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Greek Cab't to Resign. King to Issue Proclamation to Greek Nation

Greek Newspaper Says War Should be Declared on Bulgaria Unless the Matter of Return of Greek Soldiers Made Prisoners by Bulgarians is Settled Immediately—Wireless From Athens Says Greek Cabinet is to Resign—4000 Greek Troops at Canea Have Joined the Revolutionists—Greek Torpedo Boat Escapes Fleet and Joins National Defence Movement

ATHENS, Sept. 27.—The French press of Athens, which for the past month has been sharply assailing King Constantine, and flouting every suggestion that he could honestly be desirous of Greece giving aid to the Entente Allies, is silent this morning. The entire Greco-Entente situation has changed over night, and it is reported that the entry of Greece into the war has suddenly become a mere question of days, on the terms King Constantine indicated to the Associated Press, on August 31st, namely, the guarantee of the integrity of Greece and a loan sufficient to equip the army and cover the cost of mobilization. The Associated Press learns that the diplomats indifference of their governments and the bitterness of the press of the Entente Powers was due to the suspicion of the sincerity of King Constantine's desire to enter the war, which was based on a private conversation between the King and Entente Diplomats, almost a month ago, and which the Entente governments are said to have insisted on regarding as revealing the true attitude of the monarch, despite his repeated official and unofficial assurances to the contrary. The publication of the King's declaration to the Associated Press first opened the eyes of the Entente representatives to the possibility that they might be misjudging King Constantine, and finally

led to franker explanations, which cleared up the whole situation. The offer of the present cabinet to reorganize itself so as to meet the desires of the Entente, by dropping any unacceptable member who might be indicated, to which the Entente governments failed to reply, is said at last to be considered as an earnest of the sincerity of the Greek government's intentions, and that the silence which had been inflicted on Greece since the fall of the Zaimis Ministry is to end immediately. A leading newspaper in an editorial says that war should be declared on Bulgaria without waiting for mobilization, unless the matter of the return of the Greek soldiers made prisoners by the Bulgarians and sent to Germany is settled within a period of hours.

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Greek troops in Canea to the number of 4000 have joined the revolutionists, according to a despatch from Athens. Only a colonel, a few other officers and 25 of the men remained loyal to the Government.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Greek Ministerial Council held at Athens yesterday evening, says a wireless from the Greek capital, will be followed by the resignation of the Kaloogeropoulos cabinet, and by the issue of a proclamation from King Constantine to the Greek nation.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Greek torpedo-boat destroyer Lonchi managed to leave the fleet and reach the open sea, where it headed for either Canea or Saloniki to join the National Defence movement, says the Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British steamer Bronwen is sunk, Lloyds announced to-day.

See No Use to Continue War

MILAN, Sept. 27.—Austrian officers and soldiers who have arrived in Trieste from the Carso plateau are reported from Trieste to have said that they are tired of the war. They say they can stand it no longer. News of the fall of Gorizia was received with general gloom by officers and men. They ask, what is the use of continuing the war? Constantly the soldiers want to know what object is to be gained by continuing the conflict. Communication with Austria has been practically severed. Pola has been evacuated by the civilian population and the people of the entire peninsula are practically without war news. Dysentery and other maladies are rampant in Trieste and other towns.

Greeks to Co-operate With Entente Powers

LONDON, Sept. 28.—At a council of the Greek Ministry it was decided on agreement with King Constantine, upon military co-operation with the Entente Powers, says a Reuter's despatch from Athens dated Wednesday.

HUNS LITERALLY WERE LOCKED IN

German Dugouts Were so Deep That 12 Inch High Explosive Shells Could Not Penetrate Them—Germans Were Literally Locked in and Easily Captured as Result

LONDON, Sept. 27 (British Front in France).—More than 1,000 prisoners were taken in Thiepval and the Hohenzollern work. In a military sense this work, lying between Thiepval and Courcellette, is regarded as more important than the crushed ruins of the village. Here at the hinge of the battlefield, with the old first line fortifications, all the power the guns could command has fought against every art of modern defence. The German dugouts, which were so deep that 12 inch high explosive shells could not penetrate them, had their doors closed in by debris from explosions, indeed with shell fire of all sorts. The British literally locked the Germans in their refuges under cover of its curtain, appeared at the remaining opening doorways of the dugouts, which were all connected with underground galleries, and marched out the occupants as prisoners. The tanks, or new armoured motor cars, assisted the attack, overwhelming the machine gun positions. Taking Thiepval and the Zollern work means that the German gun positions around Grande-court and in the valley of the Ancre have been revealed. Already the Germans are reported to have begun the withdrawal of their batteries in that neighbourhood.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH
LONDON, Sept. 27.—An official issued to-day by the British war department regarding military operations in Macedonia, says:—Beyond the usual artillery and patrol activity, there were no developments on the Doiran front.

FRENCH
PARIS, Sept. 27 (Noco).—A brilliant attack east of Verdunville has succeeded in capturing a strongly fortified wood, according to an official statement issued to-day.

SERBIAN.
PARIS, Sept. 27.—The Serbians have repulsed three violent Bulgarian attacks on Kaimakchalan Heights according to an official statement dealing with Saloniki.

GERMAN.
BERLIN, Sept. 27.—After unusually severe fighting on the Somme front, in which the Allies suffered heavy losses, they captured Thiepval, and gained ground on both sides of Courcellette, the War Office announced to-day. Attacks further east were repulsed by the Germans.

"Did the new Chaffeur fill the bill?"
"No. But he came near filling the hospital."

HUNS OFFERED LITTLE FIGHT

British Officers Say Most Striking Feature of the Fighting Was the Slight Resistance Offered by Germans—Allied Soldiers Greet Each Other in Streets of Comblès

THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE
Sept. 26, London, Sept. 27.—The capture of Comblès was the most picturesque incident in the whole course of the great Somme offensive and marked the opening of to-day's forward surge of the British and French forces, which reached its climax in the capture of Gueudecourt and Thiepval. All night long bitter fighting had been in progress at various points on our front and with dawn the battles broadened to include the British left.

Comblès fell as the sun rose on a perfect summer day. Sitting in the midst of hills the town was isolated yesterday by the seizing of the high ground on either side by the French and British, who took an orchard in the northern outskirts and then after a heavy preliminary shelling they charged the trenches on the edge of the village. The trenches were empty when they reached them. At the same time the French dashing forward on the other side pushed victoriously forward into the heart of the village. In the main street the soldiers of the two nations met and joyously shook hands, calling out to each other, "Parlez vous" and "How do you do."

Comblès had a labyrinth of dugouts and well fortified cellars, but at last practically no defence was made. Those Germans who had not managed to escape when the town was hopelessly surrounded were taken prisoners. The cellars and dugouts of the village were full of wounded, who joined the fighting on the slopes and ridges. Having cleared Comblès of any stray Germans the British and French moved on side by side to further attacks. One of the most striking features of the fighting last night and day was the surprisingly slight resistance offered at Morval and Comblès by the Germans, according to all reports made by the British officers.

ALLIED AIRMEN AGAIN ACTIVE

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—Berlin newspapers to-day are acclaiming enthusiastically the arrival of the German sub. Bremen at New London, Connecticut. The town has jumped to a point of prime interest, and papers have found it necessary to describe its position by aid of maps. They are also dilating on the history of the town. This looks like a case of premature jubilation in view of the fact that the Bremen has not yet arrived at any American port so far as the United States authorities are aware, although the arrival has been anxiously awaited for some time by German agents.

DEATHS.

BROPHY—Last evening, Catherine Brophy, aged 72 years. Funeral on Friday at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, 54 Cochrane Street.

PATENT NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that Anton Jensenius Andreas Ottesen, of Copenhagen, Denmark the proprietor of Newfoundland Patent, Number 205, of 1914, for "Improvements in methods of freezing and refrigerating easily damaged food commodities" is prepared to bring the said invention into operation in this Colony and to license the right of using the same on reasonable terms or to sell the same.

Dated the 26th day of September, 1916.
CONROY & HIGGINS,
Solicitors for Patentee.

ADDRESS:—
Oke Building,
Duckworth Street,
St. John's.
sey28,oct,11,18

War to Last for Another Winter

PARIS, Sept. 27.—It does not seem probable that another winter campaign is avertible, says La Liberté. Joseph Thierry, Under Secretary for Subsistence in the War Department, the newspaper adds, has made all necessary arrangements for supplying the troops with garments, blankets and other essentials for winter warfare. These have been going to the front at the rate of eight cars a day since September 15th.

British Take 4000 Prisoners Somme Front

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Between three and four thousand prisoners were taken by the British in Monday's and Tuesday's fighting on the Somme front, according to General Haig's report of Tuesday night. The report says: "The battle continued violently during the day over the whole front between the Somme and the Ancre. Our troops were successful everywhere, carrying out their attacks most brilliantly during the last 48 hours. Between 2000 and 4000 prisoners were taken."

HAVE JOINED ALLIED FLEET

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The Greek battleship "Hydras" has joined the Allied fleet, according to a Reuter's despatch from Athens. There is an unconfirmed report, the despatch adds, that the Greek battleships Spouta and Phara, and four Greek destroyers, have also joined the combined Anglo-French naval forces under Vice-Admiral Durnoutin in the Mediterranean.

The British Pressing Forward

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, Sept. 27 (Noco).—The total number of prisoners for what is regarded in all quarters as the best two days the British Army has had in France, approaches 8,000. Through the night they were very heavy fighting, while the British are pressing forward their guns in the path of the preceding day's gains.

French Airman Brings Down 2 Hun Planes

PARIS, Sept. 27.—Sub-Lieut. Nungesser, of the aviation service, whose exploits have made him the best known of French aerial fighters, outdid his previous achievements yesterday by bringing down two German aeroplanes and a captive balloon. This brings up to 17 the number of aircraft destroyed by this aviator, the official announcement says.

UNVEILED A BRONZE TABLET

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.—The Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia, in making this week's farewell visit to Montreal this afternoon unveiled a bronze tablet on the new Victoria Pier. The tablet is a commemorative of the reign of Queen Victoria and the Duke's regime as Governor General of Canada.

In the Art Gallery this morning Princess Patricia unveiled an oil portrait of her father, the painting being the gift of the local chapters of the Daughters of the Empire to the Art Association, Montreal, and was painted by the Montreal artist, Miss Gertrude des Clays.

New War Loan Issue

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The British Treasury announces a prospectus for the issue of three-year Exchequer bonds, paying 6 per cent. to be issued soon.

Is on the Way

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Foreign Office stated to-day that the British reply to the American note regarding censorship of mails, is on the way to Washington.

Germans Are Being Thrown Back in Disorder

Chancellor's Speech

BERLIN, Sept. 28.—The address of the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, upon the assembling of the Reichstag to-morrow, according to a press report, contains no sensational variations from previous utterances. Concerning the peace question, it probably will be touched upon without a more explicit use of language than was used previously. Discussion of the Polish question may be extended. It is intended to have no discussion of the Chancellor's speech at the public session, but only in committee.

Zeppelin Crew Are Buried

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The crew of zeppelin airship destroyed in Essen during the air raid of Sunday morning last, were buried in the village churchyard there to-day. The funeral was of a semi-military character. Officers of the Royal Flying Corps, including Lieut. Robinson, who brought down a zeppelin during the raid early this month, acted as pallbearers. On the coffin of the commander was the inscription: "Killed on Service, Sept. 24th, 1916."

Hun Attacks Meet Heavy Losses

PARIS, Sept. 28.—A strong German counter-attack on the new French positions from Bouchavesnes to the south of Bois Lable Farm was repulsed with heavy losses, according to an official issued by the War Office to-night. The French have extended their position E.S.E. of Rancourt and penetrated St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Gives Credit to Churchill for New Style Car

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The British war minister, David Lloyd-George, gives credit to Winston Spencer Churchill, the former first lord of the admiralty, for the new armoured cars which have appeared in the British lines on the Somme front. In an interview yesterday, Mr. Lloyd-George said:

"It is really Winston Churchill more than anyone else to whom credit for the new armoured cars is due. He took up with enthusiasm the idea of making them a long time ago and met with many difficulties. He converted me and at the ministry of munitions we went ahead and made them. The admiralty experts were invaluable and gave the greatest possible assistance. They, of course, are experts in the matter of armour plating."

Major Stern, business man at the ministry of munitions, had charge of the work of getting them built and he did the task very well. Colonel Swinton (of the intelligence department of the general staff) and others also did valuable work."

SAYS BREMEN AT NEW LONDON

LONDON, Sept. 28.—A British official issued this evening tells of bombing of German positions by aircraft, as follows:—"Attacks were carried out this morning on enemy airships sheds at Eber, Berehen, Stagathe and at Eterbeck, near Brussels by naval aeroplanes. Bombs observed to straddle the sheds, which were apparently hit. The bombs dropped struck every building and presumably munition stores in close proximity to the sheds. Explosions were heard and large volumes of smoke were observed. All machines returned safely."

Sailing Cancelled

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28.—The Cunard liner Carpathia, which sailed for New York yesterday, returned to dock to-day, her sailing having been cancelled. It is announced her return for examination and repairs. Her passengers go forward on another steamer.

The Battle Front Running From the Ancre to the Somme is Rapidly Being Transformed by Allied Offensive to an Irregular Triangular Wedge in German Line With its Bases Respectively North of Thiepval and West of Peronne—Ten Thousand Prisoners Have Been Taken by the British the Past Fortnight—Little News Comes From Operations on Eastern Front

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The 20 mile battle area running from the Ancre to the Somme is rapidly being transformed by the great offensive of the Entente Allies to an irregular triangular wedge in the German line, with its bases respectively north of Thiepval and west of Peronne and its point projecting across the Bethune Road into St. Pierre Vaast Wood. On the British end of the line, in the region of Thiepval and eastward to the north of Flers, the British in Wednesday's fighting gained further successes over the Germans. Likewise the French east and southeast of Rancourt, drove their troops forward and entered St. Pierre Vaast Wood. To the south of this region, from Bouchavesnes to the southern edge of Bois Lable Farm, the French were compelled to face a violent attack by the Germans, which was beaten off. The Germans are being thrown back in disorder, according to Paris, British gains included German trenches on a front of 2,000 yards north of Flers and a strong redoubt on a hill 2,000 yards north-east of Thiepval. To the northwest across the Ancre successful raids were carried out by the British opposite Beaumont Hamel. Ten thousand prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British in the last fortnight's fighting on the Somme front, according to London.

There is still little news coming from the Russians and Austro-German officers concerning the fighting on the eastern front. Petrograd asserts aside from skirmishes at various points there is nothing to report. Berlin, however, records the repulse of a Russian attack in Galicia, near Ludowa, with heavy casualties to the Russians.


On the Roumanian front battles are taking place at various points near the Transylvanian border. Berlin reports progress for the Teutonic Allies near Hermannstadt, while Bucharest chronicles a defeat for the Austro-Germans in the Jeun Valley and their hasty retreat north and north-west. Quiet prevails in the Dobruja region.

According to the Bulgarian War Office the Bulgarians have forced back the troops of the Entente Allies over the whole front in Macedonia. Paris however, says three violent Bulgarian attacks on Kaimakchalan Hill were repulsed with heavy losses. Artillery duels have continued along most of the Austro-Italian front.

What is to be the final attitude of Greece in the war is still uncertain. Latest unofficial report from Athens, however, is that the Greek Government in agreement with King Constantine on military co-operation with the Entente Powers.

NOTICE.
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