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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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Report Now Comes that Germany is Short of All War Material

According to a Most Sensational Interesting Document Which has Fallen into the Hands of the British Germany is Now Short of Guns, Aeroplanes and War Material of all Sorts—Document Pays a High Tribute to British Infantry and Says One Must Acknowledge the Skill of the English in Rapidly Consolidating Captured Positions

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEAD-QUARTERS IN FRANCE, Oct. 5.—Germany is short of guns, aeroplanes and war material of all sorts, but not of food, according to a most sensationally interesting document the British have captured which is called "The establishment of the Four German Corps in the Battle of the Somme." The document was written as instructions to the troops. It was drawn from lessons of the battle, by General Count von Arnim, a corps commander, who has been fighting opposite the British throughout the offensive. This long detailed revelation of the inner thoughts of the German staff discusses the methods and shortcomings of every branch of the German army in view of the unexpected power and organization the British have shown. The document starts out by paying a tribute to the British infantry which has undoubtedly learned much since last autumn's offensive, and shows great dash in attack. The document continues, the Englishman also has physique and training in his favour: one must acknowledge the skill of the English in rapidly consolidating captured positions, and their great tenacity in defence of them. Because the breach actions of so many German rifles have been clogged with dirt, General von Arnim suggests in the document that it would be advisable to fit a cover for the breach of their rifles like that used in the British army which can be easily unfitted, and then hangs from the rifle. Explicit instructions are given in the document to the artillery to change their methods of placing batteries in a village behind slopes because of the British method of distribution of their artillery fire which prodigiously searches all obvious shelters.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA

Fighting at Yenikeui Resulted in Complete Success for British Troops—Scottish and Irish Battalions Distinguish Themselves During Recent Fighting at This Point—Enemy Losses Are Very Heavy

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Fighting at Yenikeui, which ended yesterday morning, resulted in complete success for our troops. Not only did we hold the portion of the village south of Seres, but we also occupied a portion of the north road. Thus the whole village is now in our possession. The remainder of Wednesday was without incident, and was spent in consolidating our position, which extends from Orlika Bridge along the Seres road to Yenikeui, thence back to the river through both Karajakui villages. During the fighting of the last few days the Lowland Scottish Battalion and the Irish Battalion distinguished themselves. The enemy suffered heavily in the recent fighting.

Nearing Monastir

PARIS, Oct. 5.—The Allies on the western end of the Macedonian front continue to press back the Bulgarian forces before Monastir. The war office announced to-day that further ground had been gained and that the town of Neut 12 miles south of Monastir, had been occupied.

A Unanimous Decision

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted a resolution calling upon all French people to make good the damage caused by war in the invaded Department of Eastern France. The decision was unanimous.

British Success in Struma Region

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Re-occupation by the British of the village of Yenikeui, east of the Struma, on the Macedonian front, is reported in to-day's war office statement, which follows:—Nidja Planina overlooking the Cerna Valley, east of Monastir, is held by the enemy. Otherwise the positions are unchanged from Piesba Lake to the Struma. The battle on the left bank of the Struma is still in progress. The village of Yenikeui has again been lost.

Caucasus Front

PETROGRAD, Oct. 5.—On the Caucasus front our detachments by sudden resumption of the offensive, with co-operation of the fleet in the coastal region, advanced on a wide front, capturing a fortified enemy position in the region of the River Karaburnu. West of Kalkit Tchivlik our advanced posts broke through the Turkish advanced guards and inflicted great losses upon them, capturing prisoners, some arms, cartridges and equipment, and destroyed earthworks and trenches in the enemy's rear.

On the Somme Front

LONDON, Oct. 5.—South of the Ancre, on the Somme front there was intermittent shelling during the night, says to-day's official announcement. North of the Schwaben redoubt, our artillery caused many casualties amongst the enemy infantry. On the Maive a successful raid was carried out by a London territorial battalion. The enemy attempted unsuccessfully to enter our trenches west of St. Elot.

Fishermen Sighted Submerged Zeppelin

FABJENY, Denmark, Oct. 5.—Fishermen, who arrived here to-day, reported that at noon on Monday they sighted a partly submerged Zeppelin 35 miles north-west of the island of Sylt in the North Sea, off the coast of Schleswig. Several German destroyers and two large vessels were surrounding the Zeppelin, the fishermen said, in an attempt to keep her afloat.

Food Problems in Vienna

VIENNA, Oct. 5.—The bread and potato shortage in Vienna, which was acute two weeks ago, is relieved. The Government is now taking measures to relieve the distribution of food so that the waiting line hereafter will be unnecessary. Complaints of women and a campaign carried on by the newspapers have brought about this change.

Berlin Admits Loss of Trenches to French

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—German trenches along the line between Fregicourt and Rancourt on the Somme front were taken in attacks by the French, the war office announced in to-day's official. The British attack succeeded only in reaching the German position at one point near Le Sars, on the Pozieres-Bapaume road.

Bulgar Success

SOFIA, Oct. 5.—Bulgarian troops from the fortress of Rostchuk and Turtukal attacked and defeated the Roumanian force of some sixteen battalions which recently crossed the Danube into Bulgarian territory near Ranovo. The War Office announced to-day.

Bulgarian Official

SOFIA, Oct. 6.—All efforts of the Russians and Roumanians to advance on the Dobrudja front have resulted in failure, according to an official announcement issued by the War Office to-day.



"Zeppelin raids closely follow on the heels of German adversity, the Kaiser hoping to hearten his people by the murder of our women and children."—Daily Paper. THE KAISER (to the young Han). "Don't mind Halg. Look at the pretty Zeppelin that kills little English babies!"—London Opinion.

Russian Attacks on the Eastern Front Most Violent Since Start of War

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Russian attacks on the Eastern front are more violent than any known since the start of the war, according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. quoting the Eastern correspondent of the "Berlin Lokal Anzeiger." The despatch says that near Karytrus and Zebilino, Russian infantry have attacked the German lines for the last thirty-six hours without cessation. The assault was on a front of fifty kilometres and the cannonade continued all night. German officers who participated in the battle on the Western front are quoted as saying that the Russian bombardment was not nearly so violent as that on the Somme. The Russians are using thousands of cannon, and in a few days the Germans fired sixty thousand shells on a very small front.

Huns Have New Air Craft Called Flying Whales

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, September 26 (by mail).—Germany has added flying whales to her other war wonders of the air. A hundred yards away these new aeroplanes look like gigantic fish with double fins which have popped out of the water and lie stranded on their bellies on the sand. They have four big eyes on each side. High in the air they are the most startling creatures I have seen on any front. They look like the flying fish one sees on the ocean, many times magnified. On close examination you discover an aeroplane standing about eight feet from the ground. The wings are those of the ordinary aeroplanes, but the body is shaped like that of a fat fish. The motors are enclosed in the head, and at the sides, where the eye of the fish would be, are two windows. The operator, or observer, can look out from above the fish's back or from the sides through the eyes. The censors' scissors has depleted a paragraph of the dispatch at this point, possibly carrying more details of the aeroplane's construction. These flying whales have greater speed, more bomb carrying capacity and quicker action than any other biplanes in Europe, officers at the German aviation camp told me. The

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one I saw was not large. The Germans have other aeroplanes, much larger, equipped with two motors and carrying three or four persons; but for purposes of combat the flying whales cannot be equaled, even by the famous French Nieuport machines.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Received 10.30 a.m. Oct. 6.)
1774 Private John Hanham, Burin. At Wandsworth; jaundice.
2118 Private William O'Reilly, Placentia. At Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.
1723 Private James Dober, Little Bay. At Wandsworth; disordered action of heart.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

Bulgarians Have New Chief of Staff

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—via London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Sofia says that Col. Lukoff, Deputy Chief of the General Staff, has been made Chief of Staff to succeed the late General Jostoff. General Jostoff was reported to have died from appendicitis on September 1. It was reported at Amsterdam at the time that he had committed suicide, because of Bulgaria's delay in declaring war on Roumania. Another version of his death, which was published by the London "Times" was, that he had been murdered. According to the "Times" story, General Jostoff was an obstacle to the German control of the Bulgarian army.

3 Norge Ships Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Three Norwegian steamers, the Brink, Kut and Carl Nesjar, are sunk, according to Reuter's Christiania correspondent. The crew of the Brink landed.

TRAIN REPORT.

Wednesday's No. 1. Arrived Port aux Basques 1.30 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 1. Left Glenwood 3.45 a.m.
Yesterday's No. 2. Left Gambo 3.25 a.m.
To-day's No. 2. Left Port aux Basques 3.30 a.m.

BOYS WERE SUMMONED.

To-day's 5 of the boys to whom we alluded yesterday were summoned by Const. Whalen for damaging fire alarm boxes, post boxes, etc. on Cookstown Road. As all were so young Mr. Morris, K.C. was lenient and the parents of each had to give bonds in \$50 each for the future good behaviour of the lads.

Norway and Sweden Make Secret Pact

The Norwegian Premier admits that in August, 1914, Norway and Sweden made a secret pact not to enter the war except in harmony with each other. The object of the pact was to ensure that no danger should be incurred of war between the two countries, lying side by side in the Scandinavian peninsula. That pact was sensible and beneficial. Norway is far less under German influence than Sweden by reason of its geographical position. Norway is a maritime country, trading chiefly with Britain. Sweden is, and has been, a gateway to the two countries lie on separate paths. If Sweden went to war against Britain and France, on behalf of the Germans, could Norway, dependent almost entirely upon its large sea trade, concur? That is unlikely. During the many occasions when relations were strained near the breaking point, the existence of the Norwegian pact was a stay upon hasty action at Stockholm. It is notable that, although Norway has a much larger merchant marine than Sweden, disputes with the British Admiralty have been inconspicuous. Sweden is ruled by a pro-German court, and honeycombed by German agents seeking day and night to turn everything to their advantage. In Norway these have not had a cordial reception, and still less the ear of the Government and public men. Every Norwegian interest is dead

Russians Make Big Gains in Asiatic Turkey and Take Much Booty

Considerable Fighting is Again Taking Place in Asiatic Turkey Where Russians Have Made Advances on a Wide Front and Have Inflicted Heavy Losses on the Turks Capturing Arms, Ammunitions and Supplies—Little Fighting is Taking Place on the Austro-Italian Front or on the Western Front in France—Kaiser Takes Another Journey

French War Loan

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Reports from Paris and the provinces show that the second great war loan promises to be an even greater success than the first.

Jas. J. Hill Left 52 Million Dollars

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 6.—Property left by James J. Hill, Railway builder, subject to probate in Minnesota Courts is valued at more than 52 million dollars.

More Guns Captured

PARIS, Oct. 5.—On the Schame front last night the French made further progress in the region of Morval, so the War Office announced to-day. They captured nine 3½ inch guns.

Greek Provisional Government

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A despatch to the Reuter Telegram Co. from Canea, Island of Crete, says the Greek Provisional Government, composed of President Venezelos, Admiral Countouriotis and General Panyotis Dalghe, together with their suite, departed on Wednesday aboard the steamer Hesperia, presumably for Mytilene. The administration of the Island has been organized with former Minister of Public Instruction Birmokos as Governor.

HUN ATTACKS IN THIEPVAL AREA ARE REPULSED

Little News Comes From West Front—Enemy Counter-Attacks in Thiepval Area are Repulsed and Attackers Severely Handled—From Somme Battle Front July 1-Sept. 30 British Have Captured Many Guns

LONDON, Oct. 6.—A British official issued at midnight says: "There is little to report from the battlefield except the enemy are shelling Groucourt, and its neighbourhood and of enemy counter-attacks in the Thiepval area, which we severely handled and repulsed. Between July 1st and Sept. 30, besides large quantities of other war material, we captured from the Somme battle front 29 heavy guns and heavy howitzers, 92 field guns, and field howitzers, 103 artillery pieces and 387 machine guns.

The steamer Storstad, which rammed the Empress of Ireland two years ago, was again in a collision which will cost the owners of the other craft something like \$20,000 to repair, while the Storstad escaped with on minor injuries. The accident occurred at North Sydney, while the Storstad, in ballast was coming down from the coal pier of the Dominion Coal Company, and another Norwegian steamer, the Hatters, was on her way to a berth at the pier. The impact ripped a number of plates off the latter steamer and badly damaged her bow.

FRANCONIA TORPEDOED

Cunard Liner Was Sunk Yesterday in the Mediterranean—Ship Was Used as a Transport—Took a Draft of Newfoundland Naval Reservists to England in Nov. 1914

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The Cunard Liner Franconia is sunk. According to the latest reports the Franconia was being used by the British as a transport. She was a vessel of 18,160 tons gross, built in 1910. Her maiden voyage was between Liverpool and Boston in Feb. 1911. She was 625 feet long, 72 ft. wide, and displaced 25,000 tons. The Admiralty announces that the steamer Franconia was employed for transport duty, and was sunk in the Mediterranean yesterday by an enemy submarine. The steamer had no troops aboard, 12 of the crew are missing.

HIS 25th ANNIVERSARY.

Capt. Edward English, the popular and efficient harbour master, to-day celebrates the 25th anniversary of his appointment to that position. Capt. English took up his duties on the 6th. October, 1891. The Mail and Advocate wishes him heartily ad multos annos. Sometimes people ask you for advice just to be pleasant with you. against a break with the Entente. It may be discovered that the chief preventive of a joining of the Swedish and German causes has been influence at Christiania.

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