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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## CAREFUL HUSBANDING RESOURCES NOW NECESSARY, SAYS ASQUITH

Daily Cost of War Between Sept. 12 and Nov. 6 Was £4,350,000—Britain Has Loaned Her Allies and Dominions £98,000,000 Between April 1 and Nov. 6—£23,000,000 Was Expended For Food Supplies and Miscellaneous Items

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Premier Asquith was to have asked the Commons to-day for a vote of credit of £400,000,000, but some unexpected development prevented him from taking this action, which was postponed until to-morrow. The Premier made his expected statement in regard to the financial situation, and impressed upon the nation the necessity of careful husbanding of its resources.

Including the new vote of credit, to be asked to-morrow, the Premier pointed out that the total amount voted for war purposes will be £1,062,000,000. He presented figures showing that the Government had sufficient sum left over from the previous vote to finance the war to the third week of November.

The approximate daily cost of the war between Sept. 12th and Nov. 6th, as given by Asquith, was £4,350,000, it rose to this figure from £2,700,000 in the earlier part of the financial year.

Loans advanced by Britain to her Allies and the Dominions between April 1st and Nov. 6th, he said, amounted to £98,000,000. In the same period £23,000,000 was expended for food supplies and miscellaneous items. The main causes of the increase in the cost of the war, he continued, were great expenditures for munitions and advances to Britain's Allies and the Dominions. He could hold out no hope that there was any immediate likelihood of a decrease in these two items.

In response to a question regarding the effect of the No-Treaties Order, Lloyd George said there had been a marked decrease in the number of convictions for drunkenness in the metropolitan district in the first three weeks after the order took effect, as compared with the previous four weeks. Police reports show that drunkenness among women has decreased, and virtually no violations of the order have been reported.

## More Correspondence for Woodrow

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The first list available of the passengers on the Ancona, contains the names of 25 Americans, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Rome.

One American woman is among the survivors, it is stated.

## MOST OF VICTIMS WERE WOMEN AND CHILDREN

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A despatch to Lloyds from Zierita says that three hundred persons on the Ancona were drowned. Most of the lost, the message says, were women and children immigrants.

One hundred and thirty survivors thus far have reached Bizerta.

## Bulgar-German Agreement Mooted

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A telegram from Athens says that the Greek Government organ, Kairos, to-day publishes the outline of an agreement said to have just been concluded between Bulgaria and Germany, relating to the Balkans, which the newspaper alleges it has received from a diplomatic source. According to the agreement, Bulgaria will not advance beyond the Doiran-Cuevsi line, in south-western Serbia, in order to avoid giving offence to Greece.

Bulgaria also agrees to demobilize immediately her campaign in Serbia is concluded. It is stated that, if necessary, the Germans will operate alone in the region of Monastir.

## FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

PARIS, Nov. 10.—A German attack near the forest of Givenchy was easily repulsed by French troops, according to an announcement made this afternoon by the French War Office.

At the same time French batteries in the Champagne district, near Tathure, responded with energy to a German artillery attack.

## QUESTION OF IMMIGRATION AIRED IN COMMONS

In Reply to a Question Sir John A. Simon, Home Secretary, Said all Measures as Are Being Taken Will Apply to United Kingdom as a Whole—Figures Show the Number of Emigrants From Ireland Are Much Below the Average

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Home Secretary Sir John A. Simon was asked in the Commons to-day what were the respective numbers of Welshmen, Englishmen and Irishmen, who were prevented from sailing from Liverpool for New York on the Saxonia last week, on the ground that they were attempting to evade liability to military service. He was asked also whether American steamships, which are to sail for the United States within the next three weeks, are booked to capacity, and whether the Home Office would prevent all men of military age from leaving the country.

The Secretary responded that action had already been taken provisionally to deal with the matter, and that he hoped to make a complete statement on this subject within a day or two. Sir John added that he would like to point out that the figures of immigration from Ireland were much below the average. So far as there had been any exceptional movement, it was not confined to any one portion of the Kingdom, and it was condemned by leaders and public opinion in Ireland, as well as in other portions of the United Kingdom.

Such remedies as are being taken, the Secretary said, were being applied to the United Kingdom as a whole.

## OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

NOVEMBER 10, 1915

735 Private George Moulton Williams, Pouch Cove. Dysentery severe, Oct. 22.

851 Private Edward Butt, Finn Street. Dysentery, severe, Oct. 22.

123 Private Bernard Ryan, 195 New Gower Street. Diarrhoea, severe, Oct. 21.

1248 Private Frederick John Hursey, Clarenville. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

1338 Private Frederick Dalton, Conception Harbour. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

963 Private William Joseph Gosse, Torbay. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

817 Private Maxwell Distin Shears, 8 Victoria Street. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

1254 Private Walter Ruth, Grand Falls. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

108 Private John Henry Stanley Green, LeMarchant Road. Arrived in England. No further particulars.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

## CLAN MACALLISTER SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British steamer Clan Macallister has been sunk.

She was 4,835 tons gross.

## LONDON BUDGET

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Renewed activity of German and Austrian submarines, especially those in the Mediterranean, as evidenced by the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona and French steamer France, and an attack on British transport Mercian, has again brought to front unceasing vigilance required by navies of Allies to secure safe transport of troops needed in near East.

News of the sinking of the Ancona which reached British public in a despatch from New York, created sensation, and was compared with the destruction of the Lusitania; the London evening papers heading the report of her loss with the words "Another Lusitania Destruction."

Naval writers believe the navy will be able to contend with the submarines in the Mediterranean Sea, as was done in the waters around the British Isles, and already reported two of them have been sunk. For the moment there is anxiety for the transports which are proceeding East, and because of the possibility of interference with the campaign in the Balkans where troops are so necessary, the Anglo-French forces already there believed to be more than holding their own against repeated attacks against the Bulgarians who are trying to destroy their little army before reinforcements can reach it.

But as the Serbians are driven back by Austro-Germans and Bulgarians and latter receive additional supplies of munitions, they will be able to assume stronger offensive in the south, with French re-occupation of Velez. The position of Bulgarians at Usrup and West of that town is precarious.

On other fronts there is much fighting. Despite the unfavorable weather conditions the Russians by repeated attacks regained some ground around Riga and Dvinsk, and have driven the Germans further back from Dvina River, and in the South are repeating their thrusts with object of preventing the Germans and Austrians from entrenching. In fact General Ruskly and Ivanoff and their colleagues are proving dangerous for the Germans and weaken their fronts to support the Balkan western lines.

Italians continue their aggressive attacks and have added another mountain post to their gains in Trentino. British are having a quiet time, while the French in the Western zone have had to contend with only a few minor attacks. There is a report current that the Germans contemplate another offensive in the West, such as they put into effect a year ago.

TO CHECK EXCESSIVE PROFITS

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Regarding contracts, said the Premier, an arrangement has been made between the Allied governments to avoid competing against one another, either in the home market or in foreign markets, and thus keep down prices where there has been reasonable ground to suspect that excessive profits were being earned by contractors, and prices have been reduced to a reasonable level. This was only a beginning, and there was still much to be done. He hoped these steps would lead to substantial economy, without prejudicing the effective prosecution of the war. The War Office, he continued, had taken steps to secure more effective and co-ordinated prosecution of the war on the part of the Allied powers, by strengthening the British General Staff and establishing more intimate intercommunication, not sporadic, but normal and habitual, between the military and naval advisers of all the Allied Powers.

His own views had been strengthened by what he had seen during his two visits to the front as to the importance of interchanging officers between the War Office and the army in the field, so that all might experience trench fighting and all novel operations this war had introduced.

Sir Archibald James Murray, Head of the General Staff was about to ap-

## OFFICIAL The Following Additional Information Respecting Casualties of the First Newfoundland Regiment Already Reported Has Been Received To-day, Nov. 10.

Additional Information. Private Edward Francis Shea, 47 Hamilton Avenue, previously reported slightly wounded, has arrived in England.

Private Charles William Brown, of Tack's Beach, previously reported with a gunshot wound in the thigh, is progressing favorably, and has arrived in England.

Private Edward White, Twillingate, previously reported wounded, is dangerously ill.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The British destroyer Louis is stranded and wrecked in the Eastern Mediterranean. Her officers and crew were saved.

France—Only artillery actions. The Russians have progressed at Couria and in the Dvinsk region, and have carried a strongly fortified wood near the Bukovina border.

Italy—An enemy attempt to recapture Coldilana was repulsed and further progress made. A strong enemy attack near Gorizia was repulsed.

Serbia—Enemy claim further progress.

## SAYS ENTENTE POWERS REFUSED SERB. PERMISSION

German Reports Are Denied

LONDON, Nov. 11.—News from the Serbian front is vague, says a Reuter despatch from Athens, but it is declared as untrue, that Germans are occupying the entire line from Kravievo to Kraguyevatz and Petrovava.

Important Serbian forces arriving from Metrovitsa have reached Kutchank defile that they occupied the railway station to which Bulgarians, bound from Usrup to Priserend, had advanced. Operations extending to Northwestern now are becoming the key to the situation, as Serbian troops who are sent from north to Kruzevo and Monastir, will pass there.

## AUSTRIAN SUBMARINES SUNK ANCONA

PARIS, Nov. 11.—The "Ancona" was attacked by two submarines both flying the Austrian flag, says a Havas despatch from Cape Bon, Tunis.

point as his assistant General Mitchell, and the Premier said he was satisfied that the staff now at the War Office, which was far more numerous than the public were aware, was composed of very able and distinguished officers, no less than twenty-six of whom had had actual experience in the present war.

With regard to the relations between the British staff and those of the Allied Powers, it would be a great mistake, he said, to suppose that he had been living in watertight compartments without communicating with one another. There was a British military attaché at the French headquarters and a distinguished French officer in attendance at the War Office in London.

Arrangements had not been made for more intimate co-operation and for interchange of views for the common development of plans for all military operations in different theatres of war. A distinguished staff officer, the Premier stated, will be in daily communication with the General Staff at the British War Office and Britain is sending to France officers entrusted with a like mission. It is more than possible, he added, that this organization may still further develop.

## PANIC ON STEAMER ANCONA WAS CAUSE OF MANY DEATHS

### Red Cross Appeal to Warring Powers

Asks For Truce to Allow Burial of Dead and Acquaint Relatives of the Fallen

LONDON, Nov. 10.—An appeal for truces to allow burial of the dead and to acquaint relatives of the fallen with their names, is being made to the rulers of the warring powers by the International Red Cross. The most elementary feeling of charity, the most imperious appeal of pity, it says, demands all useful measures to acquaint their families with the fate of the fallen.

The appeal asks that positive instructions be sent to military commanders with a view to the mitigation of needless aggravation of the sufferings of war.

### WILL RAISE GREEK ARMY TO 1/2 MILLION MEN

GENEVA, Nov. 11.—Despatches received from Athens say that the Greek General Staff has decided to put into training all citizens who have not done military service. The effect of this action it is said will be to raise the strength of the Greek army to a half million officers and men.

Commander of Submarine Gave Captain of Italian Liner Time to Provide for Passengers, but Panic Amongst Greek and Italian Immigrants Resulted in Mad Rush For Boats, Many of Which Were Overcrowded and Overturned

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Italian steamer Ancona was not sunk without warning, according to information obtained from survivors, who landed at Malta, by the Reuter Telegraph Co. and cabled here.

The Austrian submarine which overhauled her, after a long and stern chase, gave the commander a brief respite to permit the removal of the passengers, but an indescribable panic, which began among the immigrants on board as soon as the underwater craft was sighted, was responsible for the loss of many lives.

In a mad rush for safety, men, women and children overcrowded the boats, several of which were overturned before they could be lowered. Many occupants fell into the sea and were drowned. The firing around the steamer by the submarine, apparently to hasten the loading of the boats, added to the panic.

The people on board were mostly Greeks and Italians, with large families, on their way to the United States to settle there. The majority, therefore, were women and children.

## Herald Says "Wake Up Washington"

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Commenting editorially on the sinking of the Ancona, The Herald under the caption "Wake up Washington," says the Ancona infamy is but one in a grand scheme. Germany assumes that this Government can be kept asleep and why not? The Lusitania is forgotten and fled away and in Mr. Lansing's pigeonhole and yet a double arises, true it is the Zealandia which is suspected of having on board German officers who broke parole at Norfolk was not searched by United States navy which should long ago have been after this suspected ship. True the Lusitania is forgotten and equally true that Capt. Boyed and Capt. Von Papan still insult this country with their presence but the Government shall be given the benefit of the doubt, something may happen to wake it up yet.

## Foreign Office Denies Rumour Attributed to Serb Minister That Serbians Were Stopped From Attacking Bulgaria Before That Country's Mobilization Was Complete

LONDON, Nov. 10.—A statement, recently attributed to a member of the Serbian Cabinet, that Serbia had asked the Entente Powers in vain for permission to attack Bulgaria before the Bulgarian mobilization was complete, was followed by a question on this subject in the Commons to-day.

The reply disclosed that apparently the attitude of the Allies was one of discouragement of the proposals, but that there was no actual refusal of permission for the attack.

Answering the question, Lord Robert Cecil said, on behalf of the Foreign Office, that Serbia had pressed this view as the right military policy. The Foreign Office thought it was a matter for Serbia to decide, and therefore sent no instructions to the British Minister at Nish. When on September 27th Serbia pressed for an opinion, he said, Sir Edward Grey replied that all political and diplomatic arguments were against such action, but that he was no judge of the strategic considerations. As far as the British Foreign Secretary was concerned, his spokesman declared there was no question of refusing permission.

## BRITISH GENERALS HAVE BEEN RECALLED

LONDON, Nov. 10.—An official announcement was made to-day that several British generals had been recalled from the front since the war began. The announcement was made in the House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War. He said the Generals had been recalled for various reasons, but some of them had been allowed to resign or retire. He declined to give information as to the number of Generals recalled.

## WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—Two Italian-Americans sailed from Naples on the steamer Ancona, according to a despatch to the State Department to-day from Consul White.

One of them was Mrs. Mamura. The consul cabled that it was verbally reported in Naples that 270 persons had been saved.

## ROME, Nov. 10.—A German submarine has sunk the French liner France, according to a despatch from Cagliari to the Giornale Italia. The attack occurred on Sunday morning. The crew were saved and landed at Cagliari.

[There is a French merchant auxiliary cruiser, La France, a ship of 22,500 tons, with a speed of 23.5 knots.—Ed.]

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## Expecting Italy Demand Revenge

Times Says Sinking of Ancona Was the Blackest Outrage Since Torpedoing the Lusitania

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Commenting editorially on the sinking of the Ancona, the Times describes it as the blackest outrage since the sinking of the Lusitania.

The Ancona was outward bound says the Times and therefore could not have been carrying munitions. We feel sure that the high-spirited Italian nation will insist upon reparation or revenge; whether American opinion will be moved or not we cannot pretend to surmise. We can hardly anticipate that the fate of the Ancona will have any more effect than the fate of the Lusitania, Arabic or Hesperian.

## FRENCH LINER FRANCE TORPEDOED

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**Gunpowder For Sale.**

---TO ARRIVE---

**Per Schooner "Alembic,"**  
400 Kegs and 100 Half Kegs

**Best Indian Rifle Powder.**

**JOB'S STORES, LIMITED.**

**WILL MEET AT BUCHAREST?**

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The statement is made by the correspondent in Amsterdam of the Central News, that the Kings of Roumania, Greece and Bulgaria have made arrangements to meet at Bucharest.

There is no confirmation of this report.

**FRENCH RECAPTURE VELES FROM BULGARIANS**

LONDON, Nov. 10.—French forces have recaptured the town of Veles in southern Serbia, from the Bulgarians, according to advices received by the Serbian Legation in Athens.

**TO CHECK EXCESSIVE PROFITS**

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Regarding contracts, said the Premier, an arrangement has been made between the Allied governments to avoid competing against one another, either in the home market or in foreign markets, and thus keep down prices where there has been reasonable ground to suspect that excessive profits were being earned by contractors, and prices have been reduced to a reasonable level. This was only a beginning, and there was still much to be done. He hoped these steps would lead to substantial economy, without prejudicing the effective prosecution of the war. The War Office, he continued, had taken steps to secure more effective and co-ordinated prosecution of the war on the part of the Allied powers, by strengthening the British General Staff and establishing more intimate intercommunication, not sporadic, but normal and habitual, between the military and naval advisers of all the Allied Powers.

His own views had been strengthened by what he had seen during his two visits to the front as to the importance of interchanging officers between the War Office and the army in the field, so that all might experience trench fighting and all novel operations this war had introduced.

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