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Very Little Change is Reported From Any Of the War Fronts

French Maintain all Their Gains and Enemy Attempts to Regain Their Transport Lines Have Been Unsuccessful—No Change on Entire Front in France and Belgium—Russians Are Attacking Vigorously the Central Powers on the Carpathians—Heavy Fighting is Taken Place on Macedonian Front but Results Are Not Clear as Reports Greatly Differ—Paris Reports Progress For Serbians in Lake Ostrovo Region

LONDON, Sept. 15.—On the Bethune road to the north and south of Bouchausses the Germans, according to Paris, have vainly attacked the new trench positions in the hope of retaining their transport lines north, but all their efforts have been without success and the French have maintained all their gains.

Except for reciprocal bombardments, a slight advance by the French in bombing attack near Belloy-en-Santerre, south of the Somme the situation elsewhere on the entire front in France and Belgium remains unchanged.

The Teutonic Allies are continuing their advance in Dobruja sector in Roumania, according to Berlin and Sofia.

Across the mountains, in Transylvania the Roumanians have attacked west and east of Hermannstadt, but were repulsed, says the Vienna War Office.

In the Carpathians the Russians have attacked vigorously the forces of the Central Powers at Somotrec, Ludova and Hapul, storming positions after a heavy preparatory bombardment. Their efforts to drive forward, however, were stopped with sanguinary losses, according to Vienna.

On the Macedonian front considerable heavy fighting has taken place, but with results beclouded owing to the variant reports by the different war chancelleries. The Serbs in Lake Ostrovo region are declared by Paris to have made appreciable progress against the Bulgarians, while both Berlin and Sofia reports bombardments in this vicinity, but mentions gains for neither side.

Admire Work Done by French

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The big bite the French took out of the German front on Tuesday is given great prominence by newspapers here and commented upon with great enthusiasm. Every French success arouses immense enthusiasm in the British Army and makes our men almost as happy as if they had done it themselves. "One of the correspondents with the army in France telegraphs: 'I believe the French feeling towards us is as cordial as ours toward them. I doubt if ever in history have two Allies worked together with such perfect unanimity or with more ungrudging admiration each for the other's gallantry. The British operations during the French advance were comparatively small, but there was a bitter struggle eastward of Ghinchy, where the British fought Bavarian troops and sent back nine officers and 160 men prisoners.'

German Attempts To Retake Trenches Fail

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Germans made vigorous efforts last night to drive the French from the territory captured recently on the Somme and Verdun fronts the War Office to-day announced, but without result. Several assaults were made north and south of the Somme and east of the Meuse at Vaux and Chapitre Wood.

British Rout Bulgars

LONDON, Sept. 14.—British troops, fighting in Macedonia, have captured a salient in the Bulgarian lines, north of Muckovo, says an official statement issued this evening. The British gains were maintained against counter-attacks. Some German prisoners were captured.

Violent Fighting

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Serbians and Bulgarians are engaged in violent fighting on the Macedonian front.

Killed in Action

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—German Lieutenant Fasbusch has been killed in action, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

Four Dead As Result of Fire

DETROIT, Sept. 14.—Four men are dead, while a score of others narrowly escaped from a fire which swept the Salvation Army industrial building early to-day.

Five Are Killed As Result of Explosion

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 14.—Five men, including Samuel Botkin, President of the Inter-State Milk and Cream Co., were killed to-day in an explosion of an ammonia tank at the Company's plant.

Liner on Fire

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 14.—The Pacific Coast Steam Co.'s liner Congress, bound from San Francisco to Seattle with passengers and freight, reported to the office here at 4:55 o'clock that she was on fire in No. 1 hold. No details were given.

ALLIES NOW WORKING IN UNISON

French Premier Reviews Circumstances Leading up to Recent Important Developments in the War—Action of Allies Will Finish Dream of the Central Powers he Says

PARIS, Sept. 14.—In addressing the Chamber of Deputies on the military and diplomatic situation, Premier Briand this afternoon laid stress upon the close co-operation among the Allies against the common enemy. The Premier reviewed the circumstances leading up to the most recent important developments of the war, Roumania's declaration of war against Austria and the Italian declaration of war upon Germany, and declared that thus again confirmation is given to our determination to practice more intimately each day a unity of action along a united front. The Allies, combining and co-ordinating their efforts in close collaboration, have determined the evolution of war along these lines. The German Empire finds themselves reduced to the defensive, the initiative of the operations has escaped them. After a reference to the natural reasons for Roumania's intervention, Premier Briand referred to the Army in Saloniki with our efforts. The armies in Saloniki will fulfill the mission confided to them. Already on that front, as on others, action is developing according to the plans of the general staffs. The action of the Allies will be developed in all ways necessary to dissipate the Oriental dream of the Central Empires. Events will follow their inexorable course in the Balkans, and Turkey and Bulgaria will learn each in turn that it is dangerous for a country to subordinate itself to the selfish designs of a country without scruples.

Bulgars Repulsed

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Times' Roumanian headquarters correspondent in a despatch printed to-day, says that the Bulgarians on Tuesday attacked the Roumanian position at Lipnitz, but were repulsed after a fight lasting all night. They lost 8 guns.

SERBIANS PUSH BACK BULGARIANS

Serbian Official Statement Tells of Success for Serb Forces at Several Points on Their Section of Saloniki Front—Serb Artillery Fire Inflicts Heavy Losses on Enemy

SALONIKI, Sept. 15.—The Serbians are successfully pushing the Bulgarians back at several points on their section of the Saloniki front, according to an official statement issued at the Serbian headquarters to-day. Text of the statement is: "Our offensive continued yesterday on the entire front with complete success. According to statements of prisoners the intensity and precision of our artillery fire inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at many points. The Bulgarians are retiring under pressure of our infantry which is successfully occupying enemy positions. Our action continues energetically."

More Food Riots In Hamburg

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 14.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. says that serious food riots occurred in Hamburg on Saturday evening. According to Berlin reports a mob of angry women raided the shops which had been closed owing to a shortage of meat and vegetables, while another crowd demonstrated before the town hall, shouting "Down with the Junkers; down with the people's torturers." Thirty-seven women were arrested. Two policemen were badly injured by stones thrown from windows.

Conference Off

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A conference between representatives of the Railway Companies and their employees who had been in session for the past two days in London, broke up to-day because of the men's refusal to entertain the Companies' offer to their insistence upon a ten shillings advance in pay which they had demanded and which the railways refused to grant. It is still possible that the conference may be resumed to-morrow.

Worrying

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14.—Drastic restrictions with regard to lighting, have been imposed upon Wilhelmshaven as a precautionary measure against air raids. The Wilhelmshaven Zeitung publishes an order issued by the fortress commander, prohibiting lights on streets, yards and gardens, and allowing no more lights in shop windows than is sufficient to distinguish the goods. All special light permits have been withdrawn.

THREATENED TO CALL "WALK-OUT"

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Plans were discussed to-day by leaders of the street railway strike for a sympathetic "walk out" of 60,000 to 80,000 workers here in trade allied with the operation of the street car system. The President of the State Federation of Labor has threatened to call out the workers in these trades if the present deadlock is not broken before tomorrow night.

SOMME FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 15.—North of the Somme the French last night captured a series of German trenches and advanced as far as the village of Ranecourt, war office announced to-day. On the Verdun front two German attacks were repulsed.

STEAMER FOUNDERS

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Captain and crew of the British steamer Councilor have been landed here. They say the steamer foundered. One member of the crew is an American.

Russians Capture Key to Lemberg

LONDON, September 15.—Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the Russians have captured Halicz, the key to Lemberg.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

12:15 p.m. September 15, 1916. NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED.

1573 Private George Greeley, Portugal Cove; admitted Wandsworth, gunshot wound thighs, accidental, severe.

1292 Private Theophilus Little, Donavista; admitted 8th Stationary Hospital, Wimereux, Sept. 7; gunshot wound thigh, accidental. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

2195 Private Augustus Quinton, Red Cliff, B.B. Previously reported wounded dangerously, shell, back, France, Sept. 9. Now reported seriously ill, gunshot wound, back, King George Hospital, London.

476 Private James P. Haney, 46 Barnes Road. Previously reported wounded July 1. Now reported wounded and unofficially missing.

1202 Private Richard M. Short, New Bonaventure, T.B. Previously reported wounded July 1. Now reported wounded and unofficially missing.

JOHN R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

Nothing Doing

ATHENS, Sept. 14.—The Entente Powers are not satisfied with the programme outlined by Demitracopolis, whose acceptance of the Premiership was based on the full power to control the national policy. He has, therefore, abandoned the effort to form a cabinet.

BOWSER GOV'T GONE DOWN TO BAD DEFEAT

So Far the returns Show Only 10 Conservatives Have Been Elected—Premier Bowser Himself Has Been Defeated—Prohibition Carried as also Suffragette Bill

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 15.—The Bowser Government has gone down to defeat. So far the returns are not full enough to determine definitely, but it looks as if about ten Conservatives would survive the election. Premier Bowser himself is defeated. Prohibition is carried although the vote is closer than was expected, and the Suffragette Bill also is carried.

Relief Supplies For Syrians

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The British Government's communication, received to-day at the State Department, consents to a shipment of relief supplies from the United States to the famine sufferers in Syria. This action reverses the previous attitude of Turkish officials, who have refused two urgent pleas by the Department for privileges to make such shipments.

FRENCH AVIATOR BOMB SOFIA

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Five bombs have been dropped on Sofia by two French aviators, according to a despatch from Bucharest. The two air-men flew from Salonika to Bucharest, passing Sofia on their way. The voyage lasted five hours. The distance travelled was about 400 miles.

GOOD WORK OF ITALIAN AIRCRAFT

ROME, Sept. 15.—Eleven Italian seaplanes accompanied by several French aeroplanes bombed batteries and sheds at Parenzo thirty miles south-west of Trieste with good effect according to an official statement. The aircraft returned intact to their base.

Canning Plant Burnt

SARNIA, Sept. 15.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Antaris Canning Company here.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

FIRE DESTROYS HOSPITAL USED BY SOLDIERS

West Park Military Hospital Near Ampthell, Bedfordshire, is Badly Wrecked by Fire—Over Two Hundred Wounded Soldiers are Safely Removed From Burning Building on Stretchers

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Two hundred wounded soldiers were safely removed on stretchers last night after heroic work when fire broke out in the West Park Military Hospital near Ampthell, Bedfordshire. The building, the seat of Lord Luchs, was badly damaged.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The British have made further progress on the Somme front, north of Ghinchy, it was announced officially to-day.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The British official issued at midnight stated that the general situation was unchanged. South of the Ancre reciprocal artillery bombardments continue. On the front between Arras and Ypres, artillery and trench mortars were active. This morning the enemy fired Camouffet near Mount Sorrel, and this morning exploded a mine near Neuville St. Vaast. There was considerable aerial fighting. This morning two hostile machines were brought down in flames, and another was driven to the ground. One of our aeroplanes is missing.

FRENCH

PARIS, Sept. 14.—On the Somme front the French have captured Priez farm and enlarged their other positions close to Comblès, according to the official statement issued to-night. There has been hard fighting north and south of Bouchausses. Elsewhere quiet prevailed.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—An official announcement, issued under date of Sept. 13th, says that an arrangement has been made to bring to Germany Greek troops which were at Kavala, in north-eastern Greece, at the time of the arrival of the Bulgarian forces, which occupied the eastern portion of Greek Macedonia. The announcement shows that German troops co-operated with the Bulgarians in the occupation of this territory.

ALLIED SUCCESSES ON MACEDONIAN FRONT

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Entente Allies have won a series of successes on the Macedonian front, the war office announced to-day. French, British, and Serbian forces operating at different points have broken through the Bulgarian defences. The French have captured positions half a mile deep over a front of a mile.

The French have broken through Bulgarian defences on the Macedonian front over a front of a mile, and a brilliant victory for the Serbians over the Bulgarians was scored after a battle lasting several days, west of Lake Ostrovo, near the western end of the fighting front. The British successes were effected west of the Varder near the centre of the Entente front, where they captured important positions. The lines forced by the French were to the east of the Varder. East of the Varder the Serbians captured twenty-five cannon and a large number of prisoners as yet uncounted. The Bulgarians after their defeat, says the statement, retired for a distance of 12 miles.

BRITISH SUCESS ON SOMME FRONT

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The British returned to the attack on the Somme front; last night charging over a sector of about six miles long. The War Office announced to-day that they had advanced from 2000 to 3000 yards and are continuing to progress. The attack was made along the whole British front, over which the heaviest fighting has been in progress recently. The British advanced on the line from Blueauz Wood between Comblès and Ghinchy to a point north of the Albert-Bapaume highway.

If the Cost of Living Seems High Here Read This

Prices in Buenos Aires Would Make Your Blood Run Cold—Shoes Cost \$15.00 Hats \$7.00 Underwear \$10.00.

BUENOS AYRES, August 31 (by mail)—A cake of toilet soap retailing at 2 cents in the United States costs \$1.71 here. This is typical of Argentine prices generally.

Drugs cost three or four times what they cost in North America, ordinary tooth brushes 80 cents each, everyday gloves \$7 a pair.

A four-room, steam-heated flat in a good, but not aristocratic part of the city, cannot be had for less than \$110 a month. A similar flat, minus the heat, may be had at \$52.80. There are four or five months here during which heat must be had; and Cardiff coal, practically the only kind on the market, costs from \$28.16 to \$32.80; sometimes a bit more.

In the remote suburbs tiny boxes of houses may be rented for \$32.50 a month, same heat, same light, same everything except four walls. These quarters are too far away from the business centre to be considered by a man whose business hours are at all exacting. Expensive heating and lighting must also be considered. Transportation is cheap. If he can spare the time, he can travel twice daily for \$4.40 a month. Meat is not high, as Argentina is a meat country. The very fanciest cuts of beef steak may be had at 25 cents a pound, ribs and rump steak 17½c, a pound, mutton 13s, veal 30½c, and pork 22c.

Milk 8 Cents a Quart. Other items of household expense will be about like this: Bread 5½c a loaf, butter 40c, coffee 44c, tea 39½c, granulated sugar 11c, chickens 35c a pound. Milk costs 8 cents a quart. Eggs are 48 cents a dozen. Potatoes cost 35 cents for 32 pounds. Oranges are 66 cents a dozen, bananas 27 cents a dozen and apples 6 cents each. A suit which would cost \$25 in New York or Chicago or San Francisco, costs \$45 in Buenos Aires. A pair of \$5 or \$6 American shoes cost \$15. A \$3 American hat costs between \$6 and \$7. An ordinary suit of winter clothing costs \$10, United States money.

The man who buys his wife a not-over-fashionable walking suit must pay \$50 for it. If she is not too particular, he can get her a bonnet for \$20.

If he wants to keep up with the news, each paper costs him 4 cents. The price of a 15-cent American magazine is 26 cents.

The beer is good but it costs 13 cents a glass. A waiter must bring each glass to a small table and every time he expects a tip of 4 cents whiskey, including the tip, is 22 cents a glass.

There is practically no such thing as a cigar for less than 8 cents, and these are practically unsmokable. Havana cigars cost from 44 cents up.

The man who falls ill will have to pay an ordinary family doctor \$5 a visit. If his teeth hurt him, it will cost him \$5 an hour to have repairs made, unless he goes to an expensive dentist, prices in which case there is practically no maximum limit.

Prices Double Those in U.S.A. People who like to keep clean must pay to their washerwoman approximately the same prices as are charged by the highest-priced New York laundries.

Roughly speaking, it costs about twice as much to live in Buenos Ayres as it costs to live, not perhaps in New York, but in Chicago. A citizen of the United States who goes to the Argentine metropolis to live, on the same salary he received at home, may consider that his income has been cut in two, and will be financially wise if he adjusts his expenditures accordingly.

Living expenses are higher in Argentina than in any other country in South America. In Brazil the average is only a little higher than in the United States.

By going in now, Greece will probably get what the other's don't want to hit, the grease spot.

Chile and the countries in the South American north are rather cheap. This does not refer to all commodities. Some articles are very expensive. It applies, however, to the average cost of living.

As an offset against their lower prices, incomes are generally lower in the countries where living is cheap.

Why prices are so high in Argentina is not entirely clear. For one thing, the country's population is small and it has plenty of money, so that, if the cash were evenly distributed, the per capita wealth would be high. Furthermore, it is not a manufacturing country. It lacks workmen in sufficient numbers; it has little water power and it has almost no fuel. There is considerable prospecting for oil. If it should be found in adequate quantities, it will be a godsend and ought to make bilionaire of the discoverers. In the meantime, manufactured articles have to be brought from a long way off, which costs money.

Transportation Primitive. Finally, internal transportation facilities are primitive and shipping, plying to foreign ports, is in a few hands.

To a considerable extent, however, it looks as if it is expensive to live in Argentina simply because the people who furnish the necessities of life are able to extort the money.

The average Argentine is not paid for his work in proportion to what he has to pay for his living.

A comparatively small number of men, mostly cattle and wheat kings, make huge sums. There is a fair proportion of rich middlemen. A great deal of the big money the country produces belongs to foreign investors and goes abroad.

A salaried man is considered in possession of a good round income if he receives \$150 to \$200 monthly. Of course this does not go nearly so far as it would in the United States.

A first class printer or locomotive engineer may make as high as \$175 monthly.

Bricklayers are paid from \$2.50 to \$3.50 daily, but do not have work all the time. A carpenter, who also has periods of unemployment, earns from \$1.50 to \$2.50 daily.

There is a wide variation, according to season, in what an unskilled laborer receives. At times he gets as low as 50 pesos and at others, as high as 80 pesos monthly, or, in United States money, from \$13.20 to \$35.20.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion that he can get enough of a poor quality of food but that his shelter is such as would revolt a self-respecting hog in the United States. He wears whatever clothes he can pick up.

1917 Campaign and Russia

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Colonel Repington, the military expert of the Times, commenting upon the Russian General Kurpatkin's recent statement that it is necessary that the Allies combine their men and guns to better advantage than hitherto, says it deserves careful consideration. If on the completing of our own orders, he writes, we turn over to Russian use our plants for the manufacture of heavy guns and shells, except such as are required for the needs of our own army, we can enable Russia in 1917 and 1918 to deploy such large and efficient armies that they will dominate the whole situation. We can do so only if we have reached the limit of expansion of our own armies. These alternatives suggest a number of considerations, but the combinations Kurpatkin seeks should not be beyond settlement by statesmanship.