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THE DEADLOCK BROKEN, ALLIED FORCES KNOCK HOLES IN GERMAN LINES

Field Marshal French
Reports Advances Along
the Line

SEVENTEEN
HUNDRED

Prisoners taken—French
Also Report a General
Advance and Piercing
of Enemy Lines

London, Sept. 26.—Field Marshal French reports that German positions were penetrated on Saturday, in some instances for 4,000 yards, in the Labeese region, and the western outskirts of Hulluch and the village of Los. The mining works around it and Hill No. 79 were wrested from the Germans. Seventeen hundred prisoners, eight guns and a number of machine guns were captured. French troops report gains.

An official statement says that an energetic attack was delivered north of Arras, and the enemy lines were pierced at several points. General attacks all along the front with good progress were made.

French batteries are co-operating with British forces in the bombardment of Westende and Middlekerke on the Belgian coast.

Berlin admits the Allied gains. An official report says that after artillery preparation of great intensity, the expected Anglo-French offensive has begun. On the Western front reports tell of fierce hand to hand fighting. The Russians report the Germans repulsed. The official statement says that attacks in Riga and Dvinsk regions failed, the Germans using gas-planting shells at Riga.

A semi-official statement from Sofia says that Bulgaria has merely declared an "armed neutrality" and will continue negotiations with the two belligerent groups.

Damage Done
In Zeppelin Raids

London, Sept. 25.—The East coast raid committee appointed in January, submitted to-day to the Treasury a report covering fourteen German aerial raids previous to June 15, and the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby by German warships.

The number of claims reported for personal injuries is 697, of which 178 were fatalities.

The number of claims for damage to property, which have been investigated, is 10,297.

Heavy Artillery
Engagements West

Paris, Sept. 25.—There has been no cessation in the continued artillery activity on the battle line in France, according to an announcement given out at the French War Office this afternoon.

Among the points mentioned where there have been artillery engagements are the Artoise district, south of the River Somme, north of the Aisne, and along the Canal from the Aisne to the Marne, and in the Champagne district.

Russians Capture
Ten Thousand Men
And Lots of Booty

London, Sept. 26.—The Russian statement contains good news, according to a statement received this afternoon. It tells that more than ten thousand prisoners have been captured, together with machine guns etc.

Hot engagements continue at many points on the Eastern battlefield, and the Russians are more than holding their own.

THE ALLIES CAPTURE TWENTY THOUSAND TWO DAYS FIGHTING

Paris, via St. Pierre, Sept. 26.—Our attack north of Arras secured us a fresh advance. We have occupied from sheer strength the whole of Souchez Village and advanced eastward in the direction of Givenchy. Further south we have reached La Follie and pushed forward to the north of Thelus, reaching the telegraph station, which is destroyed. During this engagement, one thousand prisoners were taken.

In Champagne, our troops continue to advance. After crossing the entire front running between Atherive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, the powerful trenchworks, forts and other completely fortified German organizations held by the enemy since many months, fell into our hands and our troops marched northward, compelling the Germans to fall back to their second line of trenches situated from three to four kilometres further behind. The struggle continues on the whole front.

We have reached the Vedegrange and passed the hut on the road from Souain to Sonney and the barracks on the road from Soudain to Tahure. Further east we hold the farm and house of Champagne. The enemy abandoned in trenchworks and positions lost a very considerable quantity of material which has not yet been computed up to the present. Twenty-four field cannons have been taken and a number of prisoners exceeding sixteen thousand men, unaccounted for, including two hundred officers. The total number of prisoners secured on the entire front by the Allies in two days is over twenty thousand.

In Belgium the German artillery is rather quiet. During the evening of the 25th our troops captured an ob-

servance post belonging to the enemy on the right bank of the Yser, the garrison was taken, 15 men and a sub-officer, a grenade thrower was also taken. The occupation of this post by our troops compelled the Germans to evacuate two hundred metres of trenches on the Yser.

Zeebrugge Again
Is Bombarded
By British Ships

Amsterdam, Sept. 25.—British warships again bombarded the Belgian town of Zeebrugge this morning. Three ships were engaged. The flashes of their heavy guns were visible on the Dutch coast.

Germans Sink
Holland-American
Steamer Evemdijk

London, Sept. 25.—The Holland-American freighter Evemdijk, 4,815 tons, has been sunk. The crew were landed.

The steamer sailed from Buenos Ayres for Copenhagen with a cargo of maize.

France May Call
400,000 More Men
To the Colors

Paris, Sept. 17.—Parliament on re-assembling today will have to consider, among various important measures, one calling to the colors a contingent of 400,000 young men who in time of peace would begin military service in 1917. They are eighteen and nineteen years old.

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 25.—General French reports hostile artillery continues active. Our air craft raided enemy communications near Valenciennes, cutting the railway in several places. A desperate battle is proceeding near Novo Alexandrovsk. The enemy was driven from Vileka, the Russians capturing eight guns and nine machine guns. Lutsk is recaptured and over four thousand prisoners captured.—BONAR LAW.

Bulgarian Army Has Been Mobilized In National Interest

Bulgarian Government Officials States Pacific Intentions

EX-BULGARIAN
FOREIGN MINISTER

Well Known Lately as
Favoring Entente and
This is Taken as Index
Bulgaria's Friendliness

London, Sept. 26.—The Bulgarian Government this morning officially communicated to the Powers a note stating in the most categorical fashion that the mobilization of the Bulgarian army was ordered in the national interest; that it had not the slightest offensive character.

The Note states that why Bulgaria has gone into a state of armed neutrality is explained by the changes which have recently occurred in the political situation; that Bulgaria has not the slightest aggressive intention, but is firmly resolved to be fully armed to defend her rights and independence.

This official Note to the Powers was despatched from Sofia on Sept. 23, so that it was framed before Greek mobilization has been decided upon.

Dr. Ghenadiev, ex-Bulgarian Foreign Minister, whose inclusion in the Sofia Cabinet is reported as a possibility, has been known lately for his pro-Entente views. It is believed here that unless he was certain of the Government continuing good relations with the Entente Powers, he would not have assumed them of his support.

Harrison Liner Sent to Bottom After Long Chase

London, Sept. 25.—The Harrison Liner Chancellor has been sent to the bottom by a German submarine after a chase of 78 miles towards Liverpool. A part of the crew is reported missing, among them C. W. King, of New Orleans, an American who was assistant Marconi operator on the liner.

The vessel tried to make her escape after being hailed by the submarine, according to the news received here, and was chased by the undersea boat. After a seventy-eight miles race the captain saw that escape was impossible and stopped his ship. His crew were given ten minutes to take to the boats and the ship was then sent to the bottom.

Boat Stealing Again

Today in the Court House, a man named Tim Keen summoned one Carey, whom he charges stole his boat, valued at \$12 from an uptown wharf. The defendant in the case did not appear and the summons and warrant was issued for his arrest.

Don't expect two favors in return for one.

THE BELGIAN FLAG

(Translated by Lord Curzon of Kedleston)

RED for the blood of soldiers,
Black, yellow and red—
Black for the tears of mothers,
Black, yellow and red—
And yellow for the light and flame
Of the fields where the blood is
is shed!

To the glorious flag, my children
Hark! the call your country
gives.
To the flag in serried order!
He who dies for Belgium live!

Red for the purple of heroes,
Black, yellow and red—
Black for the veils of widows
Black, yellow and red—
And yellow for the shining crown
Of the victors who have bled!

To the flag, to the flag, my children—
Harken to your country's cry!
Never has it shone so splendid,
Never has it flown so high!

Red for the flames in fury,
Black, yellow and red—
Black for the mourning ashes,
Black, yellow and red—
And yellow of gold, as we proudly
 hail

The spirits of the dead!
To the flag, my sons! Your country
With her blessing "Forward"
cries!

Has it shrunk? No, when
smallest,
Larger, statelier, it flies!
Is it tattered? No, 'tis stoutest
When destruction it defies!

—From "Belgian Poems," by
Emile Cammaerts.

"Who Drinks Must Go"

This is the title of an article in a recent number of the "Technical World," a magazine devoted to mechanics. We quote a few paragraphs: "Drinking will now spell dismissal for you if you are an employee of the Hershey Chocolate company, International Harvester company, Sherwin-Williams company, Sheffield Car works, United States Steel corporation, Western Electric company, Pullman company, Edison company, Western union, Interborough company, Standard Oil Company or one of a thousand other American firms of the first rank. Sears, Roebuck & Company forbid employees entering a saloon at any hour of the day within a mile of their plant in any direction.

"Last spring a local-option election was held in the 'dry town' of Three Rivers, Mich. The big industry of the town is the Sheffield Car works. The management of these works issued a circular letter to the many thousand workmen advising them that if they signed wet petitions they would by that act be placing themselves in opposition to the interests of the company.

"Yes, and only a few months ago the great steel works at Homestead, Pa. employing 12,000 men, decreed that not only would drinking be prohibited during working hours, but that even the slightest intemperance while off duty would be cause for immediate discharge.

"This magazine could be crammed to the covers with similar instances to the strong front industry has assumed against alcohol during the last two years. The sentiment of the executives of industry is pretty well summed up in the pointed statement of Andrew Carnegie: 'There is no use wasting time on any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talents.'

"C. L. Close, manager of the famous Bureau of Safety of the United States Steel corporation, a man who knows the social side of industry as few men do, declares his opinion that in ten years, through the combined effort of American industries the manufacture and sale of liquors will be at an end in the United States."

What does it all mean? The writer of the article goes on to explain that manufacturers have discovered the leak in their business. Scientific experiment and the practical working of total abstinence among their employees have shown them that it is caused by alcohol.

YOUNG AVIATOR BROUGHT DOWN GERMAN FLIER

Canadian Press Party Witnesses
Duel in the Air in
Which British Craft's Crew
Score Success.

London, Sept. 16.—There was joy over the whole line yesterday and a big assemblage around the damaged German aeroplane brought down by one of the youngest airmen in the British service. The capture of this machine, one of the latest in the enemy's service, came after a prolonged duel between German and British airmen, with machine guns. They were watched by the Canadian staff and hundreds of men of the division. The British airmen met the other in the German area and straight way prepared to follow him. The Britisher lost sight of the other for some time but an hour late he came across him and continued plugging after him. The British, fortunately, had a capable companion in handling the machine gun. This opened fire in such a way that a wall was created which was impossible for the German to penetrate. In this way the German machine was steadily driven westward.

Thousands of Spectators
The machine guns continued firing away from both machines, while thousands of British soldiers and probably thousands of Germans also looked on. It became apparent to the beholders that the German was winged. The British airman's attack then became still more intense and not long after the German aeroplane came to the ground. Both men in it were killed by the fire of the British machine gun, which had also seriously damaged the engine. The British aviator and his companion were unhurt.

The foregoing account came from first hand information gathered directly after the air battle had taken place, at a time when a big crowd of officers and men were gazing at the latest capture from the clouds. Amongst the sightseers were a Canadian press party, who earlier in the day had paid a visit to the ruined Ypres. It was a thrilling experience to walk through the silent streets of this city where the Canadians a few months ago did such heavy fighting. Away in the near future distance was the booming guns, but where mounds of bricks and crazy looking walls now stand for what was once Ypres, there was only the sound made by the party itself scrambling amongst ruins towards the Cloth Hall. A few military police told us that shells came there every day. Still not a single civilian inhabitant remains, not one house or anything but the mere semblance of what it once was stood. For doors, windows, roofs had all disappeared. It is grimly true to say any one is welcome to enter any house without knocking.

Canadian Gun in Action
Later in the day we saw how one of our own Canadian guns can also play a lone part of destruction. The gun was so artfully hidden, the officer in charge told us, that he did not think the Germans would be able to locate it for some time to come. We held our hands to our ears. While the gun delivered its compliments towards Germany, "direct hit on house, sir," was the answer from the observation post. Two more rounds were fired for the benefit of us visitors, and for the benefit also of Germany. After this another round of serpentine walking in the trenches, this time among fellows from the west. We found a brigadier-general having a quiet afternoon smoking and letter-writing in his brigade headquarters. His own special room consists of a building which so far has escaped the besprinkling German explosives. The general is naturally pleased at his latest decoration of the Legion of Honor bestowed on him by the French government.

Canon Scott's Work
The writer had a pleasant chat

A SIGHT THAT PUZZLES TURK

Clever Periscopic Rifle Attachment Invented by Australian Lance Corporal

Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 17.—(Correspondence.)—Major-General Birdwood, who commands the Australian troops at the Dardanelles, has lately written a letter to the governor-general of the Commonwealth Sir Ronald Munro Ferguson, in which he says: "Our complete moral superiority over the Turkish troops is partly due to the very clever invention of a man named Beach, who produced a periscopic rifle. When we got here we denuded the whole of our transports of their looking glasses, and made up some 2,000 periscopes on our little beach. This man then made a very simple device. The result is the Turk only sees the muzzle of a rifle coming over the parapet without anything behind it to shoot at, and we understand from prisoners that he dislikes this intensely."

Sent To Kitchener.

In connection with the foregoing the following extract from the army corps orders is cited by the Commonwealth minister of defence.

"The army corps commander wishes to record his appreciation of the clever invention of a periscopic attachment for the rifle, the work of Lance-Corporal W. C. B. Beach, 2nd Battalion, Australian Imperial Force. As so far as is known this invention has not been tried in France, the lieutenant-governor commanding has forwarded the idea to Lord Kitchener for consideration."

HOW PEGOU WAS KILLED

German Airman Tells of
Death of Great French
Aviator

Amsterdam, Sept. 16, via London.—The story of the death of Adolphe Pegoud, the French aviator, who was killed recently near Petite Croix in a battle in the air with a German aviator, is related by Pilot Corporal Kandulski, his conqueror, in a letter to his father which is published in the Tagblatt.

"While flying," says the letter, "the forts of Belfort opened fire against me, the shrapnel bursting around in the clouds. I was hardly out of range of the enemy's gun when suddenly a French machine approached. The fighting took place at a height of 2,400 meters (about 8,000 feet).

"The first thing I did was to swing sharply around in order to obtain a free range to the flank. My observer Lieut. Billitz, immediately fired the machine gun which, after the thirtieth shot, refused to work. Meanwhile Pegoud approached to 50 metres. I encircled him once and suddenly executed a sharp curve to the left, whereby I got him on the flank and Billitz, whose machine gun again was in order, gave him his rest."

COMPLIMENT

"What a beautiful woman!"
"I'm glad you think so. That is my wife."
"I congratulate you, old man. It must be a pleasure to lose every argument to a woman like that."
Detroit Free Press.

with Canon Scott of Quebec, now chief chaplain of the first division, succeeding Major Stacey, who assumes control of the chaplains of the Canadian corps. Singularly enough this pleasant encounter with Canon Scott took place under the shadow of an ancient Flemish church. To-day is the anniversary of the taking of Quebec so Canon Scott reminded us.

The Canon talked with gentle pride of his own work in the field that morning, and he held a communion service in the front line trenches, when there were seventy communications. Later in the day he held another service, when fifty communicated. Those clergy who believe in daily celebrations will be glad to learn such is invariably the custom in the Canadian lines. General Alderson, who entertained the press visitors yesterday left for headquarters the same day to assume control of the corps.

Removing Bullets

Some interesting methods of locating and extracting bullets have been brought to light in connection with the European war. One of the most ingenious of these is that of locating a bullet with the telephone. In applying this method one terminal is attached to a moistened electrode which is applied to the patient's skin, while the other terminal is attached to the probe or forceps. When the probe touches the bullet a voltaic cell is formed and a grating sound is heard in the telephone, revealing the exact depth at which the bullet is imbedded in the flesh.

A method more commonly used is one in which X-ray photographs are taken. Two photographs are taken from different positions and the intersection of the axis of the two views is sufficient for giving the location of the bullet accurately.

In the French field hospitals bullets are being extracted by means of electromagnets, the German bullets with their nickel-steel jackets lending themselves readily to this method of extraction.

Italian Inventor Makes Discovery

Paris, Sept. 17.—An Italian engineer, Louis Rota, has solved the problem of holding an object motionless in space, according to the Marcellus correspondent of "The Petit Parisien." Rota is credited with having constructed an apparatus which, by the action of electric currents can be elevated to a height of from 2000 to 3000 feet and kept motionless or propelled in any direction at a speed of more than 100 miles an hour. Rota's apparatus is spindle-shaped, 12 feet long and two feet in diameter, and can carry a weight of 90 pounds. It is said to remain motionless in a wind of considerable velocity, but if the wind becomes very strong it rises automatically until it reaches a calmer region of the air. The invention is based upon reactions obtained from the electro-magnet forces of the atmosphere.

Car Jumps the Track

Last night a street car coming down Water St. West below the Cross Roads, jumped the track and running on the sidewalk, struck an electric light pole on which was a large and heavy transformer and broke the pole off about six feet from the ground. The car was also damaged and employees were quickly on the scene, secured the pole by means of using fish-plates and other appliances. The car was towed on the track by another tram and taken to the car barn.

Homeless Boy Wanders Streets

At 7 a.m. to-day Const. Forsey, doing duty in the West End, found a little boy aged 12, named Crossman, wandering about the streets. He is known to the police and was taken to the lockup and given shelter. Judge Hutchings today remanded him for eight days and in the meantime the police will try and get some place of abode for him.

Mr. Hutchings, K.C. had a message this forenoon from Magistrate Courage of Bay L'Argent saying that a fearful storm is now raging there. One house was blown down and everything in it destroyed, the family barely escaping with their lives. In the same big gust of wind which demolished the house, a dory was upset in the harbor. Its occupants, one man, was thrown into the water, had a narrow escape, but was eventually rescued. Any donation to the poor people who lost their home will be received by Mr. Courage.

A representative of Dunn's Canadian Rating Agency is now here and is doing Water Street obtaining the financial status of the different business people.

To-day a volunteer who boards in Field Street, named Humphrey, was stricken with diphtheria and was removed to Hospital.

WEATHER REPORT

TORONTO (noon)—Gales of S.W. winds with rain, shifting to N.W., decreasing. Fair and cooler to-morrow.