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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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THE BALKAN SITUATION STILL VIEWED WITH ALARM

Bulgarians Have Secured Command of Belgrade and Nish—Salonika Railway Invaders Plans Are Well Formed—Outlook For Entente Powers is Serious

GREECE AND ROUMANIA WATCH BEST OPPORTUNITY

Von Hindenburg Meets Stiff Resistance in Drive on Riga—Russians Claim Many Successes in Galicia—French and Italians Report Minor Gains

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Greece has declined for the present the Allies' offer to her of Cyprus and other concessions, territorial and financial, in return for her adherence to the Serbo-Greek treaty of alliance, which would mean her military aid to assist in meeting the Bulgarian and Austro-German attacks against her former ally. The reply of Greece to the offer which reached the Foreign Office tonight, is a lengthy one. While it has not been made public, there is reason to believe that the Hellenic Kingdom bases its decision not to join the Allies on the ground that the Anglo-French force landed at Salonika is not in the Greek Government's opinion, strong enough for the task allotted to it. Refusal to accept the offer was not unexpected, as it has often been stated in official circles that both Roumania and Greece were withholding their assistance until the Allies either won a decisive victory or proved to the Greeks and Roumanians their ability to do so, or until operations had reached a stage, which would assure them that their countries would not be overrun by the forces of the Central Powers and their Turkish and Balkan Allies.

Duke of Manchester "Up Against It"

LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is announced to-night that an order for a Receiver has been issued against the Duke of Manchester, on the petition of his creditors.

The Duke was married to Helen Zimmerman, daughter of the late Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A.

near Baranovitschi, the day before, make a total of over 11,000 Austrians and Germans captured in two days. The Germans on the other hand claim that counter-attacks both on the Styria and at Baranovitschi were successful, and according to a Berlin official statement the Russians made prisoners totalled upwards of 4,000. The Germans admit the loss of six guns on the Styria.

In the West another German attack, according to French accounts, was repulsed in Artois, while a contemplated attack in Champagne was prevented by French artillery.

Italians continue on the offensive in Tyrol and Trentino, progressing along the Isonzo. No advance is reported in the latter region. During the week ending Oct. 20th, only one British steamer, the Salerno, was sunk by a German submarine. This is the lowest record of British ships sunk for months. Unofficial reports say that British submarines added three more ships to those sunk in the Baltic during the last 24 hours. Some mystery surrounds the sinking at Hamburg of three British steamers, which had been interned there since the beginning of the war.

Greece Cannot Persist in Her Present Stand

LONDON, Oct. 22.—While Greece's refusal of offers are definite, so far as at present concerned, it is felt by London commentators that the material strengthening of the Entente Allied contingent at Salonika would have a material influence on the attitude even of the Greek Government.

It is also believed by observers here that Greece cannot persist in her present position, and that public opinion, which is generally understood to be in favor of the Entente Allies will probably exercise its influence.

Serbian Will Never Surrender

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—A representative of the "Lokal Anzeiger" at the Serbian front telegraphs that the desperate resistance of the Serbians is responsible for the small number of prisoners taken by the Austrian and German troops.

Serbian rarely surrender. Even in hand to hand encounters they fight until the last possible moment. Thus there are enacted in these battles horrible scenes of the wildest fighting, unparalleled on any other front.

THE KING'S APPEAL

"The End is Not in Sight—More Men, and Yet More Men are Wanted to Keep My Armies in the Field, and Through Them Secure Victory and Enduring Peace."

LONDON, October 22.—King George has issued the following appeal:—

"TO MY PEOPLE: "At this grave moment of struggle between my people and the highly organized enemy who has transgressed the laws of nations and changed the ordinance that binds civilized Europe together. I appeal to you.

"I rejoice in my Empire's effort. I feel pride in the voluntary response from all my subjects all over the world who have sacrificed home, fortune, and life itself, in order that another may not inherit the Free Empire, which their ancestors and mine have built.

"I ask you to make good these sacrifices. "The end is not in sight. More men, and yet more are wanted to keep my armies in the field, and through them secure victory and enduring peace.

"I ask you men of all classes to come forward voluntarily and take your share in these fights.

"In freely responding to my appeal you will be giving your support to our brothers who for long months have nobly upheld Britain's past traditions and the glory of her arms."

FURTHER RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

Capture 7500 Men, 148 Officers and Number of Guns

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—Further Russian successes in the southern part of the front are announced today by the War Office. It is stated that several Austro-German positions and more than 7,500 men have been captured.

By an energetic surprise attack in the region of Novo Oleksinetz, 40 miles south of Tarnopol, we captured portions of the enemy's positions yesterday. Similarly we seized part of the enemy's positions in the course of today.

We made prisoners in these combats of 148 officers and about 7,500 soldiers. We captured two howitzers and numerous guns.

An Inhuman Execution

THE HAGUE, Oct. 23.—Indignation prevails over the execution of Miss Cavelle.

The "Nieuwe Courant," after relating the story of her execution, calls her one of the great martyrs of the centuries, but recognizes the fact that by sheltering her own countrymen, who were enemies of Germany, she committed a punishable crime. Her execution was inhuman, the Germans desiring to give terrorizing example, which, however, only aroused embitterment and strengthened the opinion of neutral countries that Germany was ruling Belgium with unnecessary cruelty and harshness.

Big Battle On Between Serbs And Bulgarians

PARIS, Oct. 22.—An important battle between the Serbians and Bulgarians is in progress at Koprulica, in Serbia, on the Nish-Salonika railroad, thirty miles south of Uskub.

A message from Athens says that this information has been received from Salonika. The Bulgarians are being assisted in this battle by Turkish cavalry.

The Bulgarians, "he despatch says, are fortifying passes on Mount Rhodope. A great number of refugees from the north are arriving at Monastir in south-western Serbia.

Still Administering The Torpedo "Pill"

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 22.—British submarines have sunk four German steamers in the Baltic.

CAPITALISTS OBJECT TO NEW TAX

Threaten Reprisals Which Will Make New York the Mining Capital of the World

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The new Budget which provides for a supertax of 50 per cent on the profits of all British companies has already caused the removal to the States of the headquarters of several companies, representing South and Central American gold mines.

Mining men here assert that unless the tax is reduced this movement will become so great that New York instead of London will become the mining capital of the world. Mines whose production is just beginning are particularly hard hit.

Unlike tea and rubber companies, mining companies have not been enabled by the war to raise prices.

INVADERS HEAVY LOSSES

Serbs Repulse Invaders Who Pay Dearly—60,000 Reported Dead, Wounded and Captured

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A despatch reaching London from Nish to-day says:—

"An official announcement has been made in the Serbian capital that the losses of the Austro-German army of invasion have reached sixty thousand dead wounded and prisoners. The Serbians are said to have repulsed the invaders.

The message was forwarded to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from its Athens correspondent, who says that this information is contained in an official telegram from Nish to the Serbian Legation at the Greek capital. It is stated that among the Austrian and German prisoners are many officers.

The same despatch contains a denial that the Bulgarians have occupied Vranja, Velassa or Knjazevac, but confirms the report they have captured Istip and Kotchana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—A news agency despatch from Athens via London, published here, says that the Serbians have repulsed the Austro-Germans north of the Serbian frontier, with enemy casualties of sixty thousand.

This is announced in a message from Nish to the Serbian Legation here to-day.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST

OCTOBER 23, 1915. 100—Private William Thos. Gellately, 52 Patrick Street; wounded, Oct. 5th.

728—Private Charles Wm. Brown, Tack's Beach, Ragged Island, Placentia Bay; dangerously ill.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Dedeaghatch is Again Bombarded

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British Mediterranean squadron to-day bombarded the Bulgarian port of Dedeaghatch according to telegram from Sofia, received by Reuters Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam.

RECOGNITION OF WOMEN WORKERS

London Statement Issued by Lloyd George Women Workers in Munition Works Over 18 Years of Age Will Now Receive Minimum Wage £1 Weekly

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A statement, issued to-day by Lloyd George, announced that women, of eighteen and over, now engaged in munition work, will receive a minimum wage of one pound weekly. When doing skilled work on time or by piece, women will get the same pay as men.

This official recognition of the right of women to receive the same pay as men for the same work is claimed a great victory for militant suffragettes, who have been agitating the question.

AMERICAN BATTALION FOR FRONT

Will be Composed of Former United States Citizens and Expected to be a Crack One

OTTAWA, Oct. 23.—Major-General Sir Sam Hughes announced to-night that a battalion of former residents of the United States is to be raised in Canada for Overseas Service, in fact such an organization is already proceeding.

Since the outbreak of the war, United States, French, Russian and Italian citizens have enlisted in good numbers and have acquitted themselves with conspicuous gallantry at the front. Now, for the first time, a regulation battalion of former United States subjects will be enlisted, and it is promised it will be a crack one.

Memorial Fund In Memory of Nurse Cavelle

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Daily Telegraph, with a donation of one thousand shilling, has started a shilling fund to provide a memorial statue to Miss Edith Cavell.

Sir George J. Brampton, sculptor, has promised to execute the statue as a labor of love.

Russ. General Retired

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—General Rennkampff has been placed on the retired list.

GERMAN STATEMENTS ARE REFUTED BY PARIS

Will Greece Accept Offer Entente Powers?

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—The Foreign Office denies both the reports of a Serbo-Bulgarian understanding and the existence of pour parlers for such an understanding. The "Nea Hellas," an Opposition organ, notwithstanding this denial insists that negotiations are proceeding in discussing Britain's offer to cede Cyprus.

The newspaper "Pa'ris," a supporter of the Venizelos Party, says: "The refusal of Premier Zaimis is not of a definite nature and expresses the belief that the Powers of the Quadruple Entente will again approach the Greek Government.

The "Nea Hellas" says that it is evident the Greek Government will not accept the proposals and that it has decided to remain absolutely neutral.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 22.—France reports further enemy attacks repulsed at Givenchy and Souchez.

Near Baranovitschi the Russians have captured over thirty-six hundred prisoners, ten machine guns and one cannon.—BOXAR LAW.

ITALIAN.

ROME, Oct. 23.—An official statement issued here to-night by the Italian War Office, says the offensive begun in Tyrol and Trentino, has been extended all along the line to the sea and many Austrian positions have been taken.

The statement adds that on Carso, the enemy's lines have been broken on several points and the enemy's forces annihilated, 25 officers and 1,184 men were made prisoners.

British Warships Bombard Ostend

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—Much damage was done in Ostend on the Belgian coast in the recent bombardment by British warships.

The marine railway station, light-house, hotels and many warehouses were destroyed.

ATHENS, Oct. 23.—It is officially announced that the bombardment of the Bulgarian coast from Dedeaghatch to Porto Lagos, a distance of thirty-eight miles was begun by the Allied fleet yesterday.

British Forces Enter Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The "Telegraph" authoritatively states that British troops have entered Serbia.

SOPIA, Oct. 23.—No damage was done to Dedeaghatch by the Allied fleet.

Germans Were Compelled to Withdraw Two Divisions They Had Sent to Serbia on Sept. 25

HUNS THREW IN TROOPS ANY HOW TO FILL GAPS

General Arrangements Were Not in Keeping With the Usual Methods of German Staff, Says The Temps

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The "Temps" publishes the following article in refutation of certain statements which have been circulated in Germany with the object of belittling the recent Champagne battle and its effects. The Germans expected the French thrust and hoped to parry it. For this purpose they withdrew from the Eastern front two of their best corps, the Tenth and the Guards. When the action began the 17th Corps was also despatched westward.

The direct effect of this was, first, to slack and then to stop altogether the offensive against Russia and give the Russians a chance to take it in turn. Further, before the Allies' offensive began the Eleventh German Corps had been ordered to Serbia, and one division had already gone there; another, which was about to start, was rushed to France, and renewed Russian activity forced the Austrians to call back the Forty-Second and Forty-Fifth divisions which they sent to Serbia.

On September 25th there were 108 German battalions on the Artois front and on the 15th October 162 were counted. In Champagne there were 70 battalions at the beginning of the month, while on the 15th 193 were identified. The manner in which those troops were engaged shows that they were flung in anyhow to fill up breaches. We found on one part of their front battalions of infantry split in three unequal groups.

The general arrangements were by no means in keeping with the famous methods of the German military staff, which improvises nothing but foresees everything.

Shipping Accidents

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Norwegian bark Cissie, 1907 tons gross, from Hull, Oct. 19, for Port Arthur foundered in a collision off the Isle of Wight. Fifteen members of the crew landed to-day at Newhaven; seven are missing.

The British steamer Elder Branch, from Philadelphia on Oct. 2, for France, has run aground in the harbor of Cette.

Sir Ian Hamilton Reaches London

LONDON, Oct. 23.—General Sir Ian Hamilton, recently relieved of the command of the Dardanelles Expeditionary Force, returned to London from the Dardanelles last night.

General Monroe, who has been named to succeed Hamilton, left London yesterday morning to assume command at the Gallipoli Peninsula.

KING GEORGE'S APPEAL AS VIEWED BY LONDON PAPERS

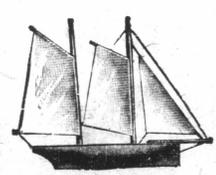
The Telegraph Says "King's Words Are Charged With Dignity, Earnestness and Are Lofty of Purpose—Present Moment is the Darkest Since the War Began"

LONDON, October 23.—The appeal issued by King George to aid Earl Derby in the recruiting campaign as a final effort to obtain the required number of men for military service, without recourse to compulsion, is framed in a tone bringing home to the nation the extreme gravity of its military position; the frankness of the appeal in this respect is emphasized by editorial columns in newspapers to-day.

The Telegraph says: "The King's words are charged with dignity, earnestness, and lofty of purpose;" and adds, "let there be no illusion for the present is the darkest moment since the war began."

The Telegraph also protests against what is termed a cabal against Cabinet agitation to substitute a dictator or war council, and expresses the hope that the King's appeal will have effect in suspending these tactics, which it declares is distracting the people at home and having a painful effect upon our neutral friends abroad.

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