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ROUMANIA AGAIN BECOMES THE CENTRE OF INTEREST

Driving Eastward Through Western Wallachia the Austro-German Forces are Now Reaching Out for Crazeva and the Town of Orsova in Hungary and Bucharest—Manoeuvre Places a Menace in Rear of Roumanian Fighting in North on Hungarian Soil—Retirement of Roumanians in Campolung Sector Continues—Petograd Says Roumanian Attacks Against Teutons on the Danube are Unsuccessful.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—With the end of the first stage in the Franco-Serbian campaign, which resulted in the capture of Monastir by the Bulgarians and Germans, and the diminution of hostilities in the Somme region, in France, except for bombardments and isolated infantry actions, Roumania has again become the centre of interest. Driving eastward through western Wallachia the Austro-German forces are now reaching out for Crazeva, lying on the railway midway between the Danube and the town of Orsova in Hungary and Bucharest. This manoeuvre apparently places a menace in the rear to the retreat of the Roumanians fighting in north on Hungarian soil disputing with the Austro-Germans the passages of the Transylvanian Alps leading to the plains of Wallachia in the Jull Valley region. The retirement of the Roumanians continues in the Campolung sector. Petrograd reports further Roumanian attacks against the Teutonic Allies have been unsuccessful on the Danube front. In Dobrudja artillery engagements are in progress from Silistria to Oltina.

Fighting in the Macedonian from the Cerna river to Lake Presba, ended in a complete victory for the Entente forces, says the Par's War Office. The Serbs have not as yet entered Monastir, captured on Sunday, the town having been virtually destroyed. According to unofficial accounts the Entente forces have occupied villages to the north of the town and are declared to be still in pursuit of the

Germans and Bulgarians. Berlin says, however, the newly-chosen positions selected for their retirement, north of Monastir have been entered by the Germans and Bulgars without pressure from their antagonists and also that new German forces have reached the fighting scene.

German artillery on the Somme front near Beaumont-Hamel and Guedecourt, and on the Verdun sector, near Douaumont has heavily shelled British and French positions.

Strong forces of Austrians in an assault on the summit of Hill 126, on the Carso front, in the Italian theatre, have captured Italian entrenchments.

Cold weather has set in on the Russian front and as a consequence little fighting is going on there.

The Siege and Fall of Antwerp

Colonel Winston Churchill in the Sunday Pictorial Says Belgians Left Unaided Too Long Lost Confidence.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Colonel Winston Churchill yesterday began in the Sunday Pictorial a story of the siege and fall of Antwerp. Churchill says that the Admiralty at the outset urged the immense importance of Antwerp and the need of vigorous measures for its defence, but that nothing was done during the entire month of September. Only when the German bombardment started and an insistent cry for help came from Belgians he says did the Anglo-French Government consult and decide upon measures of relief. Churchill explains his visit to Antwerp by saying it was a natural decision of a small group of Ministers who met at Kitchener's house at midnight, that some one in authority who knew the whole situation should travel swiftly into the city and ascertain what should be done. The article concludes with the statement that the situation could have been saved a week earlier but the Belgians left unaided too long, lost confidence.

NEWFOUNDLANDERS HEROES OF THE SOMME FIGHTING

Advanced Superbly Into Death Trap When English Troops Were Cut to Pieces.

(Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from The London Times.)

LONDON, November 11.—In the course of a long article on the British overseas troops The Times correspondent at British headquarters writes under yesterday's date:

"Former despatches have paid tribute to the Newfoundlanders, whose record is as fine, though as tragic, as that of any troops who ever fought for England. In the first attack of July 1 the English troops overran the first German line, but were so terribly thinned in number that they could not make their way through the defences beyond."

"The Newfoundlanders advanced to support, and went superbly into what proved a veritable death trap. No soldiers in the world could have done better. They have the proud and melancholy distinction of having lost officers and men in larger proportion to the total strength than any other troops that day."

"Three months later the Newfoundlanders had their second chance. Conditions were more nearly even between the enemy and themselves. Less than half the normal strength of the battalion went into action over the parapets and reached a German trench 400 yards away. The trench was held in strength by the enemy, who stayed to meet them."

"When the trench was ours there was hardly a Newfoundlanders' bayonet which was not red with German blood. The trench was full of enemy dead. Those who were not dead were prisoners."

"Then came the counter attacks. The little force spread out, held the trench, which was normally a front for two battalions, and beat off counter attack after counter attack. When night fell the Newfoundlanders were very tired but very satisfied. To this moment when the battalion speaks of that day it is with great content."

The writer pays a fine tribute also to the Canadians, New Zealanders and Australians. "No history of the battle of the Somme can ever be written without the tale of the fighting for the Regina trench, named after a Canadian town, Regina, Saskatchewan."

Concluding, the writer declares: "I have heard English officers speak of the advance of the Australians as the finest thing they have ever seen. I have heard Australians speaking of English troops say, 'God, if we could fight like that!'"

[The above clipping from the New York Sun of Nov. 12th, was sent us by Mr. A. E. Morine, who says: "It makes me very proud of the Ancient Colony."—Ed.]

ENTER MONASTER ON HEEL OF RETREATING BULGARS

Greeks Refuse to Comply With Request

ATHENS, Nov. 21.—The Crown Council has decided, in principle, to refuse to the surrender of arms and ammunitions of Greece to the Allies, as demanded by Vice-Admiral Dufourne.

King Constantine on leaving the palace after the meeting was cheered by a crowd, which was waiting the conference's decision. It is understood Premier Lambros will remain in power for the present.

Socialists Cry Peace

German Socialists Who Support Kaiser Since Beginning of War See No Chance of Victory and Asks for Peace

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—A special London despatch to the New York Sun this morning says much excitement has been caused in Germany by the publication in the Vorwaerts, a Socialist organ, of an exceptionally frank plea for peace by Herr Scheidmann, head of a section of Socialists in the Reichstag, who have upheld the Kaiser since the beginning of the war. The article is headed "Defence and Peace" and says: "An attitude of absolute victory is impossible for either side. It is as well we recognize this and make up our minds we must be satisfied if we can keep enemy at bay. Why, therefore, should peace not be made?"

Last Bulgarian Patrol Left the City at 9.30 a.m. Just as the Allied Advance Guard Entered—Women Showered Flowers on the Victors as They Marched Through the Streets—The Enemy the Night Before Pillaged all the Stores and Set Afire the Ambulance Barracks Garage Depots and all Buildings of a Military Nature—Bulgars Abandoned Quantity of Material

PARIS, Nov. 21.—Allied troops entered Monastir on the heels of the retreating Bulgarians according to a description of the fallen city telegraphed the Petit Journal by its correspondent on the Serbian front.

The despatch, dated Sunday, says: "The last Bulgarian patrol of seventeen troopers left the city at 9.30 a.m., just as the Allies' advanced guard entered. Women showered flowers on the victors as they marched through the streets. The night before, the enemy after twice defiling through the main street pillaged all the stores and towards midnight set fire to the Ambulance Barracks, forage depots and all the buildings of a military nature. The retreat was begun about 3 a.m. Officials had evacuated the night before, and nearly three thousand Bulgarian families left in two days. The enemy was not clear of the outskirts until 8 a.m. The enemy is being closely pressed, but bad weather makes both pursuit and retreat difficult. The enemy will attempt to form one line seventeen miles to the north, which was prepared two months ago. The last two days he had been obliged to abandon an enormous quantity of material. We found among other things at Monastir a number of locomotives, which will be put to use."

Canada is Determined Says Borden

Premier Says Canada is as Resolute and Determined to Maintain the Causes She is Fighting For as She Was on August 4th, 1914—Paid Splendid Tribute to Women of Canada

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—Canada's determination to wage the war to a triumphant issue without truce or inconclusive peace was emphasized by Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada in a speech at a dinner of the Canadian Club held last night.

Outlining the cause for which the Canadians have thrown themselves into the struggle as one of humanity and civilization, the Premier said he had been commissioned to bring this message to Canadians in New York. "We are as resolute and determined to maintain that cause to the end as we were on the 4th of August, 1914." Prolonged cheers greeted this announcement. The Premier stirred his countrymen to high enthusiasm when he recounted Canada's sacrifice and endeavours since the war began. He paid unstinted tribute to the women of Canada for their part in raising funds for war relief and other necessities, characterising their heroism and devotion as an inspiration to the men at the front. "I reverence the women of the United States for what they have done," the Premier said, "but I shall bow to the womanhood of the world for what the women of Canada have done in this war."

Neutral Hospitality For Invalided Soldiers

BERNE, Nov. 20.—Nearly 20,000 French, British and German prisoners ill or convalescing, are now in Switzerland. Eight thousand additional French and 5,000 more German prisoners in similar condition are expected to begin arriving on Thursday. The Swiss Government is offering hospitality to all such prisoners who under mutual arrangements of the belligerents, can be sent to Switzerland. Many convalescents are among the number.

Austrians Gain Ground On the Carso Front

ROME, Nov. 20.—Austrian troops have gained some ground from the Italians on the Carso front according to to-day's war office announcement.

British Advance Was Made In a Blinding Snow Storm

Saturday's Advance is Described as Winter's First Battle in Snow—Stroke Was Delivered in Blinding Snow Storm Before Day-break—Canadians Especially Had Numerous Brisk Hand to Hand Conflicts in German Trenches Which Were Concealed From Observations by Heavy Snowflakes—Snow Replaced by Slush and Fog Halted Operations

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A special despatch from British headquarters in France describes the British advance on Saturday as the winter's first battle in the snow. The advance was swift following the victory at Beaumont-Hamel. The stroke was delivered in a blinding snowstorm before day-break. For three days the weather had been freezing so that puddles were frozen to a depth of three inches in the road surface. It was raining hard on Saturday morning and the advancing troops found the earth blanketed with snow. The advance was made by British and Canadian troops, and was preceded by a short, but fierce, bombardment. The Canadians especially, had numerous brisk hand-to-hand conflicts in the German trenches, which were concealed from observation by heavy snowflakes. Thaw began about 10 o'clock in the morning. The snow was quickly replaced by slush with a raw November fog, which halted operations.

There is little change on our front. British seaplanes have again bombarded Ostend.

German Sub Sank Arabia

U. S. Officials Hear British Liner "Arabia" Was Sunk by German Submarine—News Makes Deep Impression in Official Quarters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency that a German submarine sank the British liner Arabia has made a deep impression in official quarters here to-day and apparently has removed all possibility that this case might take its place with that of the Persia sunk in the Mediterranean long ago. The matter was never cleared up. The British Admiralty said the Persia was torpedoed without warning, but none of the Central Powers would admit any responsibility for it.

Food Control Under Way

Board of Trade Begins Work Speedily Under New Food Regulations—Issue Two Orders to Take Effect Nov. 27th.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Board of Trade has begun work speedily under the new food control regulations. Two orders issued, which will come into operation Nov. 27th, deal with wheat and milk, one regulate the percentage of flour which may be milled from 73 to 75 per cent, and stipulates that after January first, only flour made in accordance with this schedule to be used for food. The milk order fixes the maximum price not exceeding the price which prevailed on Nov. 15th, or alternatively at a price that may not exceed by more than the specified amount the price which prevailed in the corresponding month before the war, this amount being twopenny per quart. The order doesn't apply to condensed or dried milk, or milk preparations.

Students Riot in Athens

Pro-Entente and Pro-Loyalist Students Engage in Fight as Result of pro-Entente Supporters Holding Mass Meeting to Ask King Constantine to Abandon Neutrality and Espouse Cause of the Allies

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—A number of students of Athens University comprised the principal portion of a gathering of pro-Entente supporters who held a meeting yesterday. They were headed by Prof. Patmezas, of the Law Faculty of the University, and an endeavour was made to secure a mass meeting of the students for the purpose of passing resolutions to King Constantine to favour abandoning neutrality and espouse the cause of the Allies. Loyalist students objected to this and a fight ensued which the police had to be called upon to quell and in the course of which several persons were hurt.

ATHENS, Nov. 20.—A Royal decree issued to-day, accepts the resignation of the officers of the Greek army who desire to join the Provisional Government at Saloniki, and orders their liberation from Syngros prison, where they have been confined on charges of desertion from the Greek Army.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Greek Government has ordered the University of Athens to be closed owing to the disturbances on the part of the students, Reuter's Athens correspondent cables.

Peaceably or Forcibly

LONDON, Nov. 21.—Reuter's correspondent under date of Nov. 20th says Vice-Admiral Du Fournet has notified the Austrian, German, Bulgarian, and Turkish Ministers in Greece they must go aboard a steamer which has been placed at their disposal, otherwise they will be taken forcibly.

The American legation the correspondent adds, has undertaken the protection of Austrians, Turks and Bulgarians in Greece, while the Spanish legation will take charge of German interests.

British Official

LONDON, Nov. 21.—During the night our line was heavily shelled southwest of Grandcourt, says to-day's official statement from the French front.

To the right of our new front a hostile patrol fell into our hands. Enemy trenches were successfully raided at Gommecourt and in the neighbourhood of Rocklinecourt and Ypres.

Schooner Lost Off The Irish Coast

HALIFAX, N.S., Nov. 21.—The tern schr. Kenneth C., from Liverpool for Halifax in ballast, is wrecked off the Irish coast. The crew are saved.

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