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Heavy Fighting on Western Front Where Allies Hold Their Own

Struggle Not Without Fluctuations of Fortune and Brings to Mind Warnings of Correspondents that Steady Methodical Pressure Rather than Brilliant Advances was to be Expected

PERONNE TOWN IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED

German War Correspondents Already Claiming Allied Offensive Has Been Brought to Standstill—Germans Continue Strong Attacks Along Russian Front with the Object of Gaining Time to Perfect Defences of Kovel and Vladimir

LONDON, July 11.—Both Eastern and Western front heavy fighting persists this especially in the case of the Western front where the struggle is not without the fluctuations of fortune and brings to mind the warnings of correspondents from the opening of the Somme battle that a steady and methodical pressure rather than a brilliant advance may be expected. A British official statement to-night says the Germans have entered Trones Wood but records further British progress east of Ovillers and La Boisselle in addition to a footing secured in Mametz Wood where heretofore the Germans had resisted all British efforts.

A German official communication admits the French possess Biaches, only a short distance from Peronne, which town is seriously threatened. On the Eastern front the Russians have crossed the Stokhod River at various points. The German war correspondents are already claiming the Allied offensive has been brought to a standstill. The correspondent of the Berlin Tageblatt with the Austrian

army testifies to the inexhaustible supply of the Russians, the efficiency of the Russian artillery, and cavalry, the endless supplies and ammunition as in a great contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year. Germans are continuing their strong attacks along the Russian front but the view is held here that this is only done with the object of gaining time to perfect the defences of Kovel and Vladimir, Volynski and to remove large stores of military material from these points to breast of Litovsk and Ivangorod.

A Naval Clash In the Baltic

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—The "Dagens Nyheder" announces that a sea battle is believed to have occurred in the Baltic outside of Haefringe, on Sunday night as violent cannonading was heard from several points on the coast. It is presumed that German and Russian patrolling squadrons clashed.

Was Identified As Archduke's Headquarters

LONDON, July 11.—Reuters Eastern front correspondent sends the following: Labyrinth enemy trenches in a cemetery near Lutsk, the Russians found a well-appointed observing station which was identified as the headquarters of Archduke Joseph. Officers and prisoners state that throughout the whole historic day when the last strongholds guarding Lutsk fell, the Archduke remained here telephoning.

PREMIER ASQUITH OUTLINES THE IRISH AGREEMENT AND LOOKS FOR A UNITED IRELAND

Thinks we Now Have an Arrangement Such as Was Never Possible Before and he Appealed to Members to Take Advantage of the Opportunity—While not Going into Details the Premier Indicated the Main Lines of the Agreement Including the Exclusion of Six Ulster Counties—Present Bill is a Provisional One

LONDON, July 10.—Premier Asquith explaining the Irish agreement in the Commons this afternoon, said that it was proposed that the bill should remain in force during the war and twelve months thereafter. If Parliament had not made further provision by that time for the Government of Ireland, the period could be extended. Representatives of the Imperial Executive, the Prime Minister said, would have the control of the Defence of the Realm. The new bill would contain general provisions reserving for the exclusive authority of the Imperial Parliament and the Government, not only the Navy and Army, but all matters arising out of the war. He emphasized that there was no intention on the part of those who might be associated with the Government of Ireland, to encroach in any way in regard to the successful prosecution of the war. We have here, the Premier said, an arrangement such as never was possible before, and he appealed to members of the House to take advantage of an opportunity, which might never recur. There were features in the settlement plan, Asquith said, which none would have chosen voluntarily, and, as a result, there had been some misunderstanding in the Cabinet. In view of the agreement reached in Ireland, and the importance of unity, Ministers were willing to share the responsibility of submitting the proposals to Parliament, and recommending their acceptance. The dominating factor, Asquith said, which made us all willing to become parties or sponsors for this measure, is the war. In a few

sentences the Premier referred to the part which the Ulster, and other Irish regiments had taken in the fighting, and added, there is no patriotic Irishman but has felt that these common sacrifices have created a new bond between them and us. While not going into details, the Premier indicated the main lines of the agreement, including the exclusion of six Ulster counties. The Irish Parliament would be composed of members at present returned to the Imperial Parliament, while an Appeal Court in Dublin would be appointed by the Imperial Parliament. The Executive Government, Asquith said, had not received any specific proposals from Unionists in South-West Ireland, but such proposals would receive careful and sympathetic consideration. The Premier explained that the Bill was a provisional one, but saw all sorts of possibilities. With regard to that expression, and to relieve all possible doubt, on that point, he continued, let me say, speaking for those who, like myself, look forward and are anxious for a United Ireland, that we recognize and agree that such union only be brought about with the freewill and assent of the excluded area. Asquith recalled his visit to Ireland, which, he said, was made to ascertain whether the Irish parties might not be disposed to come to an agreement. As the result of what he had learned, Mr. Lloyd George was deputed to open negotiations. Lloyd George quickly discovered that agreement was possible on a basis of the immediate enactment of a Home Rule measure, with the exclusion of six Ulster counties and the boroughs of Belfast, Newry and Londonderry. There was no section representing any substantial body of opinion, Asquith said, whose views were not invited by Lloyd George. All parties concerned took responsibility for submitting their agreed recommendations to Parliament. As soon as the Premier concluded his statement, he was plying with questions, but referred all inquirers to the Bill, which will be introduced next week.

'AND FURTHER SUCCESSES ARE ASSURED'

Military Writer Says Joffre's Plans Have Been Successful so Far and that Further Successes are Assured—French Storm and Capture Biaches Village From the Germans

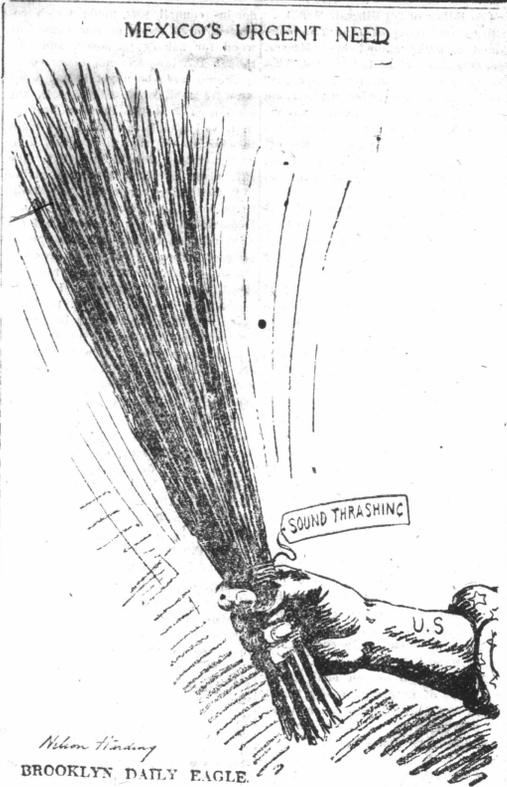
PARIS, July 10.—The taking by the French of Biaches village, on the bank of the Somme, opposite Ste. Raidegode, the principal suburb of Peronne, was accomplished in about an hour and a half. A French Lieutenant, who took part in the assault, described the action as follows:—About noon word came for divisions to keep ready. At once our soldiers advanced to attack all along the front from Sorrom farm to Billois en Santerre. The first German line was passed almost without fighting, so effective had the preparatory bombardment been, but when we entered Biaches, at ten minutes after two, we found every house organized as a fort, and supplied with a number of machine guns. Our artillery, however, by its accuracy and power, destroyed those defences, though it still left cellars and caves full of enemies. As we entered the village, the Commandant, who was at the head of the Battalion with a rifle in hand, ordered the trumpeters to sound the charge. All the Germans in the village were captured or killed. The Commandant was wounded by a shot from a Lieutenant's revolver, but he knocked down the Lieutenant with a blow from his rifle. At 2.35 the village was completely in our possession, although a recent German order had declared it to be impregnable. We are now less than two kilometres from Peronne.

The recent fighting on the French front on the Somme sector is only the opening phase of a plan elaborated by General Joffre, according to a review of the military situation published in today's Temps. The paper says all results expected have been accomplished, and further successes are assured.

Germans Succeed After 6th Desperate Attempt

LONDON, July 10.—After a sixth desperate attack this afternoon, the Germans succeeded in entering Trones Wood, according to a British official statement issued to-night. This was at the expense of very heavy casualties. The statement adds that fighting in the wood continues.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE



General Smuts Captures Tanga

LONDON, July 11.—General Smuts, in command of the British forces in German East Africa, has occupied Tanga, according to a statement issued by the War Office to-day. The Germans only offered a slight resistance. Tanga is the second most important port on the coast of German East Africa and is the terminus of the railroad which the Germans were building into the interior at the outbreak of war.

British Troops Advance From Contalmaison

LONDON, July 10.—British troops have made a new advance north-west of Contalmaison in the field of their offensive, north of the Somme, it was officially announced this afternoon. Three additional guns and several hundred prisoners were captured.

Russ. Closely Pressing Teutonic Forces Have Crossed Stokhod River

Passage of the River was Accomplished Under Serious Difficulties as Retreating Teutonic Forces had Destroyed Crossings at Most Points—Russians Make Big Captures Past Few Days

COL. KAUTSEROFF'S MEN CROSS BURNING BRIDGE

Russians Have Given the Turks Hot Time of it Around Gumesnam—South of Taurus They Storm Mountain Heights which Turks had Fortified and Compelled the Latter to Flee From Positions

PETROGRAD, July 11.—Russian forces advancing in Volhynia toward Kovel are crossing the River Stokhod at various points and are closely pressing the Teutonic forces opposing them, says to-day's war office statement. The passage of the river, is being accomplished under serious difficulties. An official communication says the crossings of the river have in most cases been destroyed by the opposing armies. The total number of prisoners taken by General Kautseroff from July 4 to 8th is 341 officers, and 9,145 unwounded soldiers. He has also captured ten pieces of artillery, 48 machine guns, 16 bomb throwers, 7,520 rifles, 62 limbers and depots of engineering materials. The figures must be added to those given in early communications in July which included 300 officers, 12,000 men, 45 pieces artillery.

According to later reports regarding the crossing of the Stokhod River it fell to the chief credit for the exploit must go to Colonel Kautseroff, Commandant of Pavlograd Regiment of the Order of St. George. Col. Kautseroff rushing forward at the head of his advance guards led them across the burning bridge under a violent artillery and rifle fire.

In the Baltic one of our submarines in the course of its usual cruise, sank a large German steamer loaded with iron ore. In the Gulf of Bothnia, Caucasus front, we are continuing our

progress west of Platana. In the direction of Gumesnam our scouts have netted a large number of Turks. South of Taurus we successfully advanced and captured an important mountain neck and entire line heights which the enemy spent much time in fortifying. At various points we compelled the Turks to flee from their positions.

SITUATION UNCHANGED SOMME FRONT

PARIS, July 11.—The Situation remains unchanged on the Somme front last night. The War Office to-day says it has been ascertained that south of the Somme the French in the last two days have taken more than 1,130 prisoners. On Verdun front the Germans have launched an attack at 4 o'clock this morning on the French positions from Fleury to a point East of Chenois. They succeeded in penetrating the advanced French positions at some points, but were expelled by a counter attack. West of the Meuse there was active artillery fighting in the neighborhood of Avocourt and Chattancourt. North-east of Vovo the Germans exploded four mine craters all of which eventually were occupied by the French.

Will They Make St. John's A Port of Call?

AMSTERDAM, July 11.—The report is current that a carefully thought out plan is on its way in Germany to inaugurate in August a trans-Atlantic Zeppelin service to supplement that established under sea, according to the report the first airship to attempt the passage will be named "Deutschland," and it is said she may carry passengers in addition to mails and a cargo of dyestuffs.

GERMAN SUPER-SUBMARINE COVERED 3,800 MILES FROM HELIGOLAND TO BALTIMORE

Captain Tells of Voyage Across the Atlantic—Only 90 Miles Were Driven Under Water—Deutschland was Built to Stay Under Water Four Days—Britain not Worried over Fact that Submarine got Through—Sees Nothing in it to Consider it an Unusual Feat—Ship Was Entered at Baltimore Customs Without Opposition

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Submarine Captain Koenig's own story of the Deutschland's voyage across is told by newspaper correspondents today. "I have seen," said the captain, "statements that we were forced to go a hundred miles out of our course in the Atlantic, because of British warships. That is not so. Why should we go out of our course, except to submerge? That is the simplest and most effective way to get out of our course. Besides, it is much easier to submerge. We came to Hampton Roads by a straight course from the English Channel. We did not come by the way of Azores. Altogether, from Heligoland to Baltimore we covered 3,800 miles. Of that distance, 90 miles were driven under surface water. Throughout the entire trip the officers and crew were in excellent health and spirits. Of course when we were under water for long spells the air was very stuffy. Sometimes there was some inconvenience, but it never was serious. The Deutschland was built to stay under water for four consecutive days. So you see we never reached anywhere near our submergence limit on this voyage."

LONDON, July 10.—Much interest has been created in England over the

arrival of a German submarine at an American port. The news, which was given much space in the evening newspapers, which, however, do not comment upon the happening. In official circles the greatest interest centres in the question whether the submarine was armed or carried torpedoes. As to the voyage and the proposal to establish a line of submarines between Germany and America, no apprehension whatever finds expression. It is pointed out that, in view of repeated voyages both of British and German submarines to the Eastern Mediterranean, crossing the Atlantic by craft of this type was not to be considered an unusual feat. The only surprising thing is that it was not done before, said one official, who added that there was no reason why submarines should not get through the North Sea, unless they meet with mishap.

LONDON, July 10.—The Foreign Office denied today a report cabled from the States that the British Government had protested to Washington regarding the presence of a submarine in an American port. It was also stated that Britain had taken no action.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Collector Ryan of Baltimore, reported informally to-day that the Deutschland did not carry guns, was manned by a merchant crew, carried cargo, and was not a warship.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland entered formally at the Baltimore Customs House to-day, without opposition.

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OFFICIAL

BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:

LONDON, July 10.—News of the Somme battle continues entirely favourable. The Allies have captured German positions on a front of about ten miles, from Montauban to Eslns. The heaviest British fighting is round Thiepval, La Boisselle, Ovillers, Contalmaison, and Trones Wood. The French are within a mile of Peronne. The guns, prisoners and material captured are increasing daily, but rapid progress is unlikely.

BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

PARIS, July 10.—In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill 97, the height which dominates the Somme, south-east of Biaches, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office to-night.

British Capture Contalmaison

LONDON, July 11.—British captured Contalmaison on French front last night, War Office announced. Several lines trenches in Mametz Wood were taken by British, heavy fighting continues in Trones Wood.