

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 240.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

## Correspondent Tells of the Somme Battle Front

The Battle of the Somme which has been in progress for over three months has resulted in a marked development of British fighting efficiency—over 30,000 prisoners have been taken.

### BRITISH FACED BIG ODDS IN ATTACKS

Every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed—German losses not less than 25 and possibly 50 per cent. Higher than the British during September month—the offensive at every step has proved that an Army cannot have too many guns.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, via London, Oct. 23.—More than three and one-half months of battle on the Somme with the heaviest concentration of artillery, infantry and every type of war material and the most skillful and desperate fighting he ever known, has resulted in a marked development of British fighting efficiency, and of the means for reducing the losses of the attackers. In the way of concrete achievement, the British have taken 30,000 prisoners, or little less than 150 for each of the 21 villages, captured, with an average population of about 300 souls. They have taken 125 guns, 100 trench mortars and trench guns and 429 machine guns. They have not lost a gun. The attack of the British was made especially difficult by the fact that they were confronted at the outset with a most powerful line of trenches and fortifications; moreover, every village was a fortress which had to be besieged and stormed. The British have driven back the Germans on a front of 11 miles to a depth of over eight miles. When spring comes peasants will plow and seed the ground behind the lines which for two years had lain fallow under the storm of shells in Fricourt and Mametz villages, taken on July 1st, trees with

their trunks torn and their foliage blasted by shells have bravely thrown out fresh shoots, while fresh crops of grass are hiding the shell craters in the neighbouring fields, and are carpeting the seamed earth, trodden by the British in their early charges. Former citizens of the captured villages are requesting that they be allowed to return to them and build new homes on the ruins of the old ones.

The offensive has consisted of intervals of preparation and siege work, after each general attack, to prepare what is called a "jumping off place" for another general attack. Through July, owing to the heavy cost of taking the first line trenches, the British casualties were probably heavier than the Germans. Through August when over a large part of the front, the Germans were first line system of defenses, and the battle became one of digging and fighting in the open for both sides the casualties were about even. As the British kept up the offensive their exposure necessarily was greater. Yet from all information, the correspondent can gain, both from British officers of all grades who have been in the fighting and from German prisoners, the German losses were not less than 25 and possibly 50 per cent. higher than the British during the month of September, when the British gained ground. This contradiction of a previously accepted idea of a higher ratio of casualties for the side on the offensive, which is usually considered as necessarily not less than two to one, is due according to the British officers, to the superior power of British shell fire, the numbers of British aeroplanes, increased skill of British soldiers, and the use of tanks. The British staff did not place much reliance on these new contrivances, which aroused such world-wide interest, but regarded them as an experiment, which might fail altogether. They are only one of the inventions aiding the offensive against modern fortifications, which will be used next

## Day Was Quiet One

PARIS, Oct. 24.—A bulletin issued last night by the War Office reads: "Isolated operations to-day enabled us to progress appreciably north-east of Morval. The total number of prisoners captured yesterday north-east of Sully Sailles was eighty. South of the Somme there was artillery duels, especially brisk in the region of Chaulnes Wood. Everywhere else the day was quiet. Aviators in German aeroplanes dropped bombs this morning on Fency. There were no casualties and only slight damaged."

## The Assassination Of Premier Stuerghk

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The morning papers print long editorials on the assassination of Premier Stuerghk. The general opinion expressed is that the removal of Stuerghk is the work of men who wish to free the Austrian Government from a clique of politicians who are largely controlled by the Hungarian Premier Tisza in the interests of the Magyars and Germany. On this theory the assassination is held to represent an Austrian movement to escape from the domination of Berlin.

## HUN RAIDER DRIVEN OFF

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The following official account of attack was given out here to-day:—A hostile aeroplane was reported over Margate at 10.05 o'clock this morning. Three bombs were dropped in Cliftonville district of the town, slight damage was caused to hotel and one man and one woman were slightly injured. British aeroplanes went up in pursuit of raider who made off in a southeasterly direction.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A hostile aeroplane appeared to-day over Margate on the southeastern coast of England, and dropped three bombs. Two persons were injured.

spring when the British fully prepared. Calculations as to the value of tanks are hard to make, but taking the average opinion they are responsible for the loss of 20,000 men or more than a full division. The offensive, at every step, has proved that an army can't have too many guns which will kill and demoralize an enemy with projectiles fired at a distance anywhere from 20,000 yards. The great value has also been proved of portable machine-guns manned by skillful and cunning soldiers. Men posted in shell craters with these weapons have a formidable power, whether their side is acting on the defensive or offensive. Not in ground gained or prisoners or guns taken does the opinion at the front lay most impressions. After nearly four months of ceaseless fighting every day brings its lesson. Officers are always using the word "morale", which means the spirit and team-play an army puts its work. It is a thing which at the end of the tenth round of a twenty-round fight, when both pugilists are still standing up well to each other that indicates the winner. The British, after nearly two years of stalling have been fighting week after week on soil taken from their foe. Thus, the British morale has become the morale of attack. This offensive has been the school of war, with Death as tutor. As one staff officer said, "If we had July 1st. to do over again we should accomplish the same result with less loss." Before the grand offensive the British staff and commanders, those few professionals who were trained to direct the small regular army, realized fully their immense responsibility in tending an army trained in cry, against the experienced German organization. At that time one commander recalled to a correspondent a saying of von Moltke that although the German as a soldier might not be better than his enemy, the German army would always win because of the superior staff system. "We have met the German staff," said the same officer recently, "and I assure you none of us are suffering from stage fright these days of our unpreparedness, and of late they have been learning a few things from us."

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

## FRENCH RADICALS TO SEE WAR TO SUCCESSFUL END

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Radical party, which aggregates nearly one-third of the present Chamber Deputies, held yesterday its first convention since the war began. Resolutions were adopted affirming that the public entered into the conflict against its will, after having done everything possible to avoid it. They declared that the party desires to continue the struggle in fraternal union with all French citizens, and is prepared to pursue this effort until there is a complete triumph of the Allies arms, and to require for future guarantees that will protect civilization from all aggressions and assure the peace of the world.

## British Ship Hit by Bomb

BERLIN, Oct. 23 (By wireless to Sayville)—A British destroyer off the Flanders coast was struck by a bomb from a German aeroplane on Saturday, the admiralty announced to-day. The statement follows: "A German sea-plane squadron on the afternoon of October 21 successfully attacked with bombs British sea forces off the Flanders coast. One hit on a destroyer was observed. Notwithstanding heavy shelling, all the raiders returned unharmed."

## OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, Oct. 23.—On the Somme the Allies defeated enemy counter attacks. The French have captured Sully Sailles and progressed.

South of the Somme we attacked on Saturday on a 500 yard front between Le Sars and Schwaben redoubt gaining all objectives and capturing a thousand prisoners.

The Italians have gained important success at Mount Pasubio, Trentino. On the Carpathian front the enemy has entered Roumanian territory at two points. Elsewhere attacks have been repulsed and numerous prisoners taken.

In Dobruja the enemy has driven back the Roumanian forces and occupied Constanza.

In Macedonia the Serbians have defeated the Bulgarians with very heavy loss. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against the British front between Le Sars and Guedecourt says an official announcement to-day. Our troops now occupy near 11,000 the two mine craters formed by enemy yesterday at the Bluff, south of Ypres, and are satisfactorily established in their positions.

RUSSIAN. PETROGRA, Oct. 23.—The powerful Austro-German offensive launched a week ago in the region south of Pora Warta with the intention of driving a wedge between the Russian and Roumanian forces preventing further Russian assistance to her new ally, and regaining Bukovina has apparently broken down before the counter manoeuvres of Russians. The Russian command, anticipating the German move threw a large body of troops to this portion of the front causing, according to official accounts the Austrians to fall back to their original positions.

GERMAN. BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The total repulse of the Russian forces from the western bank of the river Narayurka in Galicia has been completed, says an official issued from German army headquarters today. At Predéal Pass on the Transylvania front the statement adds 500 Roumanians were captured.

## Serb Advance On Cerna River Halted Says Berlin

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The Serbian advance on the Cerna River sector on the western end of the Macedonian front has been halted, the War Office announced to-day.

## Dutch Press Is Indignant

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—Dutch newspapers are indignant over the report by the "Handesblad" that on Sunday an Zeppelin dropped a bomb near Goerikum (Gorinchem), 22 miles south-east of Rotterdam. The "Nieuwe Vanden Dag" says if German airship commanders have not displayed supreme contempt for the protests of the Dutch Government this deplorable incident, which only by accident lacked serious results, would not have occurred.

## Neutral Shipping Target for Submarines

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Lloyd's announce that the Norwegian steamer Rabi 878 tons gross and Risoy 1,129 tons gross are sunk. Sinking of the Danish schooner Fritzemil and the Swedish barque Lenka is announced by the shipping agency. Another announcement by Lloyd's records the sinking of the steamer George Embricos, a Greek, a vessel of 3,636 tons gross. Twelve of the crew are reported missing. The HagueDutch West Indian liner Nickerle, homeward bound was taken into Zebruge yesterday by German torpedo boats. The Germans took off the Chief Cook, an Italian of military age, who signed on at New York. The Nickerle was then allowed to proceed.

## GERMAN RAIDS ARE REPULSED

LONDON, Oct. 24.—This afternoon in the course of operations by our right wing in our front south of the Ancre we advanced our lines east of Guedecourt and Les Bouafs and we captured over a thousand yards of enemy trenches. During the day our front in the neighbourhood of Le Sars was heavily shelled. South of Grandecourt this afternoon the enemy massed for an attack, but was stopped by our artillery. Sixty-six further prisoners are reported in the recent fighting at the Schwaben redoubt and Le Sars in addition to the total given yesterday. Last night two German raids were attempted against our trenches at Gommeourt. One was stopped by our fire and the enemy suffered heavy losses. The second penetrated our outpost lines, but was promptly driven back by our counter attack. Yesterday our aeroplanes bombed two railway stations behind the enemy's lines, hitting a train in motion and did much damage to buildings and rolling stock. Seven enemy machines were brought down and many others were forced to land in a damaged condition. Eight of ours have not returned.

## Pope to Hold Secret Consistory

ROME, Oct. 24.—Pope Benedict has decided to hold a Secret Consistory on December 4th and a Public Consistory on December 7th, at which he will create new Cardinals. The Red Hat is to be conferred on Monsigneur Count Raffaele Schiapinella, former Papal Muncio at Vienna, and Monsigneur Fruehirth, former Muncio at Munich. At the Consistory Pope Benedict will deliver an allocution, in which he will discuss the European situation and pray for a cessation of the war.

## No Truth In Berlin Story

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A British Admiralty announcement declares there is no truth in the Berlin official statement yesterday that British destroyers operating off the coast of Flanders was hit on October 21st by a bomb dropped from a German sea-plane squadron.

## French Airmen Do Good Work

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Four tons of projectiles have been dropped by a French air squadron of 24 machines, on blast furnaces north of Metz and on the Metz and Thionville stations, the War Office announced to-day. Hits were secured on all objectives, it is declared. Another French flotilla bombarded factories at Rombach.

## Capture of Constanza Big Victory for Teutons

### Allies Not Prepared To Discuss Peace Terms

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Another important contribution to the discussion of peace was made by Viscount Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, at a luncheon given to-day by the Foreign Press Association, at which diplomatic representatives of all the allied countries were present. The Foreign Secretary made it plain that the Allies are not prepared to discuss peace terms. He gave no indication what their terms might be, but welcomed any effort by neutral countries for a combination to prevent future wars.

### Have Built 225 U-C Boats

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—Prince Von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, recently informed a neutral newspaper man that since the beginning of the war Germany had constructed 225 submarines, says a despatch from Constance. Naval authorities, the Prince is reported to have added, are paying more attention to submarines than battleships. Austria-Hungary is doing likewise.

### Another British Advance North of The Somme

LONDON, Oct. 24.—More than a thousand yards of German trenches in the region of Guedecourt and Les Bouafs were taken by the British north of the Somme river in France this afternoon, according to an official issued to-night. In the region of Grandecourt the British artillery stopped a German plan for attack.

### Two More Neutrals Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Lloyds announces the Norwegian steamer Ull, 1,138 tons, and the Danish steamer Helga, 1,182 tons, have been sunk. The crews were saved.

### More Sub Victims

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Greek steamer "Aris" and the Norwegian steamer "Drafn" have been sunk, Lloyds announces. The "Aris" was 1,794 gross tons and the "Drafn" 774 gross tons.

## Says Grey's Speech is Most Important Utterance Since War Began

The London Daily News says the most significant passages from Viscount Grey's speech is that in which he refers to President Wilson's Appeal—The Future, Says Grey Will Find Wilson's Speech One of the Great Utterances of History—Viscount Grey Welcomes Wilson's Proposal and Says he Believes it Will be Heard With Satisfaction in Every Neutral Country

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Viscount Grey's speech, says the Daily News, is the most important utterance that has been delivered by a statesman of the belligerent nations since the war began.

The most significant passage, says the Daily Mail, is that in which he responded to the appeal in which President Wilson made in his speech to the League of Peace. The world, engulfed in war, has not as yet fully realized the momentous character of President Wilson's declaration. The future, we believe, will find it one of the great utterances of history, not merely because it announced to the world America's departure from her historic attitude of isolation—more important was the offer it contained—that in sacrificing that attitude America should come into the field, not as a challenger, not as a disturber of peace, but as a definitely pacific force. President Wilson's proposal

Although Not Unexpected the Capture of Constanza, Roumanian's Main Port, Puts a Damper on the Continued Progress of the Allies on the Front in Picardy

### BERLIN IS JUBILANT OVER THE VICTORY

German Newspapers Point Out the Significance of the Victory For its Important Railway Connections—Constanza is Roumania's Main Port For Imports and Military Purposes—Roumanians with the Help of the Allies Will Soon be in a Position to Turn the Tables on the Invaders

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The capture of Constanza by the Teutonic Allies, although not unexpected, nevertheless puts a damper on the enthusiasm aroused by the continued progress of the Entente Allies on the front in Picardy. French commentaries does not unduly exaggerate the importance of the achievement of Von Mackenzen, whose action up to the present time is considered here as a defensive one, in shortening his front so as to hold it better, if with fewer men. They point out that the only way he could do this is to advance, since if he fell back his front would on the contrary be elongated. In so far as he succeeded, the observers say also, that if he manages to tie up the Russo-Roumanian forces in Dobruja, by holding a narrow front slightly south of the railroad, he will not be slow to employ his troops thus released to act in direct relation with the Austro-Roumanian army operating in Transylvania, when they assert, is the only essential front from which Bucharest can be attacked which any chance of a decisive success. Long before that, it is believed here, Roumania with the help of the Allies, will be in a position to turn the tables on its enemies. Critics assert this belief seemingly is justified by the gallant defense the Roumanians are maintaining in the passes of the Carpathians.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24.—The Berlin newspapers express profound joy over the capture of Constanza by the Teutonic Allies. They point out the significance of the victory, as Constanza is the main port of Roumania for imports for military purposes, and especially owing to its important railroad connections.

was that America should back with all her potentialities a scheme for enforcing peace in the world. He recognized that the only guarantee of good faith is force, and he proposed that force be henceforth diverted from competitive channels to the common purpose of protecting all nations against aggression. To that proposal Viscount Grey gives emphatic welcome, and we believe, Viscount Grey's invitation will be heard with satisfaction in every neutral country, and that we have seen the beginning of a movement which one day will hold the world in freedom.

### 16 Members of Crew Drowned in Hurricane

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer L. Edward Hines, including Capt. McKelge of New York were drowned when the steamer sank in the Caribbean Sea, 45 miles east of Belize, British Honduras, in a tropical hurricane on Oct. 15.

### Was Small Cruiser Mutchen

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—It is semi-officially announced that the vessel torpedoed on Thursday was the small cruiser Mutchen, which was slightly damaged and returned to harbor.

**A SMART SUIT**



is what you are looking for, and you will get one here. Our made-to-order suits are guaranteed perfect, in style, and finish, and are made of first class material. All the newest weaves and patterns in the finest fabrics, that will look stunning, when made to fit you. The cut, and fit, will without doubt, be better than any you have had before. We know our business, and strive to satisfy everyone. That's why we have so many permanent customers. Why not be one yourself?

**W. H. JACKMAN,**  
39 WATER STREET WEST, 2 Doors East Railway Station.  
Phone 795. P. O. Box 186.