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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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## BRITAIN MAY ADOPT NATIONAL SERVICE BILL

### Large Austro-German Army Reported Passing Thro' Hungary to Attack Serbia

### RUSSIANS CHECK VON HINDENBURG

### Allies Preparing For Another Offensive in the West Where the French Makes Some Gains

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There is little change in the military situation on any of the various war fronts. Reports, which remain unconfirmed, are to the effect, that an Austro-German force, variously estimated from 100,000 to 500,000 men with two thousand guns, are proceeding through Southern Hungary to attack Serbia. Military observers, however, assert, it is probable a figure between these estimates would be nearer the truth, declaring that there is no evidence of any very heavy withdrawals of Teutonic troops from the Russian front and that the Western front every day is making new drafts. These observers say the Germans are not in a position to withdraw many troops from the Russian side. The armies of Emperor Nicholas are making desperate efforts to assume initiative fighting. On some sectors, Petrograd reports, the Russians have already succeeded in doing this, besides, it is asserted, they have now

held up Field Marshal Hindenburg's drive against Dvinsk for several weeks and have inflicted very serious losses on him. Von Hindenburg is now reported as receiving reinforcements with a view of making another attempt to force his way through the outer defences of the city.

In the West, the big guns are booming, seemingly preparing the way for a continuation of the offensive on the part of the Allies, which the Germans will doubtless try to forestall by an attack from their side. In Champagne, the French have captured the village of Tahure and the summit of the Hill of Tahure, which is situated at a point near the second German line of defence.

The Italians record another advance toward Rovereto, which has so many times been reported as evacuated by the Austrians.

Heavy losses have been sustained by the British and French in their attempts to penetrate the German lines in France. A large number of men are required for operations along the Euphrates River and in the Dardanelles and the Balkan crisis has made it necessary for a further appeal for enlistment of men through out the country. Earl Derby, who is directing recruiting and who is receiving the assistance of Labor organizations in his work, has taken charge of the campaign, the object of which is to obtain at least 20,000 men weekly. Should this fail, it seems fairly certain that Parliament will adopt a National Service Bill.

## TRADE UNIONS ISSUE APPEAL FOR RECRUITS

### Country Must Raise 30,000 Weekly to Maintain Efficiency of Our Armies

### LONDON, Oct. 6.—An appeal for recruits for the British army was issued to-day by authorized representatives of three National committees, the Trades Unions, Parliamentary committee, and Labour party.

The manifesto states that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colors, stating that equipment and supplies of munitions for these men are ready. The manifesto urges that they assume immediately their share of the burden. Their failure to do so is attributed to the fact that they do not appreciate the seriousness of the situation. Thirty thousand recruits weekly, the appeal declares, must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies, and secure such victory as will free the world from the fear of military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it.

The manifesto, which is addressed by the Joint Labour Board to its fellow countrymen, points out that at no time in the history of the nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity, as now exists.

The appeal concludes "We know defeat, or an inconclusive peace means for us not only the loss of prestige as a nation, and the certainty that the conflict will be renewed in a few years, but the loss of those personal liberties, and privileges which it has taken centuries of effort to win. The responsibility for victory or defeat rest on those who have not yet responded to the call."

## THE BALKAN MIXUP VIEWED WITH ALARM

### French, British, Italian and Russian Ministers Leave Sofia as Result of Bulgaria's Unwilling Attitude

PARIS, Oct. 6.—The landing of French troops at Salonika, and their prompt despatch northward, across Greek territory to the Serbian frontier proceeds without regard to the Cabinet crisis at Athens. The downfall of the Venizelos Cabinet is considered here as relating to formalities rather than determined opposition to the landing of French troops. Statements based on official information relate that King Constantine received French Ministers at Athens, after the landing of French troops had begun, and made no mention of the incident or the suggestion of a protest. It is therefore held that the King has not taken a stand against the landing, but merely differs with Venizelos as regards a fixed policy of Greece of supporting the Entente Powers.

In some official quarters it is pointed out that former Premier Gounaris made a definite request to France last March that the French would land an expedition at Salonika in order to back up the position of Greece. The "Temps" says that Gounaris will probably be called to form a Ministry.

It is generally believed that the Ministers of France, Britain, Italy and Russia have already left Sofia, as a result of Bulgaria's unwilling attitude in face of the ultimatum calling for a definite announcement of her intentions. Such a step will involve the severance of diplomatic relations. No information is available here concerning the withdrawal of the Bulgarian Legation, although it is expected that representatives of Bulgaria would be recalled, if a diplomatic rupture should occur.

A statement is made by the "Temps" that the King of Bulgaria has decided to attack Serbia before the end of the present week. This newspaper argues the government to increase largely the number of troops at Salonika, in order that they may be ready with ample force for the protection of Serbia, and for holding back the expected Austro-German advance from the north. Despatches from Salonika estimate the number of Austro-German troops concentrated along the Danube at 350,000.

## UNITED STATES WILL SEND NOTE TO BRITAIN

### Burden of Proof Rests With England Says Lansing—Document a Lengthy One

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Secretary of State Lansing indicated to-day that the settlement of the Arabic case has cleared the way for the despatch of a Note to Britain covering the general subject of trade negotiations and the interference with American goods to neutral countries. The Note has been completed and is ready to be forwarded to Ambassador Page, at London. It is a lengthy document covering the general situation. It is understood that the Note does not specifically cover the problems of the Chicago packers, who are pressing the State Department to make representations on behalf of products valued at many millions of dollars now held up and in part confiscated by British Prize Courts. This subject will be covered by a separate communication probably, although the course to be followed has not been finally determined.

The general trend of the American Note, it is understood, contends that the burden of proof is solely upon the British Government and to show that goods of neutral destination which have been destroyed or sized are intended for Germany and the assumption that all food products going to Germany are intended for German military use is not justified.

## FAILURE GREEK CABINET ASTOUNDED LONDON

### Greek People Favor Entente Powers and Are Strong For Venizelos

### COALITION CABINET WILL BE FORMED

### Bulgaria's Actions now Over shadows All Other Questions of the Day

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The dramatic downfall of the Greek cabinet has astounded diplomatic circles here. What the outcome will be no one appears to be able to predict but emphasis is placed on the fact that Venizelos' party has a considerable majority of the country. That the attitude of Greece should again have become doubtful just at the time when the Entente Powers satisfied themselves that she was definitely ranged on their side has proved a shock to optimists, but opinion is divided as to whether King Constantine will prove strong enough to carry the country with him against the retiring Premier.

Pall Mall Gazette suggests that the King's action may precipitate crisis similar to that of 1909, when the army by threat of armed revolution forced King George to grant the reforms it demanded.

A despatch from Reuter's Telegram Company from Sofia, by way of Petrograd, says that Bulgaria's reply to the Russian ultimatum is unsatisfactory. The Russian Minister has notified Premier Radoslavoff of a rupture in the diplomatic relations between the two countries. Russian interests in Bulgaria are confined to the Dutch Charge's Affairs. Bulgaria's reply was delivered at 2.40 o'clock on the afternoon of October the 5th.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Even the greatest battles in the war may yet prove to have had less weight in deciding the future of Europe, than the events of the past few days in the South-eastern Kingdoms, King Constantine, of Greece, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, seems to hold the balance of power in Near East for the hour. This is the second crisis where Greece seemed on the brink of entering the war by the side of the Entente Powers. He has virtually dismissed the foremost Greek statesman, Eleutherios Venizelos from Premiership, and asserted personal control of the Government.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has rejected Russia's ultimatum demanding that Bulgaria break with the Central Powers and expel the German officers who have taken charge of Bulgaria's army staff, and at the same time, according to several correspondents, has sent an ultimatum to Serbia, allowing a time limit of twenty-four hours for the cessation of

Macedonia to Bulgaria. The programme of the Germanic Empires apparently includes the consolidation of their field operations with their Turkish allies by sweeping a clear channel from Berlin and Vienna to Constantinople. For the accomplishment of this programme they have already secured the co-operation of Bulgaria. They need the neutrality of Greece and Roumania, and then must crush Serbia. Today's developments tend to confirm the statements of the German Press that the German Emperor has guaranteed Bulgaria both Greek and Roumanian neutrality, thus the crucial field of warfare has shifted from the French and Russian fronts to the Balkan Peninsula, where German success would mean the realization of Emperor William's ambitions for expansion toward India and Asia.

The people of the Entente nations now fully appreciate the momentousness crisis. British newspapers impress upon the public that if the German Emperor secured the friendly neutrality of the King of Greece, enormous military efforts will be needed to check the combined German and Austrian advance towards a junction with the Turks and Bulgars. The French and British expedition may have completed their landing at Salonika, but is Greek support against Bulgaria cannot be counted upon, heavy reinforcements will be needed.

While technically, King Constantine, has accepted the resignation of M. Venizelos, the action amounted to the dismissal of the Premier. The Greek Chamber approved of the Premier's merely formal protest against the Allies landing on Greek soil, his declaration being that Greece was bound by treaty and vital interests to go to Serbia's aid, without waiting for a declaration of war by Bulgaria. The majority may not have appeared a large one for committing the country to war, thus the King may have felt justified in informing the Premier he could not support the Cabinet's policy to the end.

A Coalition Cabinet without Venizelos will probably be formed with either ex-Premier Rhalhis or ex-Premier Zaimis at the head. The possibility is that Greece may try to remain neutral, fearing to stake the nation's fate upon the success of either party in the great war, is recognized in Britain, although considered with small hopes.

The Entente Powers are popular and sentiment is with them, so that King Constantine may find it best to bow before the will of the people as he has done before.

News from Roumania is scant, feverish military activity on the Bulgarian boundary is reported, but there has been no general mobilization and there is nothing to indicate that the Roumanian king, who is a Hohenzollern Prince, will abandon the safe path of neutrality.

## OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The French Government report fighting in Artois, Arras and Champagne confined to bombardments by the enemy. A surprise in the Vosges was completely checked. The Russian Government report engagements on the Riga front and elsewhere, villages and trenches being captured from the enemy. A Turkish detachment has been defeated near Van in the Caucasus. DONAR LAW.

## Emperor Joseph Reported Ill

### News Has Been Kept Secret On Account International Situation

ROME, Oct. 6.—It is said on good authority here that Emperor Franz Josef of Austria is dangerously ill, and that the Austrian Crown Prince has been called to Vienna. In addition to the heir to the throne, it is said that Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, have also been called to the capital.

This news, it is stated, has been kept secret up to this time, for fear of the influence it might have upon the international situation.

## Bulgarian Residents Offering To Enlist In Russian Army

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.—It is understood here that the British and French Ministers at Sofia have received instructions to leave Bulgaria if Russia severs diplomatic relations with the country.

Military action against Bulgaria, however, is not contemplated unless the latter attacks Serbia, or takes other measures clearly inimical to the interests of the Entente Allies.

The Bulgarian Consul at Petrograd departed last night by way of Finland. Many Bulgarians residing in Russia are reported here as offering to enlist in the Russian army.

## Former Premier To Form Cabinet

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—King Constantine has asked Alexander Zaimis, former Premier to form a Cabinet.

## Greek Crisis Great Surprise To Russia

PETROGRAD, Oct. 7.—Great surprise has been occasioned here by the turn of events in Greece. Russian foreign office has learned this afternoon of the resignation of Premier Venizelos after audience with King Constantine. The King declared he could not pursue the policy of Venizelos Cabinet to the end. No official comment but it is known that intervention of the Grecian King is not looked for by Petrograd in light of the strength which the Greek Premier had shown.

## Streets of Athens Thronged With Crowds Who Cheer Venizelos

ATHENS, Oct. 6.—A great crowd marched to the home of Venizelos, the retiring Premier, singing the Greek National Anthem and the Marseillaise. The former Premier at that time was in consultation with diplomatic representatives of the Entente Powers. The crowd jammed the street, crying "Long live Venizelos," "Long live France" and cheers for France.

On account of the occupation of Salonika by French troops, the general opinion seems to be that the King will attempt to form a Coalition Cabinet, headed by the aged ex-Premier Phalhis. Should this plan fail, it is believed the King will dissolve parliament.

## Berlin Reports Russian Setback

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Czernowitz, Bukovina, reports that Russian forces made a violent attack on the Austrians along the Bessarabian frontier north-east of the city. The attack is said to have been made along the Pruth River, which the Russians attempted to cross at one place by swimming. The despatch states that the Russians made five assaults without success, and that many of them were drowned.

## Grand Duke At Tiflis

PETROGRAD, Oct. 6.—Grand Duke Nicholas, who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian forces on the Caucasus front when Emperor Nicholas assumed supreme command of the armies of Russia, arrived to-day at Tiflis.

## Coalition Cabinet For Greece

### The Construction of the Cabinet Expected to be Completed To-night

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Athens says that the totally unexpected resignation of Premier Venizelos has created a great sensation among both his partisans and his opponents. The loyalty of the people to the King saves the situation.

A Coalition Cabinet appears to be assured. There is reason to believe that Venizelos would support such a Cabinet.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Another despatch from Reuter's correspondent at Athens says that King Constantine to-day conferred with Premiers Rhalhis and Zaimis, and requested their assistance. After discussion of the situation it was decided in principle to form a Coalition Government, without Venizelos, under the premiership of Zaimis.

The construction of the Cabinet is expected to be completed to-night. The British Minister had a long audience with the King to-day.

But silence would improve some people's conversation.

## FRENCH SCORE NEW VICTORY

PARIS, Oct. 6.—French infantry after heavy bombardment by artillery, to-day captured by assault the village of Tahure and reached the summit of the hill of the same name which constituted a supported point of the second German line, according to an official statement issued by the War Office to-night.

The French also made progress in the environs of the Navarian farms. The number of prisoners taken exceed one thousand.

## BONAVISTA LEADS THEM ALL.

Fourteen Hundred Barrels "VINOLA" FLOUR Now on the way from the Mills to BONAVISTA. After 5 year's test, They know "VINOLA" is the best. Booking Orders Now for Prompt Shipment.

P. H. COWAN, 276 WATER STREET.

## New Cabinet For Greece

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Alexander Zaimis has accepted the King's invitation to form a new Cabinet, according to a despatch from Athens, and has assured the leaders of the Opposition that they will be allowed representation. A list of new Ministers will probably be presented for the King's approval within a few hours.

Zaimis will combine the duties of Foreign Minister with those of Premier. It is expected his associates will include former Premiers Gounaris, Rhalhis, Dragounis and Theodidis.

## Bulgaria Government Reply To Joint Note

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—A despatch from Sofia under yesterday's date, was given out here to-day by the Overseas News Agency. It says that the Bulgarian Government made reply yesterday afternoon to the joint note, presented last month by the Entente Powers.

## Warlike Preparations Now Order of the Day

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—British troops began to land yesterday at Salonika and French troops are disembarking a mile and a half from the town, where they are entrained as quickly as possible for Gievelli, on the Serbian frontier.

Bulgarians have evacuated all buildings on the coast, near Dedeagatch, while the forts of that city are being armed with long range guns and mine layers are placing a double line of mines across the port.

Dedeagatch is reported full of troops offered by Germans from Constantinople.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Reuter's Athens correspondent states that Roumania is hurriedly despatching troops to Bulgarian frontier, and otherwise taking extraordinary military measures.

## Could Not Let Trouble Alone

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Woodrow Wilson, President, announced to-night his engagement to Mrs. Norman R. Galt, of Washington. The date of the wedding is not fixed.

## French Infantry Storm German Positions

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The capture of Tahure and the hill behind it, is a signal of the commencement of the second great battle in Champagne, which has opened most successfully for the French who, swarming down the slopes on the left bank of the Lorraine stream, rushed breast deep through the water and stormed the village by an irresistible charge, which carried them to the crest of the hill and beyond, although every house in Tahure had been transformed into small forts. French artillery again rendered those defences useless and only a few Germans were left to guard the debris of what had been underground forts. These were either bayoneted or charged. Magnificent work by their guns again spared the attackers any heavy loss. Weather is fine again and an immediate continuation of the offensive may be expected.

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