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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. II. No. 256.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1915.

Price:—1 cent.

Long Looked For Allied Offensive on the Western Front Has at Last Developed, And With Splendid Success--- Germans Suffer Great Losses and Are Forced Back 3 Miles

OFFICIAL

BRITISH

London, Sept. 27.—Heavy fighting in France on Saturday and Sunday. General French reports, "We attacked south of LaBasse canal, east of Vermilles, capturing trenches on a five mile front, penetrating at some places four thousand yards. On the western outskirts of Hulluch village, at Loos, Hill 70 was captured. The near Loos were captured.

"North of LaBasse canal was hard fighting all day our troops reoccupying the same position as on Saturday night. Near Hooge, Bellewaarde farm and the Ridge were captured and lost.

"South of the Menin road, six hundred yards of enemy's trenches were captured, and twenty-six hundred prisoners, nine guns and many machine guns take.

Aeroplanes successfully bombarded enemy railways, derailing two trains, one full of troops.

The French Government report the whole of Souchez Village occupied, and further advance towards Givenchy. A thousand prisoners were captured.

In Champagne the French penetrated the enemy lines on a twenty-five kilometre front, to a depth varying from one to four kilometres. Twenty-five field guns, sixteen thousand un-wounded prisoners, and three hundred officers were captured.

Russia reports fierce fighting near Dvinsk, and enemy attacks repulsed. Near Novo Alexandrovsk the enemy entered the Russian trenches, but were dislodged with enormous losses.

Near Dubno the Russians captured 1000 prisoners, and near Novo Alex- lentsk 3000 more. Prisoners taken at Lutsk numbered 6000. A later report says that the position is quieter on the Dvinsk front.

Desperate actions near Vileika; and minor successes at other points.—
BONAR LAW.

FRENCH

Paris, Sept. 27.—The French official statement made public to-night, says that the situation north of Arras remains unmodified, and that fighting continues. It adds that the Germans to-day began another offensive movement in Argonne, but it was completely checked. The German losses were heavy.

Paris, Sept. 27.—In Artois district we have maintained our positions. To the east of Souchez our advance, previously reported as having reached and destroyed the telegraph line to the north of Tellus, has not, as a matter of fact, passed the orchard of La Folie and the highway from Arras to Lille. This advance, however, has been at all points maintained.

Along the front to the south of the river Somme there has been some fighting with bombs and torpedoes.

In the vicinity of Andrechuy our artillery has vigorously counter attacked the batteries of the enemy which were cannonading our positions at Guenevres.

In the Champagne district fighting has been going on with tenacity all along the front. We have occupied at several places, notably at Tron Aricol to the north of the Wacques Farm, several positions in the rear of our new lines, where certain detachments of the enemy had been able to maintain themselves. The previous statement that we had captured 200 German officers is erroneous. We have taken prisoners three hundred German officers.

In the Champagne district between the Meuse and the Moselle, and in Lorraine district there has been severe artillery fighting on both sides. A violent storm in the Vosges has for the moment suspended all operations in this district.

One-third of the telegraph operators in Great Britain are women.

Germans Reel Under the Allies' Terrible Pressure

London, Sept. 27.—In a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, dated Sunday afternoon, a correspondent says that whatever may be the final issue of events now in hand along the Western front, it can, at least, be said that the Germans are hard pressed. Every available man in Belgium is being flung into the defence. Troops, newly arrived, are being rushed to the firing line without an hour's rest, while villages and frontier posts are being denuded of their garrisons in the endeavour to meet the Allies' onslaughts. The German losses are described as terrible.

The roar of cannon can be heard ceaselessly, at places well inside the Zealand frontier. An endless procession of German wounded is pouring into the towns and villages behind the enemy lines in Belgium.

German Batteries On Belgian Coast Sink Battleships

Berlin, Sept. 27.—One British warship was sunk, and two others damaged in an attack by a British squadron on German batteries along the Belgian coast, especially at Zeebrugge, simultaneously with the Allies' offensive movement on the land, according to the German official statement of Sept. 26. After the losses the British ships withdrew.

The official statement enumerates the capture of more than 5,000 French and British prisoners and a number of machine guns in the land fighting at various points along the front.

Pope Expresses Desire For Peace

Cologne, Sept. 27.—The Prussian Catholic Bishop attending the conference at Felda received the following message from Pope Benedict:—

"In the same measure in which needs grow worse through the continuing of war, our desires for peace increase. We hope that this universal yearning may open up with everyone the royal road by which patient humanity leads to peace."

The Pope's message concludes with a plea for peace, which shall combine the demands of justice with the dignity of the people.

Asquith Appoints War Committee

London, Sept. 27.—Premier Asquith it is announced, has appointed a special committee of the Cabinet to be charged with the general oversight of the war committee, which is composed of the Premier, Kitchener, Lloyd George, Balfour Sir Edward Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Andrew Bonar Law and Winston Spencer Churchill.

They will act as a sort of executive committee absorbing the functions of the Cabinet's Dardanelles Committee.

London Interns Alien Residents

London, Sept. 27.—Every male German, Turk and Austrian of military age, says that north-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of attacks and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy east of Loos. Our offensive is progressing.

Our captures now amount to 53 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns and 32 machine guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material, which has not yet been classified.

Austria Agrees To Recall Dumba

Washington, Sept. 27.—Austria has informally notified United States Ambassador Penfield that it will recall Dr. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador to the United States, as requested by President Wilson.

FRENCH ADVANCE MAY COMPEL RETIREMENT OF GERMAN FORCES WHICH ARE THREATENING VERDUN

Sir John French Report British Success on La Basse Canal--Russians Continue Stubborn Defensive And Harrass Enemy Who Aim at Kiev.

London, Sept. 27.—According to the French account Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two thirds of a mile to half a mile. The French in this engagement captured 12,000 prisoners. Apparently the advantage is being pressed still further. French communications make only the briefest mention of these operations. The importance of this ground taken in this region weakens the German position around Verdun from which the Germans might be compelled to retire, should the French succeed in making any further advance. The French also have regained the cemetery of Souchez, and trenches east of the Labyrinth in Arras district, which was the scene of much heavy fighting earlier in the year. There the Germans built what they considered almost impregnable fortifications. The attack was made in co-operation with the British, on either side of the LaBasse canal.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports complete success in the attack on the South canal. Five miles in

width, and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at this point. This push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to LaBasse, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south and threatens the flank of the German troops, which hold the town of Lens, and Hill No. 70. One of the positions taken on the road is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British is at the end of the road near La Basse, and it is only 12 miles from Hulluch to Lille, the capital of Northern France.

North of the Canal, the British, although they fought all day yesterday were unable to hold the ground gained, and had to fall back to the trenches which they left in the morning. The attack, however, accomplished one purpose, as, according to Field Marshal French the German reserves checked this move, thus giving the British south of the Canal the opportunity to consolidate their new positions un-molested. In a somewhat similar manoeuvre to the north of the South Nonin Road and east of Ypres

results were the same. On the North road they were unable to hold the ground taken, while in the south they gained about 600 yards of German trenches, and consolidated the ground won. So far as is reported the British took 1700 prisoners, with eight guns and several machine guns. Some of the fiercest fighting in the campaign is now progressing.

At the Russian front the Germans continue their furious attack to drive the Russians out of Dvinsk, while at Volsignia in Galicia the Russians continue to harrass the Austro-Germans who had designs on Kiev, from which town they are now further than they were a few weeks ago. General Ivanoff is apparently determined to hold back the Austro-Germans. His efforts are meeting with considerable success. The fortress triangle, which includes Dubno, Rovno and Lutsk is almost entirely in possession of the Russians. In Galicia the Austrians have been driven back across the river which runs parallel to the border.

The Italians, like the rest of the Allies, report a number of successes, taking fortified mountains from the Austrians.

Forgetting Prayers Cheers For Victory In Every Church

London, Sept. 27.—The congregations in every church in Britain last night rejoiced over the glorious news from the Western front.

The British advance north and south of LaBasse has completely overshadowed the fighting at Neuve Chapelle in fact it is the most glorious achievement of the Allied arms since the German rout in the battle of the Marne; but while the British advance is a great achievement, it pales when contrasted with the French victory in Champagne, where the German iron wall has been shattered into fragments by the gallant French who have penetrated the German lines to a depth of three miles. German losses in this great battle are appalling, when it is considered the fighting was a rout.

British Inflict Terrible Losses On the Enemy

London, Sept. 27.—The British official communication made public here to-night, says that north-west of Hulluch we repulsed a number of attacks and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy east of Loos. Our offensive is progressing.

Our captures now amount to 53 officers, 2,800 men, 18 guns and 32 machine guns. The enemy abandoned a considerable quantity of material, which has not yet been classified.

Austrians Sink French Transport

Berlin, Sept. 27.—A despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Athens, says that a French transport steamer of 5,000 tons, has been sunk by an Austrian submarine in the Libyan Sea. The steamer was carrying coal from Malta to Cyprus.

Allies Offensive On Western Front Shows no Abatement

But Germans Claim Counter Attacks by Their Troops

CAN CHECK ALLIES

Britain Prepares the People For Announcement of Heavy Losses

London, Sept. 28.—The great offensive of the French and British forces against both sides of the elbow and joint of the German positions on the Western front, has not slackened, but General Joffre in this afternoon's bulletin reported no new outstanding success.

A British official statement told briefly of heavy losses inflicted on the Germans Northwest of Hulluch, where heavy German counter attacks were carried out during the course of the day.

Darkness Settles Down On Bruges Gas Works Destroyed

Amsterdam, Sept. 27.—The aviators of the Entente Allies again bombard Bruges in Belgium. The sudden cessation of the flow of gas to Sluis in Zeeland on the Belgian frontier, which is supplied from Bruges, leads to the suspicion here that bombs from the aircraft struck the gas works.

A message received later from Bruges has confirmed the belief that the gas works have been struck by bombs of the Allied airmen. The whole city has been thrown into darkness, the despatch says.

Germany Disparages Allies Achievement On Western Front

Berlin via Sayville, Sept. 28.—The German General Staff is not surprised by the new Franco-British movement, says the Lokal Anzeiger, although on this occasion it was not announced in advance. The brave German troops withstood the onslaught, and, the newspaper continues, will hold out until the enemy has been driven back. The German iron wall is unshakable and insurmountable.

It is possible the new movement is inspired more by political than by military reasons, the desire to influence the Balkan States, particularly Greece and Roumania and awe Bulgaria, but Germany quietly awaits the issue.

In a review of the political and military situation the "Vossische Zeitung" says "All the hopes and expectations of the Quadruple Entente has been wrecked. Everywhere, North, South, East and West, a year ago, President Poincare of France said the French were marching on Berlin, the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia was described as leading the Russian steam-roller in the same direction. Lord Curzon expected to see Gurkhas at Potsdam. British admirals will wipe the German Fleet out of existence, but a glance at a war map is sufficient to show what really has been achieved."

Graham White Makes a Prophecy

London, Sept. 28.—An interviewer quotes Graham White, aviator, as saying, "I am quite certain that in a few years hence I will be running a daily line of aeroplanes, each carrying fifty passengers, between London and the North of England. In ten years or less I shall be running a daily service of great passenger aeroplanes between London and New York."

"People will use their own aeroplanes as they use their motors now. It is but a small jump from private to public use. The aeroliner will be as safe as a locomotive or steamer and possibly safer."

French Maintain Captured Positions In Artois Region

Paris, Sept. 27.—The new offensive movement is continuing along the entire front. In Champagne the War Office announced to-day, that further Guiman positions had been occupied. The announcement also says that all the gains on the Artois region, in north-west France, have been maintained. There is intense cannonading between the Meuse and Moselle and in Lorraine on the part of both the Allies and the Germans.

Emperor William Removes Headquarters

London, Sept. 27.—Emperor William intends to remove his headquarters to Luxembourg in October, says a despatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Co. Instructions have already been issued regarding the transfer, according to advices from Berlin, the despatch adds.

Germans Sink British Transport

Marseilles, France.—The British steamer Natal, a transport was shelled and sunk by a German submarine on Sept. 17th south of Crete. The crew was picked up and landed at Piraeus, Greece.

The Natal was last reported to have arrived at Port Said on July 15.

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

Paris, Sept. 27.—On the Western front the British and French captured in two days more than 20,000 un-wounded prisoners according to the French official communication issued to-night. New progress by French troops north of Arras, is also reported. Souchez being stormed and captured. In Champagne the Allied forces still continue to gain ground. The text of the statement follows:

Our attack north of Arras realized fresh progress. We have occupied by sheer force all the village of Souchez and have advanced towards the east, in the direction of Givenchy. More south we reached La Folie, and pushed north as far as Thelus, destroying telegraphs. We made in the course of this action about 1,000 prisoners.

In Champagne our troops continue to gain ground, after having crossed nearly the whole front extending between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourne, a powerful network of trenches, passages, small forts and shelters, perfected by the enemy during the long months. The troops advanced towards the north, compelling the Germans to fall back to their second position, from three to four kilometres distant.

The struggle continues on the whole front. We have reached Pine de Vagedrange, passed the Cabin road from Souain to Sommepey, and on the road from Souain to Tapure more east, we are holding the farm of Maisons de Champagne. The enemy suffered by our fire, and in the hand to hand struggle, very important losses. He left works in which he abandoned considerable material which has not yet been inventoried. Already the capture of 26 field guns is recorded. The number of prisoners is increasing steadily. There are actually more than 16,000 men not wounded, of whom at least two hundred are officers. The total number of prisoners captured on the whole front by the allied troops during two days is more than twenty thousand men.

Minor Activities On Gallipoli Pen.

London, Sept. 28.—The British official communication dealing with the recent activity on Gallipoli Peninsula has been confined mainly to attacks from either side, aircraft bombardments, artillery and mining. On one occasion the Turks opened heavy artillery fire along our front at Suvla-Anzac which appeared to be a prelude to general attack. It was followed by an attack in small force only on the right centre at Suvla. The enemy was easily disposed of by our rifle fire and twice subsequently, much the same thing happened at Than. Once the enemy aeroplanes attacked our aircraft base, but the bombs dropped did no damage, but in return our aircraft counter attacked, and did some damage at Burgas. During the night of the twenty-fourth the Turks let loose watch-dogs against French patrols, the dogs were all shot.

London Papers Appreciates Remarks Canadian Premier

London, Sept. 28.—The "Westminster Gazette" says it is decidedly encouraging to note the persistent way in which the Canadian Prime Minister, now that he is back in his own Dominion, goes paying tribute to Britain's contribution to the cause of the Allies. We take his words as a real encouragement to persevere in the completion of our task.

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