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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 205.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Important Progress is Made by the British on Greek-Macedonian Front

British After Hard Fighting Succeeded in Crossing the Struma River at Several Points—Four Villages are Captured and Held in Spite of Heavy Counter Attacks—Austrians Retreat Before Roumanians Who Occupy Village of Holimbar—Berlin Claims Russian Attacks Along Stokhod River Have Failed—Nothing Special Reported From Somme Front—Fierce Fighting is in Progress in Turkish Armenia

OFFICIAL

LONDON, Sept. 12.—For the first time in many days Monday proved a day without any spectacular feature in the various theatres. Probably the most significant move was that of the British in the Struma region on the Greek-Macedonian front. Here the British, after hard fighting, got their forces across the Struma at Neotiri, at the southern end of Lake Tsalikis, which lies between Seres and Orfano and in several other places near the Lake. In addition four villages were captured and held despite heavy counter attacks by the Teutonic Allies. Whether this offensive by the British means the commencement of an attempt to drive through Bulgaria or whether it is merely a manoeuvre to throw the British nearer Kavala, which is about 25 miles east of Neotiri, has not as yet been made apparent.

In the Roumanian theatre the Austrians are retreating before the Roumanians in Mavos and Toplitza Valleys, while to the south of Hermannstadt the Roumanians have occupied the village of Holimbar. Vienna admits further withdrawal of Austrian forces near Gyeryo on the eastern front.

According to Berlin, Russian attacks along the Stokhod River north-west of Kovel, in Galicia, between the Dniester and Zlota-Lipa Rivers, with Halicz as their objective, have failed with sanguinary losses to the Russians.

Except for bombardments and repulse of German counter-attacks, Monday was without any special incident on the Somme front in France. To the south of the river in the sectors of Berny-en-Santerre, Verman-Dovillers and Chaumes artillery duels between the French and Germans were especially violent. Fierce fighting which has been in progress in Turkish Armenia for the week continues in the region of Ognott with grad.

REPUBLICANS RE-CAPTURE THE 'PINE-TREE STATE'

Fight Was Close One and Total Vote is Expected to Prove the Largest Ever Cast in the State—Republicans Elect Their Governor and Most State Officers

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—At 12.30 o'clock last night indications on the tabulation vote, from little more than half the precincts, were that the republicans had won the state election to-day by safe pluralities. If the same ratio in the republican margin is maintained, Carl E. Milliken will be elected Governor by about 11,000 plurality. Bert M. Fernald, republican, seems to have been elected for a short term in the United States senate, and the same ratio of gain would give him a plurality of 1,500. United States Senator Charles F. Johnson, Democrat, has apparently been defeated by Frederick Hale by an indicated plurality of 1,000.

With an indicated plurality of 7,500, if the republican Congressional Candidates hold the lead they had at above hour, three, Louis B. Goodfellow, as first district Congressman; John A. Peters, third and a fourth will be elected.

Congressman Daniel J. McMillen, Democrat, appeared to have been defeated in the second district by Wallace H. White. The fight is close and the total vote may prove to be the largest ever cast in this state. [Maine has always been a strong Republican state. Only once since 1863 in 1912 did it go Democrat. Wilson's popular vote in 1912 was 51,113 against 48,493 for Roosevelt and 26,345 for Taft. In 1908 Taft had a popular vote of 66,987 against 35,403 for Bryan (Dem.) although Wilson carried the state in 1912 3 Republican representatives were elected, and Wm. T. Haines (Rep. was elected Governor. Ed.]

THE GOVERNOR, NEWFOUNDLAND: LONDON, Sept. 11. (Official).—The following has been issued by the King: A Proclamation requiring returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and of claims by British subjects against enemy persons and enemy Governments.

GREEK PREMIER HAS RESIGNED.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Reuters despatch from Athens says that the report that Premier Zaimis has tendered his resignation is officially confirmed, and that every effort is being made to persuade him to withdraw it.

erty, or have claims against enemy persons or enemy governments, forthwith to make returns of their said property or claims to the officers appointed to receive the same, provided that it shall not be necessary to make such returns respecting property or claims whereof returns have before the date of this Proclamation been voluntarily made to such officers as aforesaid, in the form prescribed by them.

The Officers appointed to receive such returns shall be (a) in the case of property in enemy territory and of claims against enemy persons, the Public Trustee, Kingsway, London, W. C. (2); in the case of claims against enemy Governments, the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, London, S.W. The said returns shall be made in such form and with such particulars as the Public Trustee and the Directors of the Foreign Claims Office may respectively require for the purposes of this Proclamation.

The expression "Property" includes documents of title to property; the expression "Enemy Territory" means the territory of any State at war with us (including the Colonies and Dependencies thereof); the expression "Enemy Persons" includes all persons, firms, companies and corporations residing or carrying on business in enemy territory; the expression "Enemy Government" means the government of any State at war with us. Given at Our Court at Windsor Castle, this Seventh Day of September in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen, and in the Seventh Year of Our Reign. God Save The King.

BONAR LAW. ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



—N. Y. Evening Telegram.

Germany is to Wage Sub. Warfare on Big Scale Against England

Powerful Fleet of Submarines is Being Completed For This Purpose—By the End of the Year Germany Will Have 300 Submarines of Most Efficient Type and no Vessel Carrying Food or Munitions Will be Allowed Reach England—Zeppelins Will Figure in Blockade Programme—Mystery Enshrouds Whereabouts of Bremen Now Long Overdue at Baltimore, Md.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—In a despatch from Berlin to the Daily News, Rutledge Rutherford says Germany has decided to declare a blockade against England effective on January 1st next. For this purpose a powerful fleet of submarines is being completed and plans are being worked out to make the blockade a stringent one. The movements of the submarines, it is said, will be guided to some extent by Germany's high flying Zeppelins. These submarines and Zeppelins will be equipped with extra sensitive wireless apparatus. One high in the councils of the German naval administration says by the end of the year, and perhaps a little sooner, Germany will have in fighting trim 300 submarines of the most efficient type, and no vessel carrying food or munitions will be permitted to reach England.

Ours will be a real blockade, not a coercive or illegitimate one such as England pretended to institute against Germany, no compensation will be felt regarding the revival of submarine warfare, because it is felt that England's abrogation of the Declaration of London has left Germany free of restraint in the matter of her promise to America. Walter Forstmann, Germany's most skilled submarineist is on the programme to command the squadron of submarines. He recently received the Order of Merit for sinking more than a hundred vessels which included transports, patrol vessels and merchantmen.

The return of the submarine Deutschland from the United States has encouraged further undersea efforts and many new submarines will be equipped with improved devices, one of which will enable submarine commanders to detect and destroy nets which England has laid and will lay in great numbers.

Mystery enshrouds the whereabouts of the submarine Bremen. That she has suffered damage to her engines or that she has been sunk by a British destroyer, is denied by naval authorities here. The Bremen should have reached Baltimore however before the Deutschland started on her return trip.

HUNS USED DUM DUM BULLETS

Forces of Central Powers Have Re-created Before Roumanian Troops—Russians Occupy Town of Bana—Roumanian Troops Capture Guns and Men—Dum Dum Bullets Are Used by Enemy

PARIS, Sept. 12.—The Russians have occupied the town of Bana, near Sakkiz. A Bucharest official communication from Roumanian headquarters to-day reads:—On the Northern and Northwestern fronts, west of Upper Valley of Maras and Toplitza Rivers, the enemy continue his retreat. We captured three officers and 106 men. South of Sibiu we occupied the village of Holimbar, which is also named Schellberg. It has been established that the enemy has used dum dum bullets. In the streets of Bar Valley, west of Merizor, we repulsed several enemy attacks. Our troops taking the offensive captured two guns and several machine guns, caissons of munitions, three officers and 300 men. On the Southern front there has been rifle fire along the Danube. On the Dobrudja front fighting continues.

Turks Defeated in Persia

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—Victory for Russians over Turkish troops in Persia is reported in to-day's war office statement. In the region of Takkinz the town of Bana has been occupied by Russian forces, following a battle in which the Turks were defeated. Russian troops are now pursuing the beaten force, adds the statement.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IMMINENT IN GREECE.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A Reuters despatch from Athens says a ministerial crisis is imminent. Premier Zaimis, the despatch adds, is believed to have tendered his resignation.

CREW LANDED

LONDON, Sept. 12.—A despatch to Lloyds from Genoa says that 47 members of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Elizabeth have been landed at Savona by a Greek steamer.

BEARINGS OR WHETHER TRUSSES OF THE SPAN FAILED.

I do not think I can express myself further than this. Explanations of the collapse of the central span of the bridge were being sought to-day by the St. Lawrence Bridge Co., and Quebec Bridge Commission. Accounts of the survivors of the disaster and spectators on the bridge itself and on river craft, are at hopeless variance. Some eyewitnesses hold that the span itself buckled first and others that the hoisting supports did not work uniformly at one corner causing the span to sheer round, which put too much strain on the other supports and perhaps on the beams of the span.

Greece's Fate Now Depends on Action of Various Factions

OFFICIAL

LONDON, Sept. 11.—An official tonight reads:—The situation south of Ancre is unchanged, and the day passed without any special incident. Counter-attacks made by the enemy yesterday about Ginchy, led to fierce hand to hand fighting, in which four officers and 100 men were taken. Including these, the total number of prisoners since last report exceeds 200. An attempted hostile trench mortar bombardment of our trenches north of Bluff, was quickly silenced by our artillery and trench mortars. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The official statement to-night says that except for somewhat violent artillery duels south of the Somme, in Berny Verman-dovillers and Chaumes sectors, nothing of importance occurred on the rest of the front.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 11.—There have been no important developments in the situation along the Russian front from Riga to Roumania, according to an official statement.

ROME, Sept. 11.—The Italians have captured a strong position in the Le no valley on the Trentino front, the war office announced to-day. Ground has been gained also in the Upper Po sina Valley.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—Austrian troops fighting in eastern Transylvania have been withdrawn further in front of the Roumanian forces, says an official statement issued from the Austro-Hungarian headquarters to-day. Roumanian attacks north of Orzona on the Danube have been repulsed by the Austrians.

COLLAPSE OF BRIDGE A MYSTERY

Hopes of Seeing One of the Most Magnificent Bridges in the World Placed in Position are Dashed to Pieces as Massive Structure Dives and Disappears From View

QUEBEC, Sept. 11.—With everything running smoothly engineers, bridgemen and spectators congratulating each other that within a very short time the St. Lawrence river would be spanned by one of the most magnificent bridges in the world, something miscarried. Well laid plans by foremost engineers of the country, on which they had placed their professional reputations were suddenly and ruthlessly thwarted when the massive centre span, wavered for an instant, then diving end foremost, in an instant disappeared from view; leaving scarcely a ripple on the water, carrying with it about fourteen men, ten of whom have yet to be accounted for. Several were picked up by tugs and motor boats, but it is thought probably that nine or ten have lost their lives. Some of the engineers and officials had narrow escapes.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—H. J. Johnson, President of St. Lawrence Dominion Bridge Companies, accompanied by a number of chief engineers, inspected the Anohor Arms Bridge yesterday afternoon. Johnson would not make any positive statement on the possible cause of the accident.

"We are at a loss to account for it thus far," he said. "The lifting apparatus is still in place and is practically uninjured. It is hard to say whether the bridge slipped off its end

Much Depends on the Attitude of the Entente and Anti-Venizelist Factions Says Prominent Greek Official—Greece's Entry Into the War on the Side of the Allies Seems Favorable—Greek Government May Hold Out too Long in the Hope of Obtaining Concessions Offered Them Eighteen Months Ago—Numerous Greek Volunteers are Offering Their Services to the Entente Allies

ATHENS, Sept. 11.—If the Entente and anti-Venizelist factions can only keep quiet for 10 days and not embroil the situation, Greece's entrance into the war will be a settled fact, said a prominent Greek official to the Associated Press this morning. If not, he continued, it is the end of Greece. King Constantine and Premier Zaimis had a long conference on the situation to-day. On the whole the situation with regard to Greece's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Allies seems favorable, notwithstanding the arrest last Sunday and Monday by the Anglo-French secret police of German and Austrian agents, against which the Premier vigorously protested.

Complicity by the French in the disaffection of the Eleventh Greek Division at Saloniki, which profoundly shocked the Greek public, seriously endangered the success of the negotiations then in progress. The mere suggestion of the possibility of King Constantine commanding the allied armies in Macedonia seems to override every hesitation. It is reported that the opposition of Russia and Italy of Greece's cooperation in the war is actually much less than has been believed; and the Serbs, far from objecting, are most anxious that the Greeks join the Entente Allies. It is generally conceded in the Entente Allied circles that Genl. Sarrail, the French Commander, would be glad of the assistance of Greek soldiers who fought against the Bulgars three years ago. The only menace to the success of negotiations lies in the Greek government holding out too long in the hope of obtaining concessions offered them eighteen months ago, but which they can no longer obtain. Eight classes of untrained reservists between 33 and 40 years of age, will shortly be called to the colors.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A despatch to Le Temps from Saloniki says that the revolutionary movement is active at Verria, about 40 miles southeast of Saloniki, where Captain Barzoccos has announced to General Cordonnier, commanding the French troops, his intention of fighting with the Entente Allies. The battalion commander at Verria has also announced that his battalion will participate in the movement. These events are parts of a rapidly extending plan for the formation of a Greek army of national defence. Numerous volunteers for this Army are arriving here daily, coming from remote islands and regions of old Greece. The recruits are equipped immediately with khaki uniforms, and are sent to camps a few miles outside of the city.

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