

Weather Forecast:
Cooler

The London Advertiser

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JEFFRE MOVES AHEAD; HAIG STOPS ATTACKS BRITISH PRESS BACK BULGAR FORCES AROUND MONASTIR

NO DISPLAY AS CONNAUGHTS GO ABOARD WARSHIP

Halifax Witnessed Closing Incident of Royal Governor's Regime.

SAILED ON A CRUISER

Royal Salute on Pier the Last Official Honor in Canada.

[Canadian Press.]
HALIFAX, Oct. 16.—The departure from Canada of His Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia was remarkable for the entire absence of formality and ceremony, this being in accordance with the wishes of His Royal Highness. Nothing more informal than the closing incident of the duke's distinguished regime in Canada could be imagined. His Royal Highness and party arrived in Halifax by special train, which was run quietly to the big concrete shed at No. 2 pier.

No Military Display.
Apart from the usual picket, there was no military display outside the shed, and the royal train attracted no public attention, as the interest of what spectators were about was centered upon the operations of changing the position of a large ocean steamer which had been moved to an adjacent dock.

Within the shed was drawn up a guard of bluejackets from the smart cruiser assigned to the duty of conveying Canada's first royal governor-general and family across the Atlantic to the Mother Country. Awaiting their royal highnesses as they alighted from the train were the admiral commanding the North Atlantic squadron and his staff, the captain of the dockyard, F. B. McCurdy, M. P., parliamentary secretary of the department of militia, E. N. Rhodes, M. P., and the speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. J. C. Chambers, gentleman usher of the Black Rod and chief press censor for Canada, Col. J. C. Thompson, D. A. C. G., and Lieut.-Col. J. McNamee, chief G. S. O.

The Last Salute.
His Royal Highness, who was in khaki, having shaken hands with the officers, accompanied by the duchess and the princess, and by his staff and the naval and military officers, ascended to the upper deck of the big concrete shed, which was entirely devoid of decorations, the only touch of coloring imparted to the scene being a couple of flags wound around the corner of the gantry. At the latter a guard of honor of the Royal Marine Artillery was drawn up, and their royal salute was the last official honor accorded to their royal highnesses on Canadian soil.

Cruiser Departs.
On board the cruiser, a few final words of farewell were spoken and their royal highnesses and members of their staff proceeded to acquaint themselves with their new quarters. After the exchange of signals between the cruiser and the flagship the former quietly backed out into the stream and before long she was swiftly threading her way down the harbor. But a very few of those who noticed her realized her important mission.

Col. Stanton, military secretary; Major Duff, A. D. C., and Misses York and Adams, ladies-in-waiting, accompanied their royal highnesses overseas. Lord Neville, controller of the household; Capt. McIntosh, A. D. C., and Lieut. Morris, R. N. A. D. C., remain in Canada, and will serve on the staff of the Duke of Devonshire.

ENTENTE'S LAST WORD ON GREEK NEUTRALITY WITHIN FEW HOURS

Allies to Force Constantine's Hand by Categorical Demands.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Athens, dated October 14, says:

It is believed that early in the coming week the situation in Greece will enter upon a new critical phase. Premier Lambrakis stated today that the cabinet might be regarded as having the same foreign policy as the Chamberlain administration. This statement is understood as a reply of the Entente Governments to proposals formulated by the late cabinet relative to the abandonment of neutrality by Greece with the delivery early in the coming week, probably Monday, of a letter that this reply, while couched in very friendly terms, will be of a categorical nature with the aim of preventing all further discussion on the main point at issue.

VENIZELIS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY FRENCH

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Oct. 16.—A News Agency dispatch from London says: The new Nationalist Government set up on the island of Crete by former premier Venizelos has been recognized by the French Consul, said a Central News Athens dispatch today. The consul made a formal call on Venizelos, the governor.

WEEK'S FIERCE FIGHTING LEAVES THIEPVAL RIDGE SAFE IN BRITISH GRIP

By Capture of Schwaben Redoubt, Haig's Guns Dominate Enemy's Batteries in Valley of Gaudecourt—Repeated German Counter-Attacks Fail to Shake Hold of Tommies.

By FREDERICK PALMER.
(Copyright, 1916, by the Associated Press.)

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sunday, Oct. 15, Via London, Oct. 15.—12:30 a.m.—In completing the capture of Schwaben Redoubt, the British took a prisoner for every yard of front, or 200 for a front of less than 300 yards; not to mention the number killed by the artillery preparation and in hand-to-hand fighting before the survivors surrendered. The Germans manning the trench and those in the reserve dugouts could hardly have been crowded into one line back of the parapet. This gives an idea of the importance the Germans attached to that last bit of high ground along their old trench line south of the Ancre, on the Thiepval ridge, which their desperate resistance characterized as the most precious two-acre plot in all France.

Many Counter-Attacks.

After the British got the first half of the redoubt the Germans made repeated counter-attacks to recover possession of it, and for the most part they failed. Now the British look down all along the valley to Gaudecourt, and it is impossible, apparently, for the Germans to maintain batteries in that area.

Between the new British positions and the river along the old front line fortifications German infantry, commanded by British guns from two sides, still stick to their mazes of trenches, going and coming like woodchucks through their underground galleries. A German prisoner reports that in this neighborhood there is a record size dugout capable of holding 2,500 men.

"They do hate to leave their happy homes, which they have been two years building," said a British soldier.

Big German Garrisons.
The big garrisons which the Germans maintain for the most part keep to their dugouts, rushing out when there is any recess in the shell-fire to try to repair the damage done. When they are observed the British guns let loose on them. Finally, when nothing but wreckage of trenches remains, and only the dugouts are intact, British artillery charges to gain another section of ground. In taking the remaining uncaptured portion of St. Eloi, in the same redoubt, the British took 100 prisoners, with a loss of 35 men.

Along the centre of the battle line the British have made some attacks in the last week, though not in great strength. They succeeded in some places, and failed in others against the heavy German resistance. On the whole, it was the quietest week since the beginning of the grand offensive.

Very Little Food Now Left Throughout Hungary.

Refugees Are Starving.

Police and Soldiers Obligated To Battle With Hungry Mobs.

[Canadian Press.]
London, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Budapest sends the following dispatch under date of October 8:

"The appointment of a food director for Hungary is in contemplation. The Government is trying to find a suitable person for the post, but nobody appears anxious to undertake to dictate with regard to food that has no existence. The order will give an idea of how things are managed in Hungary."

Starved Town Hall.
So far as foodstuffs are concerned, I need only quote a few items at hazard out of this morning's newspapers. It is reported that in Ujpest, one of the suburbs of Budapest, women stormed the town hall last night after waiting in vain for hours outside the shops to get a pound or two of potatoes. They broke the windows in the building, assaulted the burgomaster and police when they tried to restore order. Eventually the women were driven out of the place by a dozen mounted policemen.

Refugees Starving.
At the Budapest Town Hall Transylvanian refugees made a similar disturbance. The police had to disperse a crowd of refugees, who went to the town hall to get their daily allowance of two crotons to buy food. They waited over three hours, and at length, their patience exhausted, rioting began. Windows were broken and a number of people were assaulted. A large number of rioters were arrested. They said they could not buy food if they got the money after eleven in the morning, by which time the shops would have sold out their scanty stocks. This delay in payment meant that they would be without food for the next 24 hours.

Mad Scramble For Food.
Here is an account of the mad scramble in today's newspapers: One big department store, on Andrássy street, advertised that they would sell sugar from 10 to 11 o'clock in the morning, and every customer could buy half a pound. People began to gather before the shop long before the time indicated, and when the shop opened thousands of people were standing on the pavements, blocking up the road all around the place. The mob rushed inside the place, and there was an indescribable scene of confusion that military assistance had to be summoned to save the establishment from being looted and destroyed.

"The people rushed for sugar and other provisions, took all they could lay their hands on, only to have that torn out of their hands by others before they could get clear of the place."

THE WEATHER
TOMORROW—COOLER.
Toronto, Oct. 16.—3 a.m. Forecasts.

Today—Winds, increasing to gales from southwest; rain tonight.

Tuesday—Strong northwest winds and cooler.

Temperatures.
The following were the highest and lowest temperatures for the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations. High. Low. Weather.
Victoria 48 44 Cloudy
Calgary 74 25 Cloudy
Winnipeg 48 24 Cloudy
Port Arthur 48 22 Rain
Port Stanley 60 46 Clear
Buffalo 59 48 Cloudy
Toronto 66 42 Cloudy
Kingston 60 40 Fair
Ottawa 62 23 Fair
Montreal 60 40 Cloudy
Quebec 50 36 Rain

Weather Notes.
The weather conditions are now much disturbed throughout the Dominion, and a storm of considerable energy is moving eastward across Lake Superior.

ITALIANS HAVE BETTER
OF SMALL LOCAL ACTIONS

[Canadian Press.]
Rome, Oct. 16.—Via London, 4:44 p.m.—Along the whole front working parties were active, and some artillery action took place, says today's war office statement. "East of Vertebizza (on the Carso) we extended our positions by means of small local actions, taking a few prisoners."

STEAMER ARRIVALS.
Montreal, Oct. 16.—Arrived: Steamships Granpian, from Liverpool; Pretorian, from Glasgow; Feltra, from Bristol; Manchester Citizen, from Manchester.

WOMEN OF BUDAPEST
START FOOD RIOTS AND
STORM A TOWN HALL

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"The people rushed for sugar and other provisions, took all they could lay their hands on, only to have that torn out of their hands by others before they could get clear of the place."

GERMAN PRESS RAGES AGAINST UNITED STATES

Declares the War is Being Waged By American Millionaires.

CALLS STATES VAMPIRE

Fierce Anti-British Propaganda Throughout German Empire.

[Canadian Press.]
New York, Oct. 16.—A cable from London to the Herald says:

Anti-British propaganda is now raging in the German press as never before, and also for the purposes of propaganda the Prussians are issuing at Amsterdam a Deutsche Wochenschrift, in the latest issue of which there is an article full of fierce invective against the United States.

Wrote it said for the fact that America is behind the Somme armies of the Allies, they allege, they would never be able to beat the Prussians. Here is what the Deutsche Wochenschrift says:

"On the Somme our best and bravest are bleeding; they also bleed on the Marne and in the Ardennes. The colossal expenditure of shells is turning the trenches and their connections into heaps of rubbish. Who supplies them? Who, at bottom, is waging the war? If you ask the mourning mother, 'What has robbed you of your son, your pride and your hope?' her reply is, 'The lust for profit of the American millionaires.' There is a country whose war aim is quite clear—America with her object of becoming the sole world banker by delivering immenses war supplies."

"Behind the Somme front stands an enemy whom we cannot reach. Her war is a one-sided war against which we are unable to retaliate. She is the vampire who sucks the blood from Europe's arteries because she is able to suck at the same time Europe's gold."

DONS, DUTCH, NORSE
PROTEST TO BERLIN
OVER SUB PIACY

Spain Demands That Sinking of Fruit Ships Cease.

NO ISSUE WITH STATES

German Govt. Preparing a Protest Against Norway's Sub Rule.

Berlin, Oct. 15.—Via London, Oct. 16.—Norway, Holland and Spain are now playing the leading parts in Germany's international submarine problem, to the subordination of the United States. The Associated Press correspondents discuss the present situation today with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, under-secretary for foreign affairs, who indicated that the tables had been cleared and that no negotiations were in progress as far as the United States was concerned. He outlined developments regarding other neutrals. The case of Holland is the simplest. It concerns only the Bloemendijk, which was sunk off the New England coast by the German submarine U-53. Germany is unwilling to accept the neutral version of the circumstances under which the ship was sunk, and is convinced the submarine commander must have kept within the German prize regulations, as strictly enforced. Full compensation has been offered in the event that the commander exceeded his instructions.

Spain's grievances have to do with the sinking of fruit steamers. The Spanish Government has pointed out particularly the grossness of such actions, and has been affected seriously by interruptions of this trade, and Germany has offered to let such ships pass unmolested if they are provided with proper certificates from German consuls and if the Entente Allies permit similar cargoes—ship for ship—to pass for the German market. No reply has been received.

The Norwegian measures, barring submarines from Norwegian waters, in accordance with the British memorandum, is regarded as incompatible with Norwegian neutrality. No exhaustive question has as yet reached Dr. Zimmermann's hands, but the under-secretary said the matter undoubtedly would be the subject of a strong protest to Norway. He took the position that Norway was unjustified under international law in differentiating among classes of warships and making rules applying to one specific class.

AN AMMUNITION VESSEL
SUNK BY SUBMARINE

Berlin, Oct. 16.—By wireless to Sayville, according to a Christiania dispatch to the Overseas Agency today, the Rumanian steamer Bistrita, sunk by a German submarine, was an ammunition vessel, bound from Brest to Archangel, when she was sunk to the bottom. She was insured for 25,000,000 kroner.

A Christiania dispatch on October 15 reported the sinking of the Bistrita by a torpedo. She was a vessel of 3,683 tons.

Sympathy for French Aroused Through the Advertiser

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
It affords me much pleasure to extend to you the hearty thanks of the regent and members of the Imperial Order, Daughters of the Empire, for the great assistance rendered by your valuable paper in making our French flag day in aid of the Secours National such a splendid success.

Lately through the able articles published so generously in your paper a great sympathy for the French sufferers was aroused, and we feel that we are especially indebted to your paper.

Again thanking you for your valuable help, Believe me, sincerely yours,
14 Kensington Avenue, London, Oct. 15, 1916.

MAY GRAHAM, Secretary.

CANADA'S YIELD OF WHEAT
WILL TOTAL 159,123,000 BU.
CROPS LESS THAN IN 1915

[Canadian Press.]
Ottawa, Oct. 16.—The census and statistics office publishes the second or provisional annual estimate of the yield of the principal grain crops of Canada in 1916.

In general the reports of correspondents on September 30, confirm those of a month ago, but the average yields per acre are for the most crops somewhat less. The reports also indicate that the acres estimated to be unproductive of grain are, if anything, larger than those already deducted, but pending further inquiries no change has been made in the harvested areas as reported last month.

The Yield.
The results now provisionally estimated are a total yield of wheat of 159,123,000 bushels from a harvested area of 10,085,300 acres, a yield per acre of 15.7 bushels as compared with 29 bushels last year and 18.7 in 1914. The total yield of oats is now placed at 338,400,000 bushels from 9,765,000 acres, a yield per acre of 34.5 bushels, as against 45.76 bushels last year and 21.15 bushels in 1914.

The yield of barley is 22,299,000 bushels from 1,258,900 acres, or 24.31 bushels per acre and of rye 2,058,500 bushels from 101,420 acres or 20.30 bushels per acre.

Following were the highest and lowest temperatures recorded in London during the 24 hours previous to 8 o'clock last night: Highest, 64; lowest, 44.

The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 55; lowest, 45.

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The official temperatures for the 12 hours previous to 8 a.m. today were: Highest, 55; lowest, 45.

THE BRITISH REPORT.
London, Oct. 16.—12:30 p.m.—The British official statement follows:

"Heavy hostile shelling continued at intervals during the night on our front south of the Ancre. A small hostile bombing attack on our trenches south of Corbécourt was driven back with our difficulty."

"A Schwaben redoubt, a more important enemy attack, delivered after heavy artillery preparation and assisted by flamethrowers, also was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy."

"During the night, the enemy's trenches were successfully entered in the south-east of Ypres, southeast of St. Eloi and east of Hogeart. A number of the enemy were killed and prisoners were taken."

THE FRENCH REPORT.
Paris, Oct. 16.—The French statement says:

"North of the Somme yesterday evening we penetrated the village of Sully-Saillais, occupied the German positions along the Baupenne road as far as the central crossroads. The enemy took very violent counter-attacks. Fighting continued."

"South of the Somme, we repulsed a German attack at St. Eloi wood, southeast of Pelloy-En-Santerre."

"The rest of the front was comparatively quiet. Despite bad weather our aeroplanes fought seven engagements in the course of which one enemy machine was brought down."

THE GERMAN STATEMENT.
Berlin, Oct. 16.—Via London.—British troops yesterday attacked the German positions in the vicinity of the St. Eloi wood, southeast of Pelloy-En-Santerre, and penetrated the German first line but the ground was recaptured after a counter-attack. The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff:

"French troops made an attack on the German positions in the vicinity of the St. Eloi wood, southeast of Pelloy-En-Santerre, and penetrated the German first line but the ground was recaptured after a counter-attack. The official statement issued today by the German army headquarters staff:

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