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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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

Vol. III. No. 153.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

PETROGRAD SAYS FIERCE BATTLE IS IN PROGRESS

Russians Have Now Driven the Enemy Across the Stokhod River and Now Launch Sledge Hammer Blows Against Either Side of the Rovno-Kovel Railroad

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The Russian drive against the German line on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railroad has had the desired effect of stopping the German offensive against Lutsk from the direction of Kovel and Vladimir Volynski, and enabled the Russians to take the offensive and drive the enemy across the Stokhod to the north-west and westward toward Vladimir Volynski, Sladniki, and Moser, where a fierce battle is in progress.

ST. PIERRE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN

In Outskirts of Beaches French Capture Small Fort and 113 Prisoners Including Ten Officers—On Verdun Front Enemy Bombed With Extreme Violence at Several Points

PARIS, July 10 via St. Pierre.—North of the Somme, quiet day. South of the Somme we progressed during the day in the region between Blaches, Barleux, and the outskirts of the latter. In the outskirts of Blaches we captured a small fort, which an enemy detachment was still holding. We took 113 prisoners, including ten officers. South-east of Blaches a brilliant attack against Hill 97, which dominated the River, enabled us to capture this height, which was strongly defended by the enemy, also captured a small wood north of Maisonnette. Some enemy fractions still resist in a redoubt organized at the end of this wood.

On the Verdun front enemy artillery, energetically counter-battered by ours, bombarded with extreme violence the regions of Froideville, Fleury and Flunin Wood. Nothing important on the remainder of the front.

In the Somme region yesterday our chasing aeroplanes attacked numerous German machines. Four of the latter were brought down in the German lines.

During the night of 9th to 10th one of our bombarding squadrons dropped numerous shells on Ham and Polancourt Stations.

Belgian Officers. Sharp artillery north of Dixmude, Steenstraete and towards Reesinghe.

In Mametz Wood

LONDON, July 11.—After last night's assault the British remain in possession of Contalmaison, holding it against German counter-attacks and shell fighting. The British, bombing their way forward, gained considerably in Mametz Wood. The infantry is at such close quarters in the woods that guns on either side are not firing at the first line for fear of hitting their own men. Overhead, shells are screaming past into the reserves to keep their assistance from those in the front positions.

British Victory Officially Announced

LONDON, July 11.—The capture of the whole of the Germans' first system of defence on a front of 14,000 yards (nearly eight miles), after ten days and nights' continuous fighting, is announced in an official report from the British Headquarters in France. The number of prisoners taken exceeded 7,500.

Record Fish Catch

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 11.—The largest single catch of fish ever landed in any port in this country, was brought here to-day by the trawler Easthampton, according to port officials, after comparison with available records. The trawler got 400,000 pounds of Sambre bank, near Halifax, in less than two weeks.

Casualty List

LONDON, July 11.—To-day's casualty list of British officers is the largest issued since the beginning of the offensive. It contains the names of 73 officers, many of whom belonged to the Newfoundland Contingent.



PATCHED UP! The Prime Minister: "MR. SPEAKER, YOU SEE BEFORE YOU ONCE AGAIN AN ABSOLUTELY UNITED CABINET!"

BIG GAINS ARE MADE BY BRITISH

LONDON, July 12.—After ten days and nights of continuous fighting our troops have completed a methodical capture of the whole enemy's first system of defence front of 14,000 yards. The system of defence consisted of numerous continuous lines and fire trenches. The German success in the recapture of Trones Wood after costly casualties was of short duration. To-day we recaptured nearly the whole of this Wood, but the northernmost end is again in our hands. Apart from the number of guns hidden in houses we have in the course of these operations brought in 26 field guns, one naval gun, and anti-air craft gun, and one heavy howitzer, while the number of German prisoners exceeds 7,500.

Says Civil War Is Unthinkable

LONDON, July 12.—The Press acquiesces in main argument that this is an opportune moment to remove the peril of future strife. Times says the war has made civil war unthinkable and hopes this new solidarity of Ministers will mark the end of some mischievous attempts to make unnecessary trouble. It also warns against attempts to confound this special emergency measure for Ireland with normal development self Government. Dominion Over-seas telegraph in guarded editorials finds lack enthusiasm best proof no party gain been obtained by either side. Morning Post alone irrefragably talks about Asquith's soft soap assertions proposal so far from bringing peace can only bring a sword to Ireland. In letter to Post Canon Osborne troop expresses hope Union may be perpetuated but if Home Rule must come he suggests Canadian plea provincial federal government be adopted.

NAVAL EXPERTS INSPECTED SUB 'DEUTSCHLAND'

Captain Koenig Expects to Start on Return Trip Within Ten Days—Opinion of Naval Experts Who Examined Ship is That She is an Unarmed Freight Carrier

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Capt. Koenig to-day made the statement to the Customs officials that he expected to get away within ten days. He had been told that if he remained longer than two weeks, the Deutschland's wireless would be sealed up. It was explained to Captain Koenig by the Customs officials that sealing the Deutschland's wireless would be required in accordance with the rules laid down by the Government after the outbreak of war to prevent violations of neutrality by the Governments of belligerent nations in American ports. The wireless of all interned German ships have long been under the States Government Seal. It was explained here that any ship of a belligerent nation, which remains in a port longer than the time ordinarily taken to discharge and load cargo, is subject to this regulation. Captain Koenig said, however, that he expected to start on his return trip within ten days, and was not in any case concerned about the regulation.

HEROIC FRENCH CAPTURE

Capture of Hill 97 With La Maisonnette Farm on its Summit Was a Particularly Brave Piece of Work on the Part of the French

LONDON, July 11.—The capture of Hill 97, south of the Somme, with the farm called La Maisonnette on the summit, was a particularly brave piece of work on the part of the French. After the signal for attack, the soldiers crossed four lines of trenches, virtually without a pause, and it was then that the greatest difficulties had to be overcome. The farm at this point was guarded by a whole series of barbed wire entrenchments, and defended by mortars, machine guns, automatic rifles and bombs. Twice the assaulting forces penetrated the farm, and three times they were thrown back. When they got into the farm itself it was to find themselves in front of a number of machine guns. A furious hand-to-hand combat followed, ending in a victory for the French. The extent of the Hill was fortified can be judged by the fact that at one earth-railings in working order were captured, while two others had been destroyed by the French bombardment.

SHOULD GET CLEAR OF THE HOODOO

Last Night's Game Was Won by Terra Novas by a Score of Seven Goals to Nil—Who is the Hoodoo on the St. Bon's?

After waiting till 7.30 before starting the game and after several 'war councils' were held the St. Bon's and Terra Novas lined up on St. George's green last evening.

Russians Capture Over 271,000 Prisoners

PETROGRAD, July 11.—The total approximate toll of prisoners taken by the Russians during General Brusilov's operations, up to July 10th, amounts to 5,260 officers and 266,000 men, the War Office announced today. Guns number 312, and 866 machine guns were captured.

A COMPARISON OF NAVAL LOSSES OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY

A comparison of the British and German naval losses in the war, based on official figures, is given by Archibald Hurd, naval critic, in the London Daily Telegraph.

Battleships. Britain—Nil. Germany—Nil. Battle Cruisers. Britain—Invincible (17,250), Indefatigable (18,750), Queen Mary (27,000)—Total, 3 of 63,000 tons. Germany—Goeben (22,640), Pommern (28,000), Lutnow (28,000), Blucher (15,500), Seydlitz (24,000)—Total 5 of 118,740 tons.

Light Cruisers. Britain—Amphion (3,440), Arethusa (3,560)—Total, 2 of 7,006 tons. Germany—Karlshruhe (4,822), Magdeburg (4,478), Kohn (4,280), Mainz (4,280), Emden (3,598), Dresden (3,396), Konigsberg (3,348), Rostock (4,820), Wiesbaden (5,600), Elbing (4,300)—Total 12 of 45,238.

Matter of Percentages. The above statements show that Germany's losses in the most modern and effective ships—even if she failed no worse than she declares in the battle of Jutland—have been far heavier actually than ours since the war opened. But the real significance is only extracted from the figures, if they be considered on a proportionate basis. Ignoring the 1914-15 shipbuilding programme of this country and Germany, about the carrying out of which there may be some doubt, the position in dreadnought battleships and battle cruisers built and building was on the outbreak of war as under:

Battleships. Britain—35, of 818,100 tons. Germany—19, of 450,250 tons. Battle Cruisers. Britain—10, of 245,300 tons. Total 27, of 636,370 tons.

Consequently, while on this showing we have lost 6.6 per cent. of our strength in battleships and battle cruisers, Germany is the weaker by 18.5 per cent. of hers. In other words, her proportionate loss has been nearly three times as great as ours.

What is the position as to light cruisers which may be regarded as belonging to the dreadnought period? We possessed thirty-eight and Germany twenty-seven. In the course of the war we have lost one of these, as well as the Amphion, slightly older; Germany has been robbed of twelve. On that basis our loss has amounted to 5.2 per cent., while the enemy has been weakened by nearly 45 per cent.

But both fleets have sustained other losses of good ships belonging to the years immediately preceding the dreadnought era—vessels which were still effective. I have endeavored to prepare a list of such losses in the following table, taking as a basis pre-dreadnought vessels not older than fifteen years, and thus excluding ships belonging to the last century.

Battleships. Britain—King Edward VII. (15,850), Triumph (11,955), Russell (14,000)—Total, 3 of 42,305 tons. Germany—Pommern (12,977)—1 of 12,977 tons. Armored Cruisers. Britain—Natal (13,550), Argyl (10,850), Good Hope (14,100), Monmouth (9,800), Defence (14,600), Warrior (13,550), Hampshire (10,850)—Total, eight of 100,850 tons.

Germany—Scharnhorst (11,420), Cneisenau (11,420), Yorck (9,350), Friedrich Karl (8,858), Prinz Adalbert (8,858)—Total, five of 49,806 tons.

Light Cruisers. Britain—Pathfinder (2,940)—Total, one of 2,940 tons. Germany—Bremen (3,200), Undine (2,672), Ariadne (2,618)—Total, three of 8,490 tons.

Germans Weaker. That appears to be far less satisfactory statement than the earlier one. How does it appear on a percentage basis. In the years 1900-5 we laid down sixteen battleships (pre-dreadnoughts) to Germany's fourteen, so that our loss has been much greater actually and relatively than Germany's. But, on the other hand, we had a very large reserve of slightly older vessels, of which more must be said later on, and we initiated the building of dreadnoughts a year before Germany. Turning to armored cruisers, we began in the same period twenty-three, while Germany put in hand only six. While our proportionate reduction has been only 24 per cent., in the case of Germany it has been about 83 per cent. In light cruisers of the older types she has also come off worst.

Our Older Ships. It is in the matter of the yet older ships that we have received the greatest injury, and that fact is due largely, though not entirely, to the Bardanelles operations. Of battleships belonging to the last century, there have gone the Bulwark (launched 1896), Formidable (1898), Irresistible (1898)—three ships we could ill-spare—Ocean (1898), Goliath (1898), and Majestic (1895), and we have also had to deplore the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, of the armored classes, as well as the Hermes, Hawke, and Pegasus. But, in spite of all that has happened, we possess today thirty-one pre-dreadnought battleships to Germany's nineteen, and twenty-three armored cruisers to one really effective ship of that type—the Roon—in the German fleet.

CASEMENT ACCEPTS SENTENCE AS FINAL

Is Preparing a Statement if Appeal Rejected—Wants to be Heeded

LONDON, July 2.—According to a statement issued to the newspapers, Roger Casement accepts the sentence of death as final. He takes little interest in an appeal, which he considers useless, notwithstanding the optimism of his lawyers. He is preparing a statement which he wishes to issue should his appeal be rejected.

In that case he will ask to be beheaded like Robert Emmett.

The prisoner frequently declares his willingness to die. He resents having to wear the clothes of a convict.

The hearing of the appeal of Sir Roger Casement has been fixed for July 17.

Earl Crawford is Selborne's Successor

LONDON, July 11.—Earl Crawford has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture to succeed Earl Selborne. This was announced officially to-day.

The schol. "Verny May" arrived at Herring Neck from Sydney with coal.

WANTED! Immediately! Schooners to freight Salt North. Apply to Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Ltd.

Get Him. Two men were cycling past a prison wall. "I wonder where you would if the prison had it's due?" remarked one. "Riding alone," replied the other. others hold different opinions on the matter. However, whoever he is, they should give him his passport. Every game they have played this season the St. Bon's have been handicapped through men failing to turn up. They have the material to make a first class team but lack practice. Come, boys, it is not too late to start in yet. There is another round coming. Why not get down to practice

New Arrivals. Due Thursday, Per 'Florizel' 100 Crates CABBAGE, 50 Cases CALIFORNIA ORANGES. PHONE 264. GEORGE NEAL.