude of Labor it is an highest degree unfortunate that this Bill is introduced. "I hope it is not too late to take the practical step to avoid conscription," said Sir John. "I urge the Government to go over the results of Earl Derby's canvass and make another appeal to the men who did not come forward. As to the Labor attitude, it is evident that as long as you can take an unwilling individual and put him in the army, there will be the greatest difficulty in maintaining industrial freedom, in which, I am sure, every Commoner desires to leave untouched."

Premier Asquith himself rose for a final plea in favor of the Bill, after Sir John Simon had concluded. The Premier referred at once to the fears of the Labor Party that the Bill would lead to industrial compulsion, and that employers would be able to dismiss all obnoxious employees and compel them to become soldiers. He explained that the Government would introduce an amendment which would safeguard this point. "I believe," he added, "when the provisions of the Bill are fully realized, people would understand every suggestion and every complaint will be carefully listened to. We shall then have something like a general assent, I hope, to the Bill and that it will pass without dissent. Certainly no more effective blow could be struck for the success of our arms."

The announcement that the Government are prepared to meet the Labor objections with an amendment preventing employers from dealing unjustly with employees was greeted with cheers, and was regarded as especially significant, inasmuch as the Premier had just come from a Conference with the Labor leaders. There had been an immense amount of misconception and misunderstanding about some sections. The classes have been regarding it as a step toward universal conscription, or as a form of instrument for industrial compulsion. "I assure you there is nothing further from the intention of the framers of the Bill than that it be used for any such purposes. The Government certainly has no intention of furnishing, even indirectly, either employers or employees with new ammunition to be expected, not in the defence of their country, but in pursuit of an interecne industrial struggle. The Government is now engaged in devising the means whereby any such thing will be rendered impossible."

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Jan. 12.—Austrians report the capture of Mount Lovchen, Montenegris report that the struggle continues with extreme fierceness, and also that on the northern and eastern fronts the Montenegris have driven back the Austrians near Berane.

General Aylmer reports the Turks beaten at a position six miles east of Kut-el-Amara, whither they fled precipitately from the Sheikh Saad battlefield.

British headquarters in France report considerable artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres. Yesterday, our fire was particularly effective near Armentieres and St. Eloi.

The Russians report no change. BONAR LAW.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

## Military Service Bill Gets Its Second Reading Amid Scenes of Great Enthusiasm

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Amid scenes of uproar and enthusiasm, the House of Commons at 11 o'clock last night defeated a motion to defeat the Military Service Bill by a vote of 431 to 39. Immediately afterwards the House accepted the Premier's request by passing the second reading of the Bill without a division. The vote was chiefly interesting because of the changed attitude of many of the 105 members who opposed it on the first reading.

The debate was closed by Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Education in a much applauded speech in which he said it was a great satisfaction to him because of the definite assurances given his friends and himself by the Premier, in the name of the whole Cabinet, he was able to remain, for the present, in the Coalition Ministry. This fact would be regarded at home and abroad as a symbol of the nation's unity. He concluded with the statement: "I have the authority of Earl Kitchener and the General Staff that we require at once

not only the unmarried men enrolled under Derby's scheme, not only the married men who are waiting to be called, but also the whole available part of the eligible men with whom this deals."

Opposition in the Commons to the Conscription Bill crumpled up to-night to a few conscientious objections. A fortnight ago anti-compulsionists claimed two hundred votes, but on the first reading they were only able to muster 105, of whom more than one half were Irish Nationalists. When it came to the second reading of the Bill to-night the Irish Nationalists had withdrawn from the opposition. Premier Asquith had placated the majority of Labor Members who had voted "No" on the first division and only a comparative handful remained irreconcilable. The result appears to have been due partly to the evidence that the country favors the measure and partly to Asquith's often-displayed ability with the Executive Committee of the Labor Party and Labor members.

In the Commons this afternoon he induced the three Labor members of the Ministry to withdraw their resignations temporarily. This apparently made a strong impression on the Executive Committee of Labor men, who asked for the assurance that the bill should not be used as a step towards general conscription. Asquith gave the promise that the bill would be modified to safeguard it from any suspicion that it could be used for such purposes. After the appeal for labor support he withdrew to permit representatives to discuss their policy, the Nationalist members, after voting against the bill on the first reading now take the attitude that it does not concern them, although they are opposed to conscription on principle, since it applies only to the larger island. John Dillon, who was his strongest opponent among the Nationalists has agreed to his Party's decision, although he said he would have fought the bill if the majority of Liberals and Laborites had stood against it.

# Public Notice.

## SALE OF COAL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made with the Coal Merchants of the City, Notice is hereby given that all persons from this date requiring Coal for domestic or other purposes will require to make application to the undersigned Committee, personally or by order, giving their names, addresses, and the quantity of Coal required, and the purpose for which it is to be used.

For the present, no more than one-half ton of Coal will be delivered to any one person for domestic purposes.

Persons residing west of Beck's Cove will send their applications addressed to the Committee at their office in the building known as the Whitten Hotel, corner of Water and Springdale Streets, and persons residing East-of-Beck's Cove, to the Committee at their office in the Mechanics' Hall.

After the first delivery of Coal by the Committee, at least one week's notice must be given for any further delivery.

Before the Coal is delivered to the applicant by the Coal Merchants, the price of the same must be paid.

- M. J. KENNEDY
- JESSE WHITEWAY
- ALEX. MEWS
- GEORGE DAVEY
- JAMES J. McGRATH
- WILLIAM GÖDDEN

St. John's, January 11, 1916. jan11,6i

## South Wales Miners Protests---May Adopt Down Tools Policy

London, Jan. 13.—South Wales Miners' Conference at Cardiff to-day decided by a vote of 211 to 35 to protest against the Compulsory Bill and further to ask the national executive to poll a general ballot on "down with tools policy" unless the Bill is withdrawn.

The chief ground for labor objection has been that conscription might lead to such labor compulsion as the French Government enforced when it mobilized striking railway workers as soldiers and compelled them to operate railroads.

Another cause of hostility was the assertion by the Labor papers that with conscription in force employers of starved industries might force workmen who are objectionable to them into the army by discharging them from their employment.

### Concerning Mails

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons, the Postmaster-General states that mails brought by Canadian packets are, whenever possible, landed at the first port of call.

In a few instances it has been necessary, owing to Admiralty requirements, to carry them on to the port of destination.

## WANTS ONLY ONE BILLION DOLLARS

Portland, Maine, Jan. 13.—A suit for one billion dollars against the British Ambassador to United States and others for damages, said to have been caused by an alleged conspiracy, was filed in the Federal Court to-day by Lewis J. Marshall of Lisbon Falls, who recently was convicted of using the mails to defraud women who made silk ties on commission. Beside Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador, Lord Bryce, his predecessor, John Keating, British Consul here, are named in the suit.

Marshall explained that his action is due to the alleged failure of British officials to protect him as a subject of Britain against seizure of his mail since 1899 when he began a mail order business. He came to Maine 35 years ago from Annapolis and in recent trial he acted as his own counsel.

His sentence was deferred pending an appeal.