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The Interest in World Warfare Transferred to the Eastern Fronts

Rains Still Impeding Operations on the Western Front—Violent Fighting Marks the Fighting on Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian Theatres—Big Battle Still Raging in Region of Kerytriza and Svinuskiy

GREEK SITUATION IS AGAIN ACUTE

Official Rumanian Statement Tells of Defeat of Central Powers in Dobrudja Province—On the Carso Front Only Bombardments Have Taken Place—Entente Forces Make Considerable Progress in Macedonia—Russians Force Back Teutons in the Carpathians

LONDON, Sept. 22.—With September rains still impeding operations on the front in France, interest in the world warfare has been transferred to the Russian, Rumanian and Macedonian theatres, where violent fighting is in progress. Probably most sanguinary encounters have taken place along a 13-mile battle line in the region of Lutsk, in Volhynia, where the Russians attacked repeatedly in mass formation, but only according to both Berlin and Vienna, to meet with repulse and heavy casualties. The battle is still raging in the region of Kerytriza and Svinuskiy. North along the Stokhod River, the Germans assumed the offensive against the Russians, but were everywhere repulsed, according to Petrograd. On the other hand attacks by the Russians against the Austro-Hungarians in the Marayvka River region, in Galicia, were put down by the defenders of the road to Lemberg. In the Carpathians both Berlin and Vienna concede the Teutonic line east of the Panther ridge, near Brizza, has been pushed back by the Russians. Although Berlin and Vienna record the occupation of the heights on both sides of the Vulcan pass, Bucharest says that to the south of Petroznoy, the Rumanians have stopped their retirement and are fortifying positions. Stubborn fighting continues in Dobrudja, where the Rumanians and Russians are holding strongly fortified positions against the armies of Central Powers. In Macedonia, on the extreme western wing, the Entente forces have pushed their way three miles northwest of Pisorod, according to Paris, and hard fighting for the Kainkaclan plateau, on the Greek-Serbian frontier, northwest of Vodana, is in progress, but with neither side having been able to secure an advance. Sofia says that near Florina counter attacks by the Entente Allies have been repulsed with heavy casualties and the capture of prisoners, among them Russians, also several machine guns.

Except for the repulse by the Italians of an Austrian attack south of Villanovo, on the Carso front, there have been only bombardments in this region. Thursday, on the front in France, was without any noteworthy incident. A revolutionary provisional Government has been set up on the island of Crete, according to unofficial advice, which add that a committee of revolutionists is being sent to Saloniki. Former Premier Venizelos, while declining to say whether his purposes going to Saloniki to head the movement, said if the King would not hear the voice of the people, the people themselves will advise what is best to do. German-Bulgarian-Turkish troops under Field-Marshal von Mackensen have been defeated in the Rumanian Province of Dobrudja, according to an official statement from Bucharest. It attacks the invaders retired south and are burning villages in their retreat. The great battle which was a climax to von Mackensen's swift campaign in the Dobrudja district immediately after the declaration of war by Rumania, began on Sept. 15th, ended, says the Rumanian headquarters, on the 20th. With references to these operations Berlin merely says fighting in Dobrudja had come to a standstill. The Rumanians, Russians and Serbians were pitted against the invaders, strong reinforcements having

been hurried to Dobrudja when the operations under the noted German Field-Marshal threatened to overwhelm this section of Rumania, a strong line to the north of Astly, fortified by powerful forces opposed the onslaughts of the Central Powers, and that the six days' battle has been a sanguinary one as indicated by various official statements, which tell that the intensity of the fighting has been continued with cessation.

Australia To Adopt Conscription

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A News Agency despatch from Melbourne published here today says that it is considered certain the conscription plebiscite bill will pass the Senate. Women's votes probably will decide whether the conscription measure, strongly advocated by Premier Hughes, will be approved by a referendum general. The belief is that it will. Thousands of women with relations already at the front are certain to vote in approval of the motion. Conscription by Australia is the result of strenuous campaign by Premier Hughes, an advocate of compulsory military service throughout the British dominions.

Turks Now On Riga Front

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Turkish troops have appeared on the Riga front, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. They are led by German and Austrian officers, and their whole equipment is German. This is the first time the presence of Turkish troops so far north has been reported. Several weeks ago Turkish troops appeared in Galicia with Germans and Austro-Hungarians. Since that time they have taken part in much heavy fighting. Turkish troops also are aiding the Germans and Bulgarians in their advance into the Rumanian province of Dobrudja.

Serbs Jubilant Over Capture of Plateau

ATHENS, Sept. 21.—Greek military officers regard the recapture of the Karmakacia plateau by the Russo-Serbian troops as the most important military event in the Balkan campaign up to the present. The height, which is 7,800 feet above the level of the sea, lies in Serbian territory, and constitutes the western door post to Serbian Macedonia. Local Serbs are jubilant over its capture, which they consider rivals the mountain feats of the Italians.

TEUTONS BURN VILLAGES AS THEY RETREAT

Troops of Central Powers Who Were Defeated in Dobrudja by Rumanians and Russians Retreat, Burning Villages as They Proceed—Enemy Repulsed in Valley of Jan

BUCHAREST, Sept. 22.—An official from the headquarters issued today reads: "On the north and northwest fronts, fighting continues. On Mount Calcan and Churgill we took 137 prisoners, also machine gun detachments and entered Ordehal. In the Valley of Jan we repulsed an enemy attack. On the southern front an artillery duel occurred between batteries at Zontica and Sistor. In Dobrudja the battle which began on the 15th, ended on Wednesday, the 20th, with the defeat of the enemy composed of German, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops, who retired southward, burning villages in their retreat."

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The attacks of the Germans made in strong force, were centered on the French positions between Le Priez Farm and Rancourt.

Greek Steamer Sunk

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Greek steamer Assimacos was sunk on Sept. 11th, Lloyds' report. The crew were landed.

King George

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The King's fourth son, Prince George, began yesterday his term as Cadet in the Royal Naval College at Osborne. Prince George is 14 years of age.

Bulgarian Front

SOFIA, Sept. 22.—Only mine fighting on all Bulgarian fronts with no change in the general situation is reported in an official statement issued by the War Office to-day.

Hun Aviator Gets Two More Aeroplanes

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Capt. Roelke, Germany's most famous aviator, on Wednesday brought down two Entente aeroplanes making his record 23 machines disposed of during the war.

Appeals on Behalf of National Defence

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Constantino Helas, Deputy of Jannina, has published an appeal to the inhabitants of Pirus asking them to join in a National Defence movement started at Saloniki.

Have Disavowed King Constantine

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The people of Crete are reported by the Athens correspondent of the Central News to have overthrown the authorities and disavowed King Constantine. They are said to have decided to send a committee of revolutionists to Saloniki.

General Situation Is Unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The general situation is unchanged, says an official statement from the British headquarters in France, issued to night. Enemy bombing attacks in the neighbourhood of Fleurs failed. A hostile kite balloon was brought down in flames to day. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

Langsling Will be Next President

The next president of the United States will be Robert Langsling of New York, the present secretary of state. Mr. Langsling's term of office does not depend upon the action of any political convention; it is likewise irrespective of any primary or direct election. In point of fact, it dates back to Jan. 19, 1886, when congress passed an Act providing that, in the event of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both the president and the vice president of the United States, the secretary of state shall act as president. March 4, 1917, will fall upon a Sunday, and it is contrary to all precedent—although not in opposition to any law—to hold an inauguration on Sunday. Therefore the incoming chief executive will take the oath of office and commence his term shortly after noon on March 5. President Wilson's term commenced at noon on March 4, 1913; therefore, according to the constitution, which defines the term of a president as "four years," his tenure of office will be over at noon on March 4, and, even if he is elected to succeed himself, he cannot take the oath of office until noon on the following day. Vice President Marshall, of course, is under the same disability as the president. Therefore the secretary of state, Mr. Langsling, will be president of the United States for the twenty-four hours and some minutes elapsing between noon on Sunday, March 4, and the time that the new president takes the oath of office on the following day.

This brief term of office is not a mere formality. It is an actual occupation of the power of president, with all his authorities and prerogatives. Mr. Langsling—"President Langsling" for the day—will be empowered to occupy the White house, to issue

pardons, to attend to all the other business of which the chief executive has control, and to ride to the capitol, should be desire, as the outgoing president on inauguration day. Moreover, this is the first time in the history of the nation that a secretary of state has had this honour bestowed upon him and only the second time in the 140 years of the existence of the United States that the office has been held by anyone other than the president.

GREEK PREMIER DEFENDS KING CONSTANTINE

Premier Kalogoropoulos Says Nothing Could be More Unjust Than to Say he is Pro-German—Says the King is Pro-Greek and Only Pro-Greek

ATHENS, Sept. 22.—Premier Kalogoropoulos, speaking to a correspondent of the Associated Press with reference to a statement made by King Constantine recently to the Associated Press, in which the King outlined the reasons for his attitude in the war, said nothing could be more unjust to King Constantine than the persistent assertion he is pro-German. He is pro-Greek and only pro-Greek. He is the last man in Greece to be influenced by motive, prejudice or ready-made opinion whatever. Of the delicate situation, created by the Entente Powers' failure to recognize the present Cabinet, the Premier said: "The Cabinet is political in only one sense. We do not seek to escape responsibility for our acts. In every other sense we take office under conditions, which the previous Ministry operated, with most benevolent possible neutrality towards the Entente as the foundation for whatever action unprejudiced examination of conditions as they are today may dictate." "Are you on the side of the Entente Mr. Premier?" the correspondent asked. The Premier smiled, pushed across the desk, a leather case containing French tobacco and French cigarettes. "Tell people in Canada, and the States I have smoked French tobacco for 45 years," he replied.

GREEK CABINET IS PRO-GERMAN SAYS THE TIMES

"Times" Urges Sterner Methods in Dealing With Greece—Says New Cabinet Simply a Collection of Puppets and Intriguers Who Desire Victory For Our Enemies

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The "Times" in an editorial urging sterner methods by the Entente in Greece says: "The Greek Cabinet is a collection of puppets and intriguers, whose position would be merely ludicrous were it not fraught with danger to their country and embarrassment to the Allies. They have been called to office for the sole object of thwarting the Entente. It is notorious those men are hostile to the Allies. They desire victory for our enemies. Their underhand manoeuvres against us are limited only by their fears. We must end this state of affairs which daily becomes more dangerous to the interests of the Entente."

German Attacks Are Broken by French

PARIS, Sept. 22.—German infantry advancing in waves made renewed efforts this morning to beat back the French from positions recently captured north of the Somme. Official announcement of to-day says the attacks were broken by the French artillery before the Germans reached the French lines, compelling them to retire to their own trenches, after sustaining heavy losses.

The Somme Front

PARIS, Sept. 21.—On the Somme front the French energetically bombarded German positions Thursday, according to official communications issued by the War office to-night. Only intermittent bombardment occurred on the remainder of the front.

Have Proclaimed Provisional Govt.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Revolution in the Greek island of Crete is reported in a despatch from Athens. The revolutionists are said to have proclaimed a provisional Government.

Canadian Losses On the Somme

OTTAWA, Sept. 21.—The military department is informed that Canadian losses on the Somme number about four hundred killed, 1200 wounded, and 300 missing. There are no official details.

Assassinated by Unknown Man

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Gaspare Di Cola, a wealthy importer and wholesale fruit dealer died to-day, as a result of wounds, inflicted by an unknown man who shot him five times near his home in Brooklyn last night.

American Red Cross

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Turkey has yielded to diplomatic negotiations for the extension of American Red Cross work in Ottoman territory beyond the present limited operations in the famine stricken sectors of Syria.

General Labour Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The threatened general labor strike in sympathy with the striking street car men will be called to-morrow. This was announced late to-day by Ernest Boehm secretary of the Central Federation Union.

Attempt Assassinate Premier Venizelos

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Journal has the following from Rome to-day: Despatches received to-day from Saloniki says that the German military attaché at Athens organized a conspiracy to assassinate former Premier Venizelos, and that an attempt to end the life of the pro-ally statesman was actually made. Friends of the former premier succeeded in frustrating the plot. Advice from Saloniki says that King Constantine's palace at Tatol is now protected by two lines of trenches, occupied by the King's Palace Guards.

The Bayonet.

The German orders to their soldiers to take no prisoners and practically ordering them to bayonet the British soldiers does not produce many results. In the first place the disposition of the British soldiers is rather to fight and die than to surrender, and when it comes to bayonet work the German never was a match and never will be for the British soldier. A British soldier with a bayonet is good for two or three Germans armed in the same way. "Touchstone" writes in "The London Mail" upon the British bayonet work as follows:—

MAINTAIN A STEADY PRESSURE

General Brusiloff's Armies Are Maintaining Steady Pressure on Teutons, Preventing the Latter From Concentrating Superior Forces at Any Given Point, Says a Despatch from Petrograd

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A Petrograd despatch to the Daily Chronicle dated Sept. 20 says: "For the present Brusiloff's armies are maintaining steady pressure on all parts of the south-western front, more particularly in the neighborhood of Halicz and in the difficult region of the wooded Carpathians to the border of Bukovina and Hungary. This insistent and broadly distributed pressure has the advantage of holding the Teutons and preventing them from concentrating superior forces at any given point."

THE PROSPERO SAILS

The S.S. Prospero sailed at 10.30 a.m., going north, with a large freight and the following passengers: Messrs G. Hender, J. Stiek, T. Elliott A. French, Dr. McKay, Rev. Barrett, R. W. Ritey, P. Barbour, Mr. Bolman, Dr. Durant, T. French, R. B. Crocker, A. Nardini, J. Dewling, T. J. Walsh, J. E. Osmond; Misses Chown, Hender, Oakley, Bolman, Francis, Angel; Mesdames Coombs, Clarke, Barrett, Bolman, Jennings, Earle.

MAN BREAKS HIS RIBS.

To-day at the dry dock machine shops while a man, named Mercer, a boiler-maker was at work on a ladder, he lost his balance and fell about 10 feet, his body coming across the end of a barrel which was standing upright. He received painful injuries, had some of his ribs broken, and was sent home in a cab to be attended by a doctor.

PLAYING SAFE.

"Jack proposed to me last night," said the girl in blue. "Oh, you lucky girl!" exclaimed her companion. "Of course you accepted him?" "Indeed, I did nothing of the sort!" "Why, Grace! I thought you liked him." "I do but I shall never marry him." "Why not, dear?" "Well, you know Jack lives at home and his mother is the best cook for miles around! I'm sure he would never be able to eat anything I prepared. The man I marry must be one who lived in a boarding house long enough so that anything out side of prunes and hash will taste good to him."

At registration—Where were you born?

Maiden—Nebraska. Gleft—What part? Maiden—All of me, of course.

DOBRUDJA FIGHT ENDS IN DEFEAT CENTRAL POWERS

Battle in Dobrudja Which Began on Sept. 15 Has Ended With Defeat of the Central Powers—One Fourth of Transylvania is Now in Rumanian Hands

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The latest official statement from Bucharest confirms the Entente report that the great battle in Dobrudja ended in defeat for the Central Powers, after six days fighting. The battle began last Friday, gradually increasing in scope and intensity, until Tuesday evening, with the result that on Wednesday the Germans, Bulgarians and Turks were crushed and forced to withdraw, burning villages in their line of retreat in an effort to retard their pursuers. The same official referring to Transylvania said a force entered Ordehal, known better as Szokir-Udvarhely, 50 miles northwest Khonstadt. One fourth of Transylvania is now in Rumanian hands.

Britain Manufacturers New War Inventions

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The British are manufacturing new war inventions which would turn Krupp's green with envy, according to Benjamin Rand of Harvard university who returned from a visit to England to-day on the steamer Andania. Accorded privileges of inspection by the British Foreign office Dr. Rand said he visited munition and ordnance factories, and saw some astounding inventions, but that he was pledged not to disclose their nature. He found among every class, he said, an intense determination to do all possible to win the war. In one factory he saw 7,000 women at work, ununiformed in khaki. New factories were being built, he said, and existing ones constantly extended.

Pays Farewell Visit

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 21.—The Duke of Connaught paid a farewell visit to Barfield camp to-day and inspected all the battalions. "This is my last inspection before leaving for England," he said to the men in khaki. "I hope I will meet you all over in France."

Anzac's Beat Back German Attacks

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Germans launched heavy counter attacks last night on British positions south of the Ancre on the Somme front, the War Office announced this afternoon. New Zealanders, defending the attacked positions, beat back the Germans with severe losses to them.

A RECORD PRICE FOR JAMAICA RUM.

That the price of rum would rise as the result of the war was a foregone conclusion, but the most sanguine planter would never have dreamt of its ever reaching £9 10s per gallon. Yet that figure was touched at the sale room of Messrs. E. D. and F. Man, brokers to the Admiralty, on July 13th. The occasion was the sale in the interests of the seamen of the Grand Fleet of four barrels of rum, the gift of certain firms and individuals in Jamaica through the Jamaica Agricultural Society. Three of the barrels, which were presented by Mr. Edwin Charley, Mr. D. Finzi, and Messrs J. Wray and nephew, had been intended for H. M. S. Aberdonian, whilst the fourth, contributed by the proprietors of Llan-doverly Estate, was earmarked for H. M. S. London. As, however, the Admiralty would not give their consent to the rum being consigned to individual ships, but would only accept it for the victualling depot, which would not have benefited the men, it was decided, after consultation with the brokers, to offer the whole consignment for sale and to devote the proceeds to the purchase of vegetables and fruit for the Fleet, and the event was widely advertised. Messrs Man's saleroom, Mincing Lane, E.C., was crowded when the sale was opened.—The West India Committee Circular.

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The Portia left Hr. Breton at 9.40 a.m. to-day.

The sausage has been described as the supreme test of man's faith in his fellows.