

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

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Director of Recruiting Interviewed by Agent Of Associated Press

Earl Derby Said it Was Impossible to Make Estimates of the Number of Men Now in the Field Was—Some Members Would Doubt the word of the Angel Gabriel—Contends the Results of Recruiting Are a Complete Answer to Germany That Britain is Determined to Wage This War to a Successful Completion—Germany is in For a Good Licking Says Earl Derby

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Lord Derby received a correspondent of the Associated Press at the War Office this afternoon and for half an hour discussed the war's outlook resulting from the recruiting scheme and the Compulsory Military Service Bill and particularly their effect of assuring the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. The talk was easy and informal, without any official restraint, as Lord Derby gives the impression that he is sure of himself and not afraid to talk out on subjects which officials usually avoid. Asked how many men had come forward under the Derby plan and what the British fighting force in the field was, he said: "It is impossible to make estimates of the number of men, for if the angel Gabriel made an estimate some one would be found in the House of Commons to rise and challenge the estimate. One essential thing is sure, it has been a complete answer to Germany and has shown we will have enough of men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion," said the speaker.

Lord Derby, when asked what the successful conclusion of the war implied, said: "That question might involve laying down terms of peace such as Germany's getting out of Belgium and France soon, which is outside of my province, but it is certain that the successful conclusion of the war means that it will be prosecuted until we have such a peace as will make it perfectly sure there will be no further war of this kind in our time or our children's time. It must be absolutely conclusive and nothing short of that."

Lord Derby had no doubt of the outcome and referred to the ability of the rapidly expanding army to give Germany a good licking and, he added, it will do it all right. The military measures taken by Great Britain have been a complete surprise to Germany, he declared, first, in showing the number of men who came forward and then the country had acquired in all measures so thoroughly, even those who opposed the measures most bitterly were

careful to say they would obey the law once it was enacted. Asked about the quality of the new men, the Director of Recruiting said they were of a high order of physique, stamina and intelligence. There had been three sizes of recruits, big, medium and small, but it has become necessary to discontinue the small size entirely and mediums partially. The intelligence of the new men is of such a high order that it helps to solve the problem of supplying a sufficient number of trained officers.

When reference was made to the prevailing idea that many soldiers on returning from the war will go to Canada, Australia and the other Colonies, Lord Derby said: "Yes, but the best thing is that they will come back when the country needs them. I get letters daily from all over the world from men eager to pay all their expenses and come back now if the country needs them. I got a letter this morning from a young fellow in San Francisco saying he closed up his affairs, and was coming back to serve his country. Love for the Mother Country which this war has inspired is one of its redeeming features."

GREEKS NOW FACE A CRISIS

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, says that French and British troops have been landed at Corinth, Greece, 48 miles west of Athens.

The messages says, according to information received at Amsterdam from Sofia, that the Allied troops which landed at Phaleron re-embarked after a short inspection of the city. Among wild rumors as to the intentions of the Allies, the message continues, is the statement that they intend to advance to Athens, whence King Constantine, his court and government will retire in conformity with the King's desire to maintain armed neutrality.

In the Sofia despatches the question is asked what former Premier Venizelos will do in that event, whether he will proclaim a republic and whether the army will side with him.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Bulgar Forces on Greek-Serb Front In Hard Straits

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers have been killed and a very large number wounded by the bombardment of Petritzi by a squadron of 25 French aeroplanes, according to despatches from Athens forwarded by a correspondent there of the Standard. Great damage was caused by the bombardment.

The advice states that provisioning of the Bulgarian forces on the Graco-Serbian frontier is being conducted with the greatest difficulty owing to the condition of the roads due to the bad weather. The correspondent adds that the aviators report that the Bulgarian army at Gevelgi is being provisioned from Vetessa district, the supplies being carried on the shoulders of peasants, whose service was commandeered for the purpose.

Petritzi, mentioned by the correspondent, is probably Petrich, 53 miles north-east of Salonika.

BURNED ALL ARCHIVES

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.—The Cologne Gazette is informed by its Sofia correspondent that the Ministers of the Central Powers at Athens have been ordered to burn all the archives at their legations to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Entente Powers.

The British Foreign Office Answers Germany's Note Regarding the Baralong Case

Ask How Can Germany Claim She Has Observed the Principles of International Law and Humanity in Face of the Fact That Her Forces Looted Louvain, Murdered Hundreds of Innocent Men, Women and Children—Sank Passenger Liners Without Warning—Poisoned Wells—Murdered in Cold Blood Nurses and Many Other Atrocities

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The British official view of the German Note regarding the Baralong case was given out to-night as follows:

"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed during the present war the principles of International Law and humanity, that German authorities take care that all violations of such will be carefully noted and punished. Some surprise is expressed that a nation, whose armed forces have been responsible for the sacking of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of offending men, women and children on the Lusitania and other ships, the execution of Edith Cavell, the introduction of poisoning wells, the attempted torpedoing of hospital ships, and the countless other atrocities should describe their methods of warfare as humane. It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for their atrocities. Germans claim the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning, that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it. With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-13 in Danish waters by a German torpedo boat destroyer, it is claimed that when it came to a fight between the war vessels the submarine defended itself with gunfire. The facts are as follows:

"The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters, incapable of either offense or defense. A German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-13, the torpedo exploded close to her, at the same moment the German destroyer opened fire with all her guns. The commander of E-13, whose submarine was afire fore and aft, who was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel, while laying down their arms."

The Germans demanded their action in the case of the Ruel on ground that it was measure reprisal, in accordance with measures announced by the German Government on February 1915. It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate owing to the action of Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against the German trade. This is of course quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as 1914 Admiral Von Tirpitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Britain and submarine attacks were made on merchant ships and hospital ships, on Jan. 30 and Feb 1 respectively. Moreover, as far back as Sept. 1914 a Dutch ship with a cargo of grain for Dublin, Belfast, was sunk by Karlsruhe, and an American ship, "W. P. Frye", similarly was sunk on Jan. 28. Further, on February 4th, the German Government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these Islands. This blockade was put into effect on Feb 18. It was only on March 11th that the British Government put measures against the German trade, which the German Government now try to maintain, were the cause of their submarine policy. The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, E-13 and Ruel, they were only aiming at the destruction of the ships and in no way the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll on the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were coming ashore after abandoning the E-13, and the firing on the crew of Ruel, who were attempting to save themselves on the boats are sufficient answer to this claim. With regard to the German refusal to submit the Baralong case and the three cases put forward by the British Government for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, this action seems hard to explain. If the Germans are really so convinced as they say they are of the guilt of the British commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of the 3 outrages cited by the British Government, so far as Britain is concerned, it is entirely untrue to state that the British Government have left unfulfilled the just demand for investigation. They have proposed it and it is the Germans who have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases which they are defendants would be decided against them by an impartial tribunal.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON KITCHENER

General Sir Iver Herbert Says Kitchener Has Failed to Make Good—Says K. of K. Has Been Wrong From the Start of the War

LONDON, Jan. 19.—In the course of yesterday's debate in the House of Commons, General Sir Iver Herbert delivered a strong attack upon Lord Kitchener. He declared that he must confess that one of the most remarkable things in the whole war was the total eclipse of the office of Secretary for War. General Herbert said Lord Kitchener had never been right once during this war in the matter of recruiting and that the Secretary of War had been wrong from the first to last, and he had left the country at this moment in precisely the same condition as it was in the beginning of the conflict.

With regard to munitions, he asserted that at the time of a crisis such as this Great Britain had been left without the necessary drafts to make up the armies in the field.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Austro-Hungarians Will Assume Full Control of Montenegro

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Details of how negotiations for the capitulation of the Montenegrin army were conducted, were given out to-day by the Overseas News Agency, as follows:—

"On Jan. 13th two Montenegrin Ministers, and one Major of artillery appeared before the Austro-Hungarian vanguard and expressed a desire to enter into negotiations for the capitulation of the army. This desire was passed on to competent Austrian authorities, who answered that the first condition was unconditional surrender of arms. Both Montenegrin Ministers remained at Cetinje and negotiations were carried on by intermediaries.

"The arms to be surrendered are all modern firearms, and will include those carried by Montenegrin men. Montenegrins able to carry arms, will form into groups and literally lay down their rifles. Control of the territory will be assumed by the Austro-Hungarians, so that the whole territory will be searched in order to impede the formation of bands. The entire male population will be concentrated in certain districts, and all cities and other localities, as well as the means of transportation, especially railroads, will be handed over to the Austro-Hungarians.

DENIES RUMOUR

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Redmond denied to-day's report which has been current for some time that he had asked his colleagues to accept his resignation from the leadership. "It is a lot of rubbish" said Redmond, "there is not one word of truth in it from beginning to end."

THE WOMAN WINS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffragist leader, delayed by the New York immigration authorities, to-day was ordered to be admitted to the States unconditionally.

Russians Reinforced Will Again Resume A Big Offensive

Ryndham Meets With Accident In the Channel

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The trans-Atlantic liner Ryndham passed South-end to-day, down by the bows, with a list to starboard. All the passengers are safe. Three stokers were killed and four injured.

The Ryndham sailed from New York on Jan. 15th for Falmouth, and passed the Lizard on Jan. 14th. The accident evidently occurred at some point in the English Channel. The Ryndham belongs to the Holland-American line and has been in the service a number of years between New York and Rotterdam. She has accommodations for 2,936 passengers. The Ryndham is proceeding to London, under her own steam. The nature of the accident is not yet ascertained.

ONE SHIP CAPTURED ANOTHER MISSING

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's says that the steamer Kiev, bound from Copenhagen for Liverpool, has been captured by a German destroyer.

According to the same despatch it is feared that the Swedish steamer Mimer, which left Copenhagen Sunday for Ystad, and did not arrive, has also been captured.

THE NEW P.M.G.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Premier announced in the Commons the appointment of Joseph A. Pease, former President of the Board of Education, and one time Chief Liberal whip in the House, as Postmaster General.

The Military Purpose of Which Will be to Lessen the Strain on the Allies in the Balkans and Force Roumania to Join in the War on the Side of the Entente Powers—Greece Has Again Become the Centre of Interest—Report That Allies Have Landed Troops at Corinth Would Give Them a Base Almost Surrounding Greece—Russians Still Forcing the Turks in the Caucasus Despite Violent Snow storms

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The offensive which the Russians launched against the Austro-Hungarians in East Galicia and along the Bessarabian frontier on Christmas eve, came to an end on Jan. 1, according to the Austro-Hungarian War Office, with the Teutons holding all their lines on an eighty mile front, having inflicted losses on the Russians estimated at 70,000 men killed or wounded and six thousand captured.

That this ends only a phase of the offensive, however, is indicated by the Austrian official statement. Russian reinforcements have arrived and it is considered that a big Russian offensive will be undertaken with important military and political objects in view. It has been attributed that the military purpose is to lessen the strain of the Entente Allies in the Balkans and possibly cause Roumania to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

Unofficial advices from Kiev are to the effect that the Germans are evacuating Lutsk, one of the triangle fortresses. Still further north south-east of Riga and south Widsy, the Russians, during a snowstorm, made surprise attacks against German posts and destroyed them.

From a political point of view Greece again has become the centre of great interest. In addition to the report that the Allies have ordered Greece to hand passports to representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies in the Kingdom, comes an assertion that British and French forces have landed at Corinth, 48 miles west of Athens. Should the latter report prove true, the Entente Allies would have a line base almost surrounding Greece, at Salonika on the east, at Corinth on the south and at Corfu on the west.

With the ending of the Montenegrin campaign by the capitulation of the army, hostilities, for the moment, have ceased in the Balkans, although a despatch from Athens reports the dropping of bombs by 25 French aeroplanes.

The British and French Western line, continue their artillery duels with the Germans. Paris reports the shattering of German trenches in the region of Moulin-sous-Toutvent, and the damaging of a German battery in the Vosges, while the British record the destruction of a large portion of the parapets of German trenches by the explosion of a mine near Fricourt. The Germans are declared to have suffered considerably from the effects of the explosion and shells from British guns, which followed the detonation of the mine.

The usual artillery engagements continue along the Austro-Italian front. Violent snowstorms in the Caucasus have not ended the Russian offensive against the Turks, who are declared by Constantinople to be battling hard against the superior forces of the invaders. Petrograd reports the capture of 24 Turkish officers and over 200 men.

Nothing additional has come through concerning the situation of Mesopotamia. The last account had the British forging ahead against the Turks in an endeavour to bring help to the British force beleaguered in Kut-el-Amara.

Any offence for which conscientious objector could be pleaded in defence. The first clause of the bill was adopted without any radical modification.

LATEST MESSAGES ON PAGE SIX

Sir John Simon's Amendment To the Military Service Bill Was Rejected by Commons

GERMAN PATROL SHIP COMPLETE WRECK

LONDON, Jan. 19.—A Copenhagen despatch to Reuter's says, a German patrol ship, which recently stranded off Kongsbol Island off Aerne, in the Baltic, belonged to the torpedo division stationed south of Longland. The vessel is now a complete wreck. No bodies have been washed ashore. It is surmised that the patrol boat was being towed by another warship after some accident and broke loose in a storm.

AUCTION SALE.

For sale by Public Auction on the South Side Premises of JOB BROTHERS & CO., LTD., on Thursday next, the 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, a.m., Sealing Gear and Utensils belonging to S.S. "BEOTHIC," to be sold in lots as follows:—

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- Lot No. 2—2nd Hand Hatchets, Shovels, Flagpoles, Bats, Etc.
- Lot No. 3—2nd Hand Cooking Stoves and Funnelling.
- Lot No. 4—2nd Hand Sealing Pumps, Oars, Etc.
- Lot No. 5—2nd Hand Lifebelts, Awnings, Etc.
- Lot No. 6—2nd Hand Bank Fittings, Deck Sheathing, Etc.

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