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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 285.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1915.

Price: 1 Cent.

Anglo-French Occupy Bulgarian Territory

Austro-German Army Are Advancing From the North—Endeavouring to Force the Ring Around Knaguyevatz Where Serbian Arsenal is located

ALLIED FLEETS AGAIN BOMBARD SEAPORTS

Germans Fail to Make Any Progress in Advancement Against Riga and Dvinsk—Expected They Will Soon Make Another Drive as Winter is Settling in

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Serbian fortress of Pirot, described as the key to Nish, is in the hands of the Bulgarians, while the Austro-Germans are advancing from the north, endeavouring to force the ring around Knaguyevatz, where the Serbian arsenal is situated. Thus, besides endangering both the Serbian war capital and the town where the Serbian munitions are manufactured, the Central Powers, with Bulgaria, are narrowing the gap through which the Serbian army in the north-east must escape.

Simultaneously the Austrians are attacking Montenegro to remove, if possible, the danger of having an enemy army on their flank. Little has been said about the fighting between the Austrians and Montenegrins along the Drina River, but apparently it is of a most sanguinary character, as it took the Austrians, with far superior equipment, more than a week to force the crossing of the river on one point alone, that south of Vishegrad.

Anglo-French troops are firmly establishing themselves along the southern end of the Nish railway, and, crossing into Bulgaria, have occupied the hills surrounding Strumitza, although the capture of that town, which had been reported, is not officially confirmed.

The Allied fleets have again bombarded Bulgarian towns on the Aegean Sea. While these efforts take some strain off Serbia, there is no reliable information as to the movements of the greater forces which it is hoped will save her.

Reports continue to circulate, chiefly from German sources, of a Russian army which is to march across Roumania to the rescue, but of the British and French reinforcements no news has been received. It is possible that in addition to direct assistance the Allies will try indirect means whereby the Austro-Germans may be prevented from sending reinforcements.

Italy, on her part, has already undertaken this by a general offensive. There is also talk of another offensive on the Western front. The Germans seemed to have anticipated this, as on Saturday night they launched a general attack in Champagne over a front of five miles, in the effort to recover the ground which the French recently took from them. They succeeded in recapturing Butte de Tahure, but, according to French accounts, they were repulsed everywhere else, suffering extremely heavy losses; and to the north of Le Mesnil they actually lost one of their own trenches. As usual the attack was preceded by artillery bombardment, and the French reports speak of masses of infantry being decimated. There also has been some fighting in Artois.

Despite the coming of winter there has been more activity on the Russian front. There has been a lull in the fighting at Courland, where the German have apparently failed to take Riga or Dvinsk, or improve to any marked degree their positions. It is believed they are preparing for another drive. It must be made soon, as snow is falling, and the movements of heavy artillery is becoming more difficult.

Along the Stry the Germans engaged in a counter offensive have recovered some territory which Genl. Ivanoff took from them. Further south in Galicia, the Russians have returned to the offensive. According to Vienna they have made unsuccessful attempts to cross the Strpa.

The Turks report increased activity of the Allied artillery and warships in the Dardanelles.

Joffre Present At War Council In London

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The London correspondent of the "Herald" cables under date of Saturday:— "Joffre came, saw and conquered Britain yesterday, for after a long war council, in which Asquith, Kitchener, Lloyd George, Balfour and several distinguished British and French generals took part, I am informed a complete understanding was arrived at.

I am in a position to state that Serbia will not be abandoned. Though she may suffer temporarily as a result of the treachery of Bulgaria and the inactive policy of the King of the Hellenes, in the end the Allies will rescue her.

In this connection I am told there has been an effective approachment between Russia and Roumania, and that the Czar, having agreed to consent to the realization of Roumania's national aspirations, including the cession of certain portions of Bessarabia, Russian troops will march through Roumanian territory to succor Serbia, and that within a short time King Ferdinand's fine army will support the Quadruple Entente."

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 30.—His Majesty the King's condition improved further. Some sleep. Pain diminishing. Temperature and pulse normal.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In Champagne the French made further progress in a disputed salient, capturing 200 prisoners. From Russia and Italy no special news.—BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 31. (Official).—The German troops in important masses, made a thoroughly organized attack last night along a front of nearly five miles in the Champagne district. They were subjected to serious check with heavy losses.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—German troops in masses made an organized attack last night along a front of nearly five miles in Champagne district. They were subjected to a serious check with heavy losses, the French War Office announced to-day. It is asserted that the assaulting forces were hurled back along the entire front of the attack, the front extending from the vicinity of No. 195 position to La Courteine, except that they succeeded in reaching the summit of Butte de Tahure.

A large number of dead were left by the Germans on the battlefield. The infantry engaged were chiefly men brought from the Russian front.

BURGARIAN.

SOFIA, Oct. 31.—After occupation of Zajecar, Kniajevatz and Inovo, our troops on October 28th continued the pursuit of the enemy in a westerly direction. On the morning of October 28th a detachment, which had passed the night in the proximity of Pirot, entered the town, and further pursued the defeated enemy. The Anglo-French fleets have resumed bombardment of the Aegean Coast.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—Storming height No. 192, northwest of Tahure in Champagne district, and the capture of about 1200 yards of French trenches in Artois region, were announced to-day by the German army headquarters. More than 1400 French prisoners and four machine guns were captured. Loss in an attack by a superior force of French, of the salient trench north of Le Mesnil in Champagne, is admitted.

Who Will Be Next?

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The Rotterdam newspaper, Maasbode, says that Admiral Von Tirpitz, the German Minister of Marine, has fallen into disgrace with Emperor William.

CATALINA EXTENDS A HEARTY WELCOME TO PRES. COAKER

Plans Considered at Union Meeting for Erection of Wharf, Dock, Stores, Marine Slip, Electric Plant, Bakery and Boot & Shoe Factory to Be Erected at Catalina—Big Vote Will be Cast for Prohibition—Coaker Presented With Address and Purse of Gold by Loyal Unionists to Defray Cost Recent Libel Verdict—Catalina to Be Capital of the North

(Special to the Mail and Advocate)

CATALINA, November 1.—On Saturday President Coaker arrived here from Port Rexton and although a rain-storm raged some 300 electors, including many prominent citizens and the Rev. G. S. Chamberlain, were in waiting to receive him. As he detrained the Band struck up its welcome strain amidst the hearty cheers of the assemblage. The people, headed by the Band, formed into procession and paraded to the L.O.A. Hall.

At 4 p.m. a crowded business meeting was held and the matter of building up Catalina and making it the Union Headquarters for the North was fully considered and the Council will back up the President's endeavours at least to the extent of \$25,000 agreeing to invest a large proportion of their labour in establishing the premises and works in shares of the Export Company.

The plans include the erection of a Marine Slip to cost \$15,000; an Electric Light Plant to cost \$40,000; a Bakery, a Boot and Shoe Factory, and a Shipbuilding Yard capable of building twenty 100-ton schooners each year. The Water Supply was considered as well as the encouragement of the settlers who would be afforded an opportunity to purchase land for Homes and Fishing Premises at a small cost; also the construction of a Spur Railway to connect with the premises.

A splendid site for the Premises, Dock, Shipbuilding Works and Factories has been secured. A second Union premises will be operated at the North East Arm for the accommodation of the local business of the members in that locality which is a mile from the site selected for the Headquarters, which is situated at South West Arm, where there is deep water anchorage surpassing the area of St. John's Harbor. A large steamer drawing thirty feet of water could be docked at the proposed premises at a pier hardly eighty feet in length.

On Saturday evening Mr. Coaker addressed a crowded Hall of Unionists and delivered an address over two and a half hours' long, dealing with the Union's progress during the year, the Kean verdict, and the price of fishery produce; the possible effect of the war as regards Newfoundland; Union legislation passed last session of the Legislature; the Dumping Chamber's attitude towards such legislation as the Labrador fishery case and the Bill proposed to deal with fishery laws to protect our herring and turbot industry.

The meeting closed with cheers at 11 p.m. The President will address a meeting at Elliston this afternoon and a public Prohibition meeting at Bonavista to-night.

Catalina and vicinity will cast a seven-eighth vote in favour of Prohibition. Elliston is considered solid for Prohibition; Little Catalina is also solid. Bonavista will cast a large vote in favour of a "Dry Terra Nova." There will be at least 2200 votes for Prohibition cast between Trinity East and Bonavista town. There is no opposition and the indifference is melting fast as the day for voting draws nearer.

An Address of Welcome was presented to President Coaker by the Council, accompanied with a Purse containing \$200 in Gold towards paying the expenses of the recent Kean Libel Verdict.

—F.P.U. COUNCIL.

Viscount Milner Denounces Policy Of Government

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Speaking at Canterbury last night, Viscount Milner who recently raised a stir in the Lords by suggesting the withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli, denounced the policy of secrecy, which he declared had characterized the conduct of the war up to the present.

"It," he said, "such grave faults and blunders in delay of providing shells and the barefaced attempt to conceal it, the blunders in the Dardanelles and the failure of our policy in the Balkans be allowed to be glossed over, we must not expect, and we should never deserve to see our affairs more wisely conducted in future, I cannot understand how anybody can contemplate our failure to adequately support Serbia, after what we promised, or our belated attempt to buy help from Greece by

British Cruiser Take Two Prizes Into Halifax

HALIFAX, Nov. 1.—Two freighters, the Hamburg and the Hocking, Dutch and Danish respectively, arrived today with prize crews from British warships in charge. It is said both ships were stopped outside New York and ordered to Halifax.

The Dutch vessel has a full general cargo and the other ship is empty, and had only two tons of coal in her bunkers when reaching this port.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Sir Charles Tupper died to-day.

Offering her part of our possessions, without a sense of deep humiliation. In order to win the war we have to be prepared for an effort far greater and sterner than we foresaw when war began."

Bulgarian Losses Are Said to Be 25,000 Men

PARIS, Nov. 1.—An Athens despatch to the Havas News Agency, dated Sunday, says:

"The Bulgarians succeeded in occupying part of Veles, situated on the right bank of the Vardar, notwithstanding the heroic resistance of the Serbians. According to Salonika advices, the other part of the town remains in the hands of the Serbians. Bulgarian losses are placed at 25,000 men.

There has been no important engagements on the French front. General Sarrail, commander-in-chief, inspected the Anglo-French lines from Gieggel to Krivolak, including Demir Kapu, which is strongly fortified. The Allies continue to land forces at Salonika."

Joffre's Visit Said to Have Had Results

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The "Times" asserts that Joffre's visit to London was primarily concerned with problems connected with the Balkan situation and that in that respect he did valuable work. A complete and definite understanding, both as to broad outlines of military policy and details, says the "Times" was reached, the precise character of which, of course, remains secret. It may be said, however, the paper continues, that the British and French governments are now agreed upon the main principles of a joint policy in the Balkans and the necessity of giving rapid help to the Serbian army, will be kept constantly in the fore front. The "Times" expresses the hope that Joffre will pay further visits to England, as the recent one had resulted in strengthening the sense of touch between the two armies and given promise of closer co-ordination.

Sir Chas. Tupper Dies in London

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—Sir Charles Tupper is dead says a cable from Sir George H. Perley, London. Sir Robert Borden announced the death this morning of Sir Charles Tupper. His body is to be buried in Halifax, beside that of his wife.

Charles Stewart Tupper, of Winnipeg, son of the late James Stewart Tupper, grandson of the late Sir Charles, succeeds to the baronetcy. He is a son-in-law of Dr. Charles Morse, Registrar of the Exchequer Court, Ottawa, and is about to leave for the front, having obtained a commission in the Cameron Highlanders. Sir Charles Tupper's death occurred at Bexley Heath, England.

Unique Badges

LONDON, Nov. 1.—An unique and picturesque of labelling by means of khaki bassards bearing the Royal Crown, of those fit and unfit for military service has been announced by the War Office.

The armlets, which are being prepared to be distributed soon, are grouped as follows. First no men who enlist and are placed in groups waiting the call to join, the colours; second, to men who offer themselves for enlistment and are found physically unfit; third to those who are invalided out of the service as unlikely for medical reasons to become efficient again.

The armlets of each class have distinctive marks.

Russian Premier Assumes New Duties

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is understood that Premier Giermykin, of Russia, will shortly be appointed Chancellor of the Empire, with supreme control of Foreign Affairs, a Reuter despatch from Petrograd states.

British Forces in Serbia

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The British Expeditionary force in Serbia received its baptism of fire on the Gieggel-Dolran front, where, according to a "Times" despatch from Athens, it took part in the recent fighting.

Steel Helmets For Fighters

LONDON, Nov. 1.—In some parts of the Flanders battle-front the British army authorities have begun serving out to men in the fire trenches, steel helmets, similar to those introduced by the French.

Norwegian Stmr. Sunk

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Norwegian steamer Eidsloa, of Bergen, 1011 tons, has been sunk.

The crew have been saved.

A New Appointment

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Sir Henry Paul Harvey, chief auditor of the National Health Insurance, has been appointed representative of British Treasury States.

Turks Transfer Troops to Bulgaria

PARIS, Nov. 1.—A despatch from an Athens reporter from Constantinople that the first division of the Turkish reservists, which have been engaged on the Gallipoli Peninsula, have left for Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Government has called to the colors all exempts of the classes from 1895 to 1904. Operations in Serbia are developing as expected. The present plan of the German and Bulgarian forces is to cut off towards the south, the line of retreat of the main Serbian army of the north. The object of the Serbian Headquarters is to conduct the retreat in good order to the army's new line of defences.

It is believed in Greek military circles, that while the position of the Serbian's army is difficult, it is not desperate.

Will Erect Statue To Memory of Edith Cavell

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Government has given its consent to the erection of a statue to Miss Edith Cavell on a site offered by the Westminster City Council, between the National Portrait Gallery and St. Martin's Church, adjoining Trafalgar Square. Sir George J. Frampton, the sculptor will execute the statue.

Japs Will Not Send Troops To Balkans

PARIS, Nov. 1.—While Japan will be unable to send troops to European theatres of war, she will gladly assist the Entente Allies as far as she can financially, and lend them the support of her arsenals, according to Count Okuma, Premier, who was interviewed at Tokio by the "Matin's" correspondent.

Enormous War Orders Given to Canadians

OTTAWA, Nov. 1.—Before leaving for England on Saturday, D. A. Thomas, Lloyd George's personal representative in America, stated that orders already placed and further very large orders now being located in Canada for war supplies and munitions would amount in the aggregate to something like \$500,000,000, over sixty dollars per head of the population of Canada.

This, with the enormous grain crop that has just been harvested in the West will mean an industrial prosperity for Canada for some time to come, said Thomas.

French Defeat Bulgars Capture Strumitza

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Salonika correspondent of the "Weekly Despatch," under date of October 28th, says:—

"The French yesterday occupied the town of Strumitza. The battle began at five o'clock the previous evening and lasted till about 9 o'clock this evening. The French drove the Bulgarians six miles beyond Strumitza. It seems they are now more than twelve miles from the railway."

Civil Population Leave Riva

VERONA, Nov. 1.—Austrian prisoners state that the entire civil population has been ordered to evacuate Riva, on the northern extremity of Lake Garda, in the Tyrol, although strong reinforcements have arrived from Innsbruck to oppose the Italian advance in this direction.

Joffre Left For France

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Joffre concluded his visit to England and returned to France Saturday night.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The casualty lists today include the Hon. Evatt Charteris, son of Earl Wemiss, killed, and the Hon. Arthur Michael Bertie, son of the Earl of Abingdon, wounded.