

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Von MacKensen is Ordered to Evacuate Silestria and Turtukai

This Report comes in an Unofficial Despatch From Rome and is That it is Feared the Armies of the Central Powers There May be Enveloped by the Roumanians

HEAVY RAINS IMPEDE SOMME OPERATIONS
Violent Fighting Reported West of Lutsk and in Salicia in the Region of Zieta-Lipa River—Here Both Sides Appear to be Unable to Gain Any Marked Advantage—Sofia Admits Bulgars Were Compelled to Withdraw From Kaimakalan Heights Owing to Heavy Artillery Fire of the Serbs

Invites Industrial Commission From United States
NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—An invitation from David Lloyd George, War Secy., and the Lord Chief Justice of England, for the States to send an industrial Commission to that country similar to the one now investigating the opportunities for foreign trade in France, was read here to-day at a luncheon of the American manufacturers export association. The letter quoted Lloyd George as saying that he hoped a similar Commission would be sent not only by England, but by the rest of the world, which he said is big enough for all.

To Discourage Zepplin Raids
Prominent Enemy Subject Will be Allocated Places in Bucharest Exposed to Zepplin Attacks
LONDON, Oct. 4.—For the purpose of discouraging Zepplin raids on Bucharest, says a Reuter despatch from that capital, Roumanian authorities have decided to bring prominent enemy subjects from internment camps to Bucharest and other towns which have suffered from raids, where they will be confined in central buildings near hospitals and other points attacked.

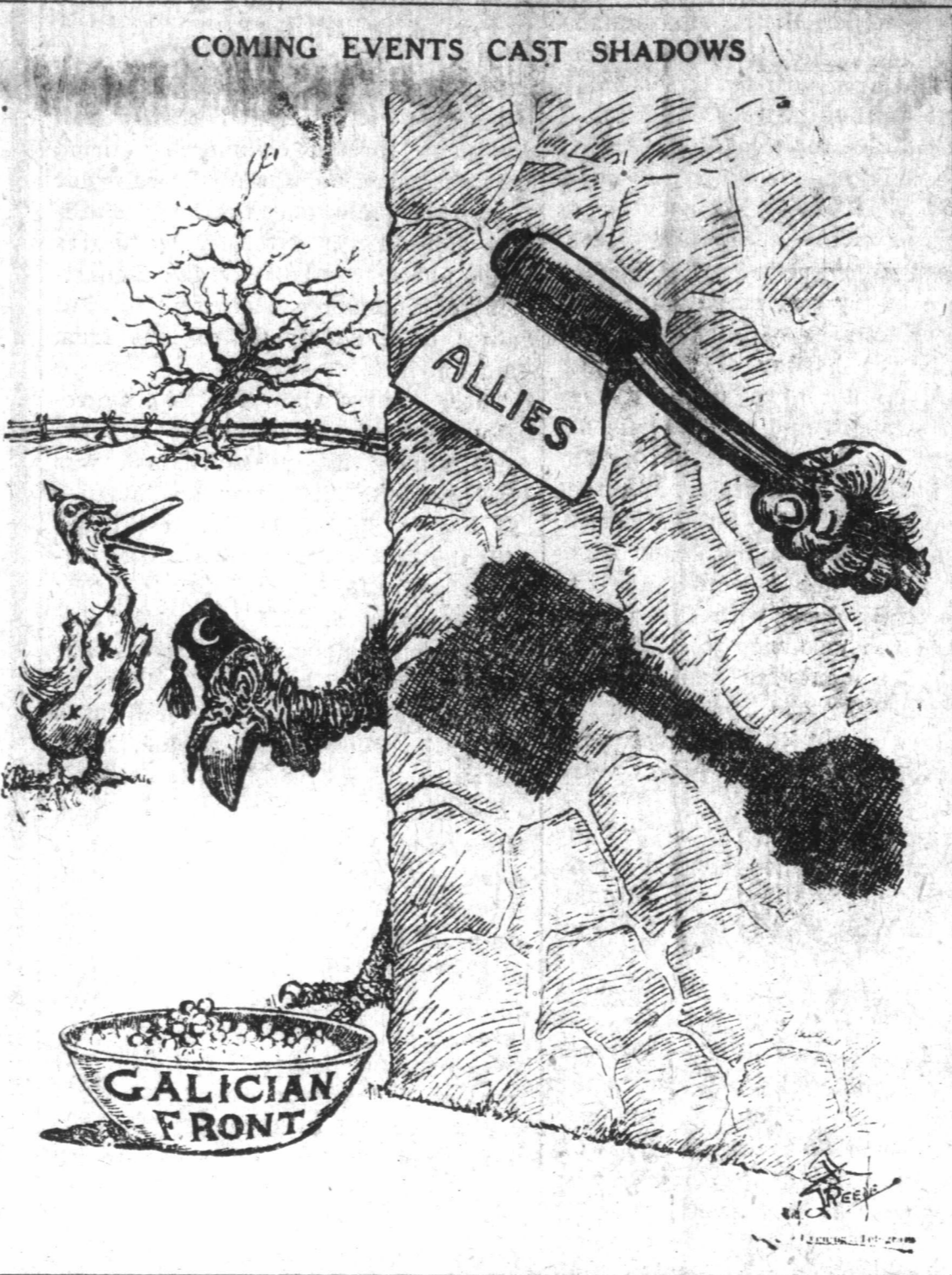
Taking No Chances
ATHENS, Oct. 3.—Two thousand Italians including artillery and cavalry, who have been holding Santa Quaranta, have occupied Argyro Castro, Albania. The Greek military authorities have been allowed a limited time in which to evacuate the town. The Greek civil authorities are allowed, however, to remain at their posts.

Russians Put Down German Offensive
PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—German forces have taken the offensive south of Ivangi, attacking the Russian lines in force near Leva Alexandrovsk, the War Office announced today. They were met by an intense defensive fire from Russian guns, however, and forced back to their positions.

In Macedonia
BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A portion of an official issued by the war office to-day concerning fighting in Macedonia, reads:—"An attack against the British who crossed the Struma north and west of Lake Tasinos has been made and is in progress."
Monitors Destroy Pontoon Bridges
BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The War Office announced to-day that Austro-German monitors had destroyed the pontoon bridges across the Danube in the rear of the Roumanian forces which had crossed the river and invaded Bulgaria.

Serbs Defeat Bulgars

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—Serbian military officials report that desperate efforts made by the Bulgars to recapture Kaimakalan plateau which is the key to Monastir have been frustrated and that the Serbs assaulted and captured the important Bulgarian position of Koelsy, two kilometres beyond Kaimakalan. Bulgar attacks at the latter point continue however. It is stated the Bulgars have transferred to this region their 9th and 10th divisions from Dobrudja with the hope they may regain the crest of the mountain range commanding Monastir valley which is now held by the Serbs.



A Vivid Account of What We Read of Daily But Fail in Many Cases to Fully Appreciate

An anonymous French lieutenant recovered from his wounds on this side of the Atlantic has given the New York Times a particularly vivid account of military operations which we read of daily, but fail, however, to appreciate. Particularly it is interesting in that it deals with events in the craters or shell shelters while a battle is being fought, and the situation of those soldiers who find themselves caught between two fires, daring neither to advance nor to retreat, since they may be destroyed by their own artillery, operated in ignorance that their own nationals are in such a position, or by the enemy, should they endeavor to go forward. The lieutenant who describes just one operation, the offensive in which he was seriously wounded, says that it was known to him the night before that he and his company of infantry, together with thousands of others, were expected to go forward the next morning.

Waiting for the Attack.
The preliminary bombardment began at midnight. It was impossible to sleep, and so he and his men arose and began to make their preparations. Long before dawn the order to advance was given, and they moved into the first-line trenches. There they remained while the bombardment continued. Some of them were able to go to sleep. Most of them rested, but could not close their eyes. In the meantime the artillery fire seemed to increase in vehemence. At 7 o'clock some officers entered the most advanced trenches to calculate upon the damage done. At 9 o'clock a brigade of general appeared and informed him that the infantry advance was timed for 10. Just before this hour a great mine exploded. It was the signal. Revolver in hand and provided with a number of grenades, the officer climbed nimbly up the ladder from the trench, followed by his company, and dashed forward the enemy trenches. The first had been destroyed, and was occupied by dead men. They pressed forward, and began to encounter Germans, not in regular lines or formations, but hidden in craters and dugouts that had not been obliterated by the fire of the artillery.

In a Crater.
Their machine guns began to play, the French artillery in the meantime having ceased in order that the attackers might not be slaughtered. The ranks of the infantry were thinned. Here and there was hand-to-hand fighting. Our hero was wounded. The fight passed over him, and he lost consciousness. When he recovered he was alone in the open, with bullets hailing over his head from both sides. He could see nobody in front, nobody in the rear. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Not far off there was a rise in the ground which promised possible shelter. Painfully he dragged himself to it, and suddenly found himself above a hole or cave in which were several French soldiers, some of them wounded. He was hauled down and his wound dressed. He found that he had not greatly improved his position. There was a fortified German trench 30 feet away, from which at any moment might come a bombing party.

Between Two Fires.
The French in the meantime had come to the conclusion that any of their men so far advanced into the enemy's lines were either killed or desperately wounded, for they continued to spray the ground with high explosives. After mental suffering that lasted hours, and in which several of the occupants of the crater were killed, it was decided that one of them should try to crawl back to the French lines, night having fallen. It was agreed that if he got back he should propose that a tunnel be dug toward the crater and that the little company should thus be rescued. If this was not practicable another machine gun signal was agreed upon which would notify the men in the hole that they must make their own way back in the open. So the hero departed, and after an eternity, as it seemed, the signal came that no tunnel should be dug. So the prisoners crawled cautiously to the surface, as well as their wounds would permit, and essayed the task of getting back to their own lines.
Back to the Trench.
Our friend the lieutenant, having a shattered elbow, could not crawl on hands and knees. He had to go on his back, propelling himself with his heels. Every moment flares were bursting over him and the bullets hummed like bees. In the dark he would collide with dead men in all positions. One was on his hands and knees, and it was a shock for the wounded officer to stop in the glare of a shell and find himself looking up into the glazed eyes of a brother-officer, who had died while kneeling down. Half conscious, he continued his progress, and his story concludes: "Meanwhile the German shells kept falling in rapid succession. I was covered with earth several times, and once roughly handled. But now the trench was very near. I shouted with all my strength: 'France, France, I am the lieutenant of the Eleventh Company!' I heard voices which said: 'This way, this way.' I directed myself by those voices. I was exhausted. Here and there was hand-to-hand fighting. Our hero was wounded. The fight passed over him, and he lost consciousness. When he recovered he was alone in the open, with bullets hailing over his head from both sides. He could see nobody in front, nobody in the rear. The ground was covered with the dead and wounded. Not far off there was a rise in the ground which promised possible shelter. Painfully with pork and beans.

GLEANINGS OF GONE BY DAYS

OCTOBER 4
St. Francis Day.
Franciscan order founded, 1209.
Daniel Joseph Greene, Q.C., married Miss Fox, 1876.
Rev. William Pilot (Canon) married, 1870.
A requisition calling out Sir R. Thorburn for East End, 1878.
George Langmead, watchmaker, died, aged 72, 1892.
Gower Street Methodist Church formally opened by Dr. Potts, 1896.
Battleship Illinois launched at Newport, Virginia, 1897.
Sir William Whiteway issued manifesto to electors, 1897.
Earl Dunraven, Dr. Morgan and Indian guides arrived from trip through country, 1876.
Big meeting in T. A. Hall to protest against Reid railway deal, 1898.

OFFICIAL

ROMANIAN.
BUCHAREST, Oct. 3.—Violent fighting continues in Transylvania and Dobrudja, generally with successes for the Roumanians, says to-day's official. The Roumanians have captured more than 500 prisoners in Transylvania.

Bulgars Abandon Several Positions

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Bulgars have abandoned several positions in Transylvania and Dobrudja, generally with successes for the Roumanians, says to-day's official. The Roumanians have captured more than 500 prisoners in Transylvania.

Every New Development in the War is Exploited by the German Press as a New Reason to Hate England

Germany is losing the war, but she is not losing any of her hatred of Great Britain. The sentiment, which Ernest Lissauer embalmed in his famous "Hymn of Hate" appears to grow rather than diminishing, or, at any rate, German writers and German generals are doing their best to rouse in their readers and soldiers such a hatred for the British race as no race ever before bore to another. In addressing his troops at the Somme a few days ago the Kaiser was reported as telling certain divisions that it was their "privilege" to oppose the English. He harped on the old string that Britain had sworn to ruin Germany, and exhorted the men not to fall back before the accursed "ice-cold haberdashers of the Thames," where ever they might find it necessary to give way. His soldiers have been constantly giving way ever since, but correspondents at the front have frequently remarked that the Germans oppose the British troops more stubbornly than the French or any other enemy.

The same sentiment appears in most German newspapers, and it is evidently officially inspired, for as a name of the English contractor who Sun remarks: "Every new development in the great war is exploited as a new reason to hate the English." Britain is blamed for everything; she was blamed for the intervention of Italy, and now is blamed for the intervention of Roumania. In a few days she may be blamed for Greece's abandonment of neutrality. References to the French are almost loving in comparison to the references to England. Germany's cartoonists also employ themselves almost exclusively with the British theme. British soldiers are lampooned; their courage is denied; their numbers underestimated. It is asserted that but for the British, however, the French and Russians would be easily dealt with, not alone on the battlefield, but diplomatically. It is the accused British who are prolonging the war; therefore, all Germans who do not want the war, should (the English attempt, either now or after the war, to exercise this "punishment" in whatever form it be, as cool as the threats themselves. Psychologically considered this pastime jeered at the part Britain has been

VENIZELOS WINNING

Greek Cabinet With Two Exceptions Have Resigned—New Cabinet to Have Supporters of Venizelos Holding Portfolios—Seat of Provisional Government to be Established at Mytilene

ATHENS, Oct. 3.—The resignations of all the Cabinet members, except the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Carapanos are in the hands of the King. The Cabinet will be arranged probably so that several supporters of M. Venizelos will hold portfolios, thus giving the new ministry a national character. Orders have been issued to Royalist newspapers to cease attacking Venizelos in view of the co-operation of his adherents with the new government.

CANEA, Crete, Oct. 3.—Former Premier Venizelos is expected to leave here shortly for Mytilene, where he will establish the seat of the provisional government. Vice-Admiral Countdoris will go to Saloniki to represent the provisional government there.

Sir Jas. Lixton Dead

LONDON, Oct. 4.—Sir James Dromigoie Lixton, President of the Royal Institute of Painters Water Colors, is dead. He was born in 1840.

POOR FISHERY NORTH.

We learn by the Prospero that the fishery North been almost a blank the past three weeks or more. At Coachman's Cove there was some fish being caught when the ship was there. At Pied Sovich, Petorak, Verpent and Catalina Monday some of the boats caught 7 to 8 qds.

REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

Early Postponement is Thought Due to Dissatisfaction Over Speech of Imperial Chancellor—Efforts to be Made to Reconcile the People—Frankfurt Citizens Demand Early Peace

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Central News says:—"It is generally believed that postponement of the meeting of the Reichstag is due to dissatisfaction with the speech of Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg. In the meantime strenuous efforts will be made to reconcile the people to the Imperial Chancellor's policy. Meetings are being hurriedly arranged to be held in a number of towns, where members of the Reichstag will make addresses. A public mass meeting at Frankfurt passed a resolution in favor of an early peace. The Vossische Zeitung says that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg had a lengthy conversation yesterday with Prince Von Buelow, the former Chancellor.

Jap Premier Has Resigned

Count Okuma Has Resigned Owing to Advanced Age—Other Cabinet Ministers Tender Their Resignations.

TOKIO, Oct. 4.—Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan, resigned to-day owing to advanced age. Other members of the Cabinet also tendered their resignations to the Emperor.

"DIANA" FROM STRAITS.

The S.S. Diana, Capt. G. Barbour, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning from Blanc Sablon. She arrived at Forteau the Sunday of the storm here, but it was not felt in that locality and the ship remained there that night with but one anchor down. The ship had fair weather going and coming and brought up Mr. Gant's fishing crews, who were landed at Trinity, Hunt's Hr. and Hearts Content. She brought a quantity of fish and oil here.

THE STEPHANO SAILS

The Stephano, taking a large freight of fish, oil &c., sails for Halifax and New York to-night. Her passengers are—Miss E. A. Butler, Miss H. Powers, S. Tremblay, Master N. Stanley, C. F. Sage, Mrs. R. Driscoll, P. Walley, C. McGrath, Miss J. O'Marsh, Mrs. J. Hynes, Mrs. Kane and child, Mr. Luff, Mr. and Mrs. C. Evans, Miss Ella Campbell, Mrs. S. Penny and about 20 steerage.

Same Family Name.

An Irishman was seated in a railway carriage next to a very pompous looking man with whom he commenced a conversation in a rather free and easy manner. At length the pompous one said: "My good man, reserve your conversation for one of your own equals. I would have you know that I am a K.C." The Irishman jumped up and held out his hand. "Begorry, shake!" he exclaimed, "O' m a Casey meself."

It is very instructive. It demonstrates not only the immeasurable English ignorance, but also the cunning but impotent desire to react by means of such menaces and insinuations on the German warfare in such a way, for instance, that the German conduct of the war at sea shall not again give Great Britain and her allies cause for disastereable self-reproach.
Discussing the same subject, the Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:—"The English Prime Minister appears to imagine that once peace is concluded people in Germany will be burning with impatience to see an English representative among them once more. Mr. Asquith is mistaken. In Germany the idea is not entertained with enthusiasm of resuming diplomatic relations with a country whose statesmen and press vie with each other in insulting and slandering Germany and who in giving expression to their thoughts, manifest a lack of decency that is unparalleled before the world began."