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GREY ADDRESSES THE COMMONS ON BALKAN SITUATION

Outlines the Hope the Allies Had of Forming a Balkan Union—Bulgaria's Actions Querred it

ALLIES OFFERED TO SATISFY BULGARS

Britain Now Helping Serbia Freely and Unconditionally—Allies Are Fighting For Their National Existence

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The diplomatic, rather than the military side of the situation, was the subject of Grey's eagerly awaited statement relative to the Balkan situation, which he delivered to-day in the Commons.

"I propose to confine myself," Grey said, "to a resume of our diplomatic objects since the war. At the outset we desired the war should not spread, and in common with our Allies, we assured Turkey that if she remained neutral, Turkey and Turkey's territory should not suffer. This situation completely changed by the entrance of Turkey into the war. All obligations on the part of the Allies then ceased. We and our Allies then concentrated upon securing an agreement among the Balkan States. We used all our influence to secure an accord, but unfortunately the feeling in the Balkans is not one of union, but of divisions. It was clear that nothing but a decisive preponderating advantage for the Allies would have enabled us to secure a policy of union. We were given to understand in the course of negotiations, except with regard to a truce, that the Central Powers had offered Bulgaria more to secure her neutrality than the Allies could in fairness offer. Promises which induced Bulgaria to declare war were given by the Central Powers at the expense of her neighbors, without any corresponding advantage to them. We have remained throughout on friendly relations with Roumania, who favored the policy of a Balkan Union. This policy of bringing about a Balkan War the Sovereign Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the Bulgarian Sovereign and Government have succeeded in carrying into effect.

We were given to understand, in order to secure a Balkan Union that there were certain concessions which Bulgaria would require, especially in Thrace and Macedonia. The Allies were ready to do all in their power to secure these for Bulgaria, but to obtain the consent of Serbia and Greece was an essential preliminary.

If Bulgaria was to take sides against Turkey, in other words, if Bulgaria was to realize her hopes, her actions had to be in accordance with other neighboring states engaged. It will be enough to say that they were reasonable hopes and aspirations and were mainly founded upon the opportunity perhaps, of the same race, the same sentiments and the same religion to join themselves with the State and under the Government most akin to theirs.

Great Britain is now giving Serbia all the help in its power, freely and unconditionally. "In view of the treaty between Greece and Serbia," said the Foreign Secretary, "how can there be any other attitude but Greece towards the assistance offered through her to Serbia. In the steps taken we have acted in closest co-operation. Russian troops are promised as soon as they can be made available. Military measures adopted to meet the requirements of the new situation are the subject of continuous attention by the military authorities of the Allies, and they will be taken in the closest consultation with each other.

"It is not in my province to make any public disclosure of military plans, and I can only say I believe they will be based on the principles of sound strategy."

"Serbia is fighting for her national existence and her struggle just now is intense and acute, but it can be said whatever theatre of war fighting is taking place that all the Allies are fighting for national existence, and are all fighting for the same issues. It is a fight for right, to live,

Present Attack Planned by Germans

Differs Essentially From One Planned Last Year by Austrians Says Nish Despatch

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The present plan of attack on Serbia, says a Nish despatch to the "Daily Telegraph," was prepared by the German staff, and differs essentially from the Austrian plan of last year, which provided for the taking of Serbia from the west. In accordance with the new plan the Austro-Germans have started to occupy the head of the railway line from Belgrade to Nish and the Valley of Moravia, mostly by frontal attacks, sacrificing men by tens of thousands in order to save time and penetrate quickly and deeply into Serbia.

As the success of this enterprise depends on Bulgarian assistance, the Austro-German generals began their campaign only after Bulgaria had mobilized, thus obliging Serbia to deflect part of her troops as a protection against a sudden Bulgarian attack. The most dangerous feature of the Bulgarian situation is the presence of Turkish troops under German command on the Serbo-Bulgarian frontier.

News of the landing of Franco-British troops at Salonika has caused the greatest enthusiasm at Nish, which is decorated with the Allied flags, and is preparing a hearty welcome for the foreign troops.

Serbian reports of fighting place great emphasis on its sanguinary character, and heavy German losses. One commander reported that the banks of the Save before Dediaya are literally covered with dead bodies.

Contract Signed For New Loan Yesterday

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The contract covering the flotation of the five hundred million Anglo-French credit loan was signed to-day by Lord Reading, Chairman of the Anglo-French Commission. He signed the document on behalf of Britain, Homburg and the allied French Commissioners signed for France and J. P. Morgan signed on behalf of the American syndicate of bankers.

not under the shadow of Prussian militarism, which does not observe the ordinary rules of humanity in war and leave us free from the menace of oppression."

Premier Asquith declined to grant a day for a debate on Sir Edward Grey's statement on the Balkan situation in the Lords.

The Marquis of Crewe made a statement similar to that of the Foreign Secretary and concluded that this attack on Serbia will only make for sterner and fiercer determination on the part of the Allies to carry through to a definite victory at whatever cost. Nothing has occurred in any part of the world to weaken that resolution and we will maintain it.

During the statement which followed the Marquis of Crewe's statement, Viscount Milner suggested the withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli and their transfer to some other theatre of the war.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an undertaking that troops would continue at the Dardanelles operations, or would be withdrawn from them. It would be unparliamentary and improper, he said, to force the Government to make a fuller disclosure of operations in which the country was engaged at present.

The situation, he declared was a grave and critical one, there were new developments, new factors in addition to the entrance of Bulgaria into the struggle and the attitude of Greece at the present moment had not been quite fully defined which was another factor in the calculations.

Will Withdraw Troops from Gallipoli

Viscount Milner Suggests the Sending of 200,000 From Gallipoli to Serbia

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Viscount Milner suggested in the House of Lords to-day that in view of the need of all available troops on the Western front, there was but one course for the Allies to pursue, and that, he said, was the withdrawal of 150,000 or 200,000 French and British soldiers from the Gallipoli Peninsula, and to give up the long drawn out campaign against the Dardanelles altogether and transfer the men with all speed to the aid of Serbia, before that country is completely crushed by the Germans.

In reply to this suggestion, which was taken up and reiterated in the form of an interpellation to the Government, Lord Lansdowne was wholly non-committal. He said that it was impossible for any member of the Government to give an assurance whatever to operations at the Dardanelles.

Cholera Epidemic Reported At Kell

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Reports that a serious epidemic of cholera is raging at Kell, the German naval base, are denied. It is asserted that only three cases are there.

British Liner Salerno Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The British steamer Salerno has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The Salerno was a Wilson line steamer built in Glasgow in 1912.

Percy Scott Right Man Says Asquith

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Asquith's faith in the ability of Rear Admiral Sir Percy Scott, who is in charge of London's aerial defences to counter the raiding attempts, is based, presumably, on knowledge of the preparations he is now making.

This was evidenced by the answer in to-day's parliamentary papers to an inquirer, who was anxious regarding the safety of Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral and other landmarks.

It is hoped, said the Premier, that the service presided over by Sir Percy Scott will deal effectively with any further attempts at indiscriminate destruction of property.

QUESTION OF RECRUITING TAKES A NEW TURN

Earl of Derby Outlines Plan by Which he Hopes to Avoid Conscription

KITCHENER PAYS TRIBUTE TO IRISHMEN

Question to be Taken Out of Military Hand and Entrusted to Civilian Authorities

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Recruiting is to be taken entirely out of the hands of the military authorities and entrusted exclusively to civilian organizations, is in a nutshell, the scheme by which the Earl of Derby, director of recruiting for the army, hopes to secure a sufficient number of voluntary enlistments and render recourse to conscription unnecessary. He described the new system at a private conference with the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee and Joint Labor Recruiting Board this afternoon.

"The changes that I propose making," said Lord Derby, "has not been necessitated by any shortcomings on the part of the recruiting staff, but by the exigencies of the present situation, which to my mind, require entirely new methods in dealing with the subject. In the past, recruits have been found by the military authorities, assisted by civilians. I pro-

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 15.—General French reports enemy trenches attacked south-west of Hulloch as far as Hohenzollern Redoubt. We gained a thousand yards near Hulloch, but abandoned the position, owing to the enemy's shell-fire. Enemy's trenches were captured and held near Vermalles, on the Hulloch Road, and near the Quarries, also the main trench of the Hohenzollern Redoubt. Elsewhere in France there is heavy artillery fighting.

Russia reports further obstinate fighting on the Dvinsk front and in Galicia, where the Russians have retaken the Stripa River.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The British official report received under the date of 9.45 to-night, from Field Marshal French says, with reference to the German official statement to-day that the only change in the situation south of the LeBasse Canal, is that we have further improved our positions on the Hohenzollern Redoubt and we hold all ground gained on the 13th.

SOPIA, Oct. 16 (official).—The Serbians last night attempted an incursion at several points in the region of Ciu Besigred and Kusendil, with a view to occupying Bulgarian strategic points, which defend the road to Sofia. Their attempts were frustrated.

This afternoon our troops succeeded in driving off the Serbians, but in certain districts, fighting continues. The Bulgarian losses, as far as known, are 18 killed and 190 wounded.

Greece's Army Ready in Case Of Attack

MILAN, Oct. 15.—The Greek Government is co-operating with the Quadruple Entente by keeping its army mobilized and by this action alone warding off any possible attack by the Bulgarians on the base of operations of the expeditionary forces.

An Athens despatch says that in exchange for this assistance, the Entente will furnish Greece with funds for keeping up its armament and that the National Bank of Greece already has received a credit of 30,000,000 francs from London and Paris.

German Torpedo Boat Sunk by British Sub.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A despatch from Copenhagen says that a British submarine has sunk a German torpedo boat.

London Papers Demand Reprisals For Zep. Raids

Pall Mall Gazette and Times Favor Reprisals if Military Advantage is Assured

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The proposal for reprisals with regard to Zeppelin attacks meets with approval from several newspapers. From a moral standpoint, the Pall Mall Gazette points out, the German public, as a whole, give their hearty assent to these aerial barbarities and that bestiality of race is not confined to one sex. The "Times" concurs to the reprisals, if any military advantage can be gained.

Theatre managers have decided to maintain their evening performances, but the question is whether the public will support them. It appears that hundreds of seats have been cancelled for the next few days, and in order to conceal this fact, free tickets have been given for these seats. One West End theatre has decided to hold matinees only next week.

Roumania's Action Arouses Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 15.—Roumania must decide quickly, and without hesitation, says the "Lokal Anzeiger," referring to a report that Russia had asked permission to march troops through Roumania to Serbia's assistance.

"What will Roumania do in such an event?" asks the "Lokal Anzeiger," adding that if she imitates Greece and only registers a protest against Russia's marching through, the Central Powers cannot remain indifferent.

British-French Forces Will Attack Sofia

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16.—The military critic of the "Universal," in an article to-day expressed the belief that the British and French troops landed at Salonika, will not go to aid the Serbians at Nish, which is 250 miles from their base, but will make a direct attack on Sofia from the Serbian frontier, thus cutting Bulgaria in two and also stopping the Austro-German advance by one of the principal railroads to Constantinople.

The writer adds, however, that the Anglo-French forces must be strong, and that Italy must co-operate with them.

INVADERS PROGRESS CHECKED

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Germans are attacking in great force near Passarowitz, which commands the Moravia Valley, according to a Nish despatch to the "Matin." The Serbs are resisting stoutly, and it is asserted that the invaders have not advanced more than four miles south of the river at any point on the Danube front. The Bulgarians have been held in the Timok Valley, where a new action is in progress along the entire front.

Mayors of villages along the Macedonian frontier have been made officers in the Serbian army and have been instructed to organize bands of irregulars, who will be armed with Muser rifles.

Redmond, Nationalist leader, it was decided that the Lord Lieutenant should form a department for recruiting for Ireland and that he himself take the position of director and chief organizer, being appointed to work in co-operation with the military authorities.

Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, in a letter which was read at the meeting, paid a tribute to the bravery and gallantry of the exploits of Irish soldiers, and expressed confidence in his close association with the country that Irishmen would never leave them without reinforcements.

It was stated that the number of Irish recruits was 81,000, exclusive of those enlisted in England and Scotland and Irish reservists who joined when mobilizing.

OPERATIONS VARIOUS BATTLE FRONTS ARE PROGRESSING SLOWLY

American Lady Sentenced to Die By Germans

Charged With Harboring Fugitive British, Belgian and French Soldiers and Helped in Escape

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Foreign Office has been notified by the American Embassy that Miss Edith Cavell, lately head of a large training school in Brussels, who was arrested August 5th by the German authorities in Brussels, was executed October 13th, after sentence of death had been passed upon her.

It is understood that the charge against Miss Cavell was that she harbored fugitive British and French soldiers and Belgians of military age, and assisted them to escape from Belgium in order to join the colors.

Thus far, the Foreign Office has not been aware that any charge of espionage had been brought against Miss Cavell.

British Submarine E-19 Does Good Work

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15.—Despatches in the evening newspapers say that a second German torpedo boat was sunk by the British submarine E-19.

According to the telegrams, the German flotilla, one boat of which was sunk on Wednesday, returned yesterday with reinforcements. The fishermen heard another explosion, and saw a torpedo boat disappear, thereupon the flotilla hurried away.

Roumanians Still Favor Neutrality

BUCHAREST, Oct. 13.—The Cabinet, after again going over the war situation to-day, made a pronouncement in favor of Roumania maintaining neutrality. All the necessary military precautions have been taken on each of the Roumanian frontiers.

The presence of German submarines at Varna, Bulgaria's chief seaport in the Black Sea, has been con-

CANADIAN LOSSES HEAVY

Total Casualties 10,500, Divided in Killed, Wounded or Prisoners of War

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—The growing list of casualties from the front indicates that the Canadian divisions are doing their bit in the advance movement of the Allied forces. In the overnight list there are twenty dead and twenty-three wounded.

In a recent report by Eye Witness, mention was made of the explosion of a mine opposite the Canadian lines. The casualties which have been coming in since have told the tale of this explosion. About 50 have been reported killed, although all did not lose their lives from this cause.

It is also evident, that this week Canadian artillery has suffered from similar causes, eight men in the Fifth Brigade being wiped out. Meanwhile fighting is going on systematically. All the battalions, both the First and Second divisions, are now right up in the firing line.

The aggregate of casualties is upwards of 10,500, divided roughly into 3,000 dead, 6,500 wounded and 1,000 classed as missing or known prisoners of war.

Speaking of infant industries, that of the home tourist finds better protection in war than in tariff.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Austro-German-Bulgar Armies are Paying Dearly For Their Invasion of Serbia and Meet Slow Progress

GREAT ACTIVITY IN BRITISH NAVAL CIRCLES

Russians Have Turned the Tables Against Germans—Have Penetrated Their Lines at a Point Near Dvinsk

LONDON, Oct. 16.—From all the main battle fronts comes news of continued fighting, but from none of them has been received any indication of victories or reverses which would make any marked change in the situation. The Austrians, Germans and Bulgarians are proceeding methodically with their invasion of Serbia, which, according to neutral reports, is costing them a very heavy price in lives of their soldiers. Hardened veterans, the Serbs are taking every advantage of the difficult country to inflict the greatest possible losses to the invaders. The Germans, however, has been able to occupy Pozarevac, south-east of Semendria, and claim that their campaign is proceeding according to their plans. The Quadruple Allies are perfecting their preparations to assist the Serbians, and every day sees additional troops landed at Salonika, where the French General Sarrail has arrived to take command of the Allied force.

What steps Russia and Italy have taken to render assistance has not yet developed. The political situation remains unchanged, Greece having formally announced that she would not intervene on behalf of Serbia at present, and Roumania, although she is being urged by Germany to definitely define her position, not having made any move.

Along the Western front there has been heavy fighting. In the Artois, Champagne and Vosges regions attacks have been made by both sides, but the gains and losses are described as being of little importance.

In the East, the Russians have turned on the offensive in the region of Dvinsk, and although the Germans claim that they have repulsed most of the Muscovite attacks, they admit that the Russians penetrated their line at one point. Except for hostilities in this region, things are somewhat calmer in the East. Lt. General Ivanoff, Russian Commander after the victory in Galicia and subsequent check by the Germans, has for the moment, shown himself satisfied with what has been achieved.

The Italians have again been on the offensive and claim to have gained some success against the Austrians. The Austrians, however, deny this statement.

Outside the Balkan campaign, Britain is watching with most interest the operations of her submarines in the Baltic. Here, after having driven German merchantmen from the sea, they have sunk one and probably two German torpedo craft, one reported to be a torpedo boat destroyer and the other a torpedo boat, which, with other warships, had come out to convoy ore laden steamers. Activity in the British navy is also shown. The North Sea record shows that twenty-four German trawlers have been captured and taken into rinsky during the past month.

Venizelo's Sympathy Strong For Allies

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The earnest hope for the success of the Allies was expressed by former Premier Venizelos of Greece, when asked by the Athens correspondent of the "Matin" to express his opinion of the refusal of the new Greek Government to send an army to the assistance of Serbia.

"It was because I foresaw that the new government would take this attitude that I made the speech I did in the Chamber on the 12th. I have nothing to add to it, but none hopes more fervently than I for speedy and decisive success for the Allies. I am more deeply convinced to-day than I was yesterday of their final triumph."