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GERMANS CONCENTRATE 72 MILES NORTH EAST OF BELGRADE

Invasion of Serbia to be Undertaken in Fortnight—King Ferdinand RECEIVES A PROMISE

Two Hundred Thousand Austro-German Troops for March to Constantinople

Rome, Oct. 1.—The Tribune's despatches assert that mobilization is proceeding under the direction of a German staff officer, but will not be completed for another fortnight. King Ferdinand, it is said, has received a promise from Berlin that 200,000 Austro-German troops will undertake a march to Constantinople. Three hundred thousand Germans have been concentrated at Temesvar, Hungary, 72 miles north-east of Belgrade, with three hundred cannons, including fifty siege guns and sixty aeroplanes, but will not be ready for attack in less than two weeks. It is believed here that if the Allies send an expedition against Bulgaria, it will be landed at Kavaka, on the Aegean Sea. It is expected that two ultimatums will soon be addressed to King Ferdinand, one by the Central Empires, and the other by the Quadruple Entente, making imperative an immediate decision by King Ferdinand as to what part his country is to play in the war.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Oct. 1.—The French artillery supported the action of the British fleet against coast batteries. Some progress was made east and south-east of Neuville, also in Champagne, north of Mesnil and at Massiges. Counter-attacks were repulsed at Artois and in Champagne. The total of the guns captured in Champagne is 121. Russia reports minor successes at various points.—BONAR LAW.

French Continue To Make Progress

Paris, Oct. 1.—In the great battles in the Artois district the French have made further progress by means of attacks with hand grenades on the German trenches. An announcement to this effect was made to-day by the War Office. In the Champagne a German counter-attack near Maisons de Champagne was checked. The Germans violently bombarded the French trenches north of the Aisne, but made no infantry attacks.

Russian-French Financial Agreement

London, Oct. 1.—It is officially announced that the conference between Reginald McKenna and the Russian Minister of Finance, resulted in an arrangement of a joint course between the two Allied Governments.

The War Office Has Underestimated Results Obtained

Paris, Oct. 1.—The military critic of the "Temps" estimates that the battle in Champagne is likely to last for a fortnight. It cannot continue without incidental checks, but the Allies upon the whole front to-day are in a good situation. The soldiers are filled with ardor. The supply of munitions is abundant, and artillery men are obtaining extraordinary results. Fine weather enables the aviators to observe accurately the effect of fire. The critic says that the official communication from the War Ministry underestimates, rather than otherwise, the results attained.

The Big Loan Fully Subscribed

New York, Oct. 1.—Subscriptions amounting to \$365,000,000 appeared to be in sight on Thursday night towards the \$500,000,000 issue of joint Anglo-French bonds, according to a declaration made to-day by the President of one of the largest National banks in the city. This would leave \$135,000,000 to be taken. It was his opinion that to-day and to-morrow would see the entire amount placed.

Italian Misuse Red Cross Flag

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The Austrian Foreign Office has issued a Note of Protest against the fact that several Italian torpedo boats, while flying the Red Cross flag, attacked the Austrian submarine which sank the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi, in the Adriatic last July. Such misuse of the Red Cross flag is an open violation of the Convention, adopted at the Hague in 1907.

47 Submarines Unaccounted For Supposed to be Lost

London, Oct. 1.—The "Daily Mail" learns from its correspondent in Copenhagen, that a Berlin report states that no news has been received in well-informed naval circles for some weeks, concerning the fate of 47 submarines, and they are therefore supposed to have been lost. The Admiralty hitherto admitted only the loss of seven subsmeribles.

Allies Capture Additional Prisoners And Machine Guns

Paris, Oct. 1.—New progress for Allied troops in Givency wood; the capture of additional German machine guns and prisoners in Champagne region, and the stopping of the German bombardment in the Argonne by a French counter-offensive, is recorded in the French communication made public to-night.

NEWS FROM EAST AND WEST FRONTS CONSIDERED BEST FOR MANY MONTHS

No News of Further Advances But Allies Are Holding Firmly All Gains Against German Attacks—Russians Hold Enemy at Bay Along the Line Except Dvinsk Where Germans Are Making Progress—Italians Renew Activity Along Isonzo—Nothing from Dardanelles.

London, Oct. 2.—The belief that Bulgaria has taken sides with the Central Powers and Turkey and that the Anglo-French and Russian troops will assist the friends of the Entente Allies, while momentarily it has diverted the attention of diplomats, has not dampened interest of the public in the situation in the Eastern and Western theatres of war.

The offensive of the Allies in the West and the determination with which the Russians are opposing the Austro-German advance in the East are absorbing topics.

The news from the two fronts is considered here as the best for many months. French and British forces apparently have made no further progress, except in the region of Neuville, in the Artois, but on the other hand they have been successful in repulsing German counter attacks, and so far as is known, have held virtually all the ground gained.

In the East, the Russians appear to be making a much better effort to hold their positions, for except just in front of Dvinsk and in Volynia, the Germans claim to have made no progress, while between these two points and in Galicia, according to a Berlin official report, all attacking is being done by the Russians. Indeed, Russian troops, by a counter attack, to that which Field Marshal von Hindenburg launched against Minek from the north-west, have succeeded pretty well in straightening out their line from north to south.

Italy also is showing signs of renewed activity and has commenced an offensive along the Isonzo river, particularly against the important Austrian position at Tolmino. Nothing has been heard of the much-talked-of Austro-German offensive against Serbia or of operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Tageblatt Thinks Wilson's Conception Neutrality Strange

London, Oct. 1.—The financial expert of the Tageblatt of Berlin, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company, admitting German annoyance at the success of the Anglo-French loan in the United States, says:—"President Wilson has a strange conception of neutrality in not opposing it. Writers extract consolation from the fact that the loan will not be for one billion, but only for five hundred million, and adds, the Entente Allies are piling up a debt to America which will smash Britain's position in the financial world."

Charles C. Bayley New Consul-General

London, Oct. 1.—The appointment of Charles Clive Bayley, as British Consul-General for New York, is announced to-day.

WAR IN THE BALKANS NOW REGARDED AS IMMINENT

Entente Allies Called Upon to Support Greece and Serbia—Will Likely Land Expedition at Saloniki to Protect Greece.

London, Oct. 2.—The hope expressed yesterday that war in the Balkans might be averted, has virtually been abandoned, according to Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, this afternoon, concerning rumors that Austro-German officers had arrived in Bulgaria just as they did before Turkey threw in her lot with the Germanic Allies, is taken by officials to mean Bulgaria, too, has definitely decided to join them.

Such a move by Bulgaria would result in the Entente Allies being called upon to keep their promise to support with all the means in their power, those Balkan States which remain friendly to them, who are menaced by the threatened Bulgarian aggression. Athens never had much confidence in Bulgarian assurances that Bulgaria's mobilization was quite innocent. It was asserted here to-day that other capitals have now been forced to the same conclusion. There is nothing to indicate the attitude of Roumania, but it has always been taken for granted that her friendship for Italy and France assured her continued support to the cause of the Entente Allies.

The question arises as to what assistance the Entente Allies could give Greece and Serbia. It is suggested that an agreement be made with Greece, that for every soldier sent by her to help Serbia, the Allies would land a soldier and equipment at Saloniki to protect Greek territory to the South, and when the time came, to march against Bulgaria. It is probable that this would be only one of the steps taken against Bulgaria, should her attitude continue a provocation, which officials now consider it to be, despite the fact that a large majority of the people of that country are believed to be still friendly to the Entente Allies, especially Russia and Britain.

Austro-German's Aerial Bombardment Serbian Town

Nish, Serbia, Oct. 2.—Kragujevatz, where the Crown Prince Alexander and the Serbian Army Staff have headquarters, was bombarded to-day by Austro-German aeroplanes. The Crown Prince was unharmed. Kragujevatz, which is 59 miles south-east of Belgrade, has a population of about 15,500. It has an arsenal and manufactures for arms and ammunition.

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GERMANY BOASTS NO FOE HAS TROD THE RHINE BORDER

German Humour Depicts Sir E. Grey Clumsy Diplomat

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The Berlin official world expresses astonishment at the speech of Sir Edward Grey regarding the Balkans, says the Overseas News Agency to-day, because it is considered he employed clumsy means of influencing the Balkan States when he declared that Germany desired to subjugate them. Such a statement is regarded as all the more surprising since Britain is the ally of Russia, and apparently had already promised that Russia should have possession of the Dardanelles. As a matter of fact, it is pointed out here, no great power has more interest than Germany in seeing the Balkan States maintain complete independence.

British Position On Western Front Remains Unchanged

London, Oct. 1.—There is no change to-day in the situation on the British front, in the Western theatre of war, according to an official report from Field Marshal French.

Swiss Frontier Open To Travellers

Paris, Oct. 1.—The Franco-Swiss frontier, which has been closed since Sept. 29, is re-opened to travellers and mail.

While Her Troops Occupy Vast Tracts Foreign Territory

PRIME MINISTER

Expressed Appreciation of Patriotic Activity of the Trades Unions

Berlin, Oct. 1.—In a speech at the opening of the Bavarian Parliament, the Prime Minister, Count von Hofling, reviewing the progress of the war, drew a balance between the achievements of Germany and those of her foes. Summarizing his remarks, the Overseas News Agency says:—"No enemy, said the Prime Minister, reached the Rhine nor entered Berlin, whereas the Germans occupy almost all Belgium, and a considerable part of France, and a vast area of Russia. Germany has not been starved by the enemy, and the future will prove also the impossibility of success in the attempt to ruin German industrial life. The results of the third German war loan are sufficient to show this."

The Prime Minister reviewed the measures taken against charging unreasonable prices for commodities and expressed appreciation of the patriotic activity of trade unions. He concluded by expressing the belief that the German nation would hold out until an honourable peace had been obtained on terms that would insure its duration.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN TAKE ACTIVE MEASURES AGAINST BULGARIA

Britain Disposed to Await Results, Impetuous France FAVORS STRONG HAND

And Immediate Action Before Bulgaria Can Execute Any Threat Towards Serbia

London, Oct. 1.—Foreign Secretary Grey announced this afternoon that German and Austrian officers were arriving in Bulgaria to direct the Bulgarian army. The Secretary said this was a fact which the Allies regard with the utmost gravity.

Round Million British Soldiers Now In France

London, Oct. 1.—Absence of news from the British front apparently indicates that these forces are occupied with consolidating their positions in the strip of territory recently won. The British forces now in France are estimated at a round million men, which will be increased by 500,000.

German Influence Is Gaining Ground In Bulgaria

London, Oct. 1.—A despatch to Reuters from Athens says:—"Latest advices from Sofia, Bulgaria, point to German influence gaining ground daily. It naturally concluded that chances of maintaining peace in the Balkans are remote."

Second Division Canadian Troops Now In Action

Ottawa, Oct. 1.—The Second Division of Canadian troops has had its baptism of fire in the trenches. Since last Saturday it has been in action, though, from what has been received here, the engagement was not severe. The casualties are stated to be few.

Rev. Dean Rorke of the West Coast arrived here by the express to-day and while in the city will be a guest of Dr. A. Campbell.

Latest Messages On Page Three

between Bulgaria and the Teutonic Allies, under which Bulgaria will act against Serbia before October 15. It is understood that Britain felt disposed to await the result of the eventuality, but French diplomacy favored immediate initiative for the purpose of overcoming any Bulgarian menace to Serbia before it could be put into effect.

A Minister of one of the Balkan States said to-day: "Bulgaria never replied to the joint Note of the Triple-Entente Allies, submitting Serbia's concessions to Bulgaria with regard to Macedonia." Instead of replying, this Minister said Bulgaria ordered mobilization within a few days after she received the Allies' Joint Note. This mobilization, in the opinion of the Minister, was in itself an adverse reply and he expressed the belief Bulgaria did not intend to make any further answer.

The Allied Minister said he considered that two courses were open to the Allies, first a peremptory ultimatum to Bulgaria to demobilize immediately, second a military expedition to safeguard Serbia before Bulgaria's project could be carried into execution by October 15.

There are indications in Paris that both these moves are under way or in contemplation and the "Temps" definite announcement appears to assure early execution of an expeditionary move.

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