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Germans Look for Weakening of Allied Attacks Somme Front

Berlin is of Opinion that Even if Entente Forces Have not Been Completely Weakened a Continuation of Their Attacks with Their Former Intensity is Impossible Because the Allied Offensive Has Lost So Heavy—Germans Declare There is Hardly a British or French Division Left—Germans Regard France as Their Chief Opponent in the West

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The mass attacks by the British along the Somme front on Friday was, according to advices reaching here, apparently carried out only by means of the concentration of the entire British forces. The Germans declare that there is hardly a French or British division left. The Germans, nevertheless, are not at all disposed to give way to any illusion that the British army has been completely weakened although it is asserted in official quarters that the latest battle has served to convince them once again that the Germans' chief opponent in the west is France.

On Sunday while the Germans were making counterattacks both the British and French continued their efforts at various points along the line particularly the British between Thiepval and Combles. These efforts it is announced were brought to a standstill. The French concentrated their efforts at Bouchavesnes, but were thrown back.

The belief is held in Berlin that even if Germany's opponents have not been completely weakened, a continuation of their attacks with their former intensity is an impossibility because the Anglo-French offensive, especially that of last week has cost them so heavy.

Reports from the front reiterate that little as the German troops like to retreat this policy is preferred as thereby lives can be saved at the expense of comparatively unimportant territory.

Germans Lose Heavily On Somme Front

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Germans lost heavily in several counter-attacks north and south of the Somme last night, the war office announced today. The French maintained the ground recently won, and made further progress near Clery and Beryny and on the eastern edge of Denis-court.

More German Trenches Taken by French

PARIS, Sept. 19.—South of Combles, on the Somme front, the French have carried another group of German trenches, according to an official from the War Office to-night. Desperate fighting continues around Danicourt, while actions both in the Champagne district and on the Verdun front, where the French have captured a trench on Deadman's Hill are recorded.

Berlin Claims Russians Defeated

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—A German attack against the Russians, who are attempting to capture the Galician town of Halicz, has resulted in the defeat of the Russians, who lost the greater portion of the territory gained on Saturday, the War Office announced today. In addition to inflicting heavy casualties on the Russians, the Germans took 3,500 prisoners and 16 machine guns.

LISTS SHOW BIG LOSSES IN OFFICERS

Last Fortnight in August Total of British Officers Killed, Wounded and Missing Was 2092—Grand Total Since Commencement of War is 12,045 Killed, 26,076 Wounded and 2,693 Missing

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Official casualty lists for the last fortnight of August contain the names of 603 officers killed, 1396 wounded, 93 missing, a total of 2092. This brings the losses of officers in the British Army since the commencement of the war to 41,041, of which 12,045 have been killed or died of wounds, 26,076 wounded, and 2,693 missing. During the fortnight Brigadier-General Potter was wounded, and Brigadier-General Buckle killed.

DOES NOT ALTER THE SITUATION VERY MUCH

New Greek Premier Makes Statement That Greece Will Follow Benevolent, Very Benevolent Neutrality Toward the Entente—Repudiates the Suggestion That he is Pro-German—Greek Officer Causes Excitement

ATHENS, Sept. 16 (delayed).—Nikolas Kalageropoulos, the new Premier, made the following declaration today: "The new Ministry will follow benevolent, very benevolent neutrality toward the Entente. It will decide its attitude in other respects after examination of the situation and studying diplomatic documents. Kalageropoulos, indignantly repudiated any suggestion that he is pro-German in his sympathies. The Cabinet was sworn in at noon.

German Abandon Several Villages

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The abandonment by the Germans of the villages of Beryny and Denicourt, together with positions between Barleaux and Vermandovillers, south of the River Somme, are reported in to-day's official statement. North of the river, the statement says, fighting has developed favorably to the Germans.

TURKS DEFEATED BY BRITISH IN A SURPRISE ATTACK

In Sharp Engagement on Sunday Morning British Forces Composed of Anzac Mounted Troops and a Camel Corps Rout Turks at Biret Mazar—British Casualties Are Reported as Slight

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The defeat of the Turks in a minor engagement on the Sinai Peninsula, 65 miles east of the Suez Canal, is announced officially to-day as follows:—A mobile column composed of Anzac mounted troops and a camel corps, with some artillery, left Bir El Abd on Sept. 6th with a view to carrying out a reconnaissance of enemy troops west of El Arish. The column reached an enemy position at Biret Mazar, 65 miles from the Canal, at dawn on Sunday. A sharp engagement followed, in which our troops penetrated the enemy trenches at several points and inflicted considerable casualties, while our artillery heavily shelled the enemy camp. The attack appears to have been a surprise to the Turks, and our aircraft saw and fired on several parties of them, among whom were German officers. Riding rapidly back to El Arish, we took some prisoners. Our casualties were slight.

American Mail Matter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—A conference between the British Embassy officials and representatives of import, American firms, which have suffered from the British mail censorship is being arranged by the Embassy, with a view to working out some plan to expedite the handling of commercial mail through the censor's office.

OFFICIAL BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, Sept. 18.—On the Somme front our positions have been consolidated and further progress made, especially near Thiepval. The prisoners captured exceed four thousand. Six guns and fifty machine guns have been taken or destroyed.

The French have made an important advance south of the Somme, capturing Vermandovillers and Beryny and encircling Denicourt. Twelve hundred prisoners were taken. On the Carso front the Italians have captured further extensive trench systems, taking an additional eighteen hundred prisoners.

On the Narajowka river and Halicz front the Russians have captured three thousand prisoners. Romanians continue progress in Transylvania, occupying Fozaras and Bardoitu. In Dobrudsha, where the enemy claims victory, the Russo-Romanian forces have retired northwards.

In Egypt, mounted Anzac troops attacked the Turkish camp near El Arish. Operations in East Africa continue favorable.

BONAR LAW.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—Prisoners' state that enormous losses have been sustained by some of the German formations. The statement says that two battalions were almost annihilated by the French artillery.

Was Most Dramatic and Picturesque Battle of the British Army in Its Two Years Fighting in France

Men From all Ends of the Earth Took Part in Mighty Conflict—Canadian, New Zealanders, English, Scotch, Irish, Newfoundlanders and Americans Were There—Men Were There With the Accents of Missouri and New England and Those Who Hailed One Another in the French Tongue of Quebec—Correspondent Tells of Important Part Played by the Great Armoured Motor Cars

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE, via London, Sept. 19.—The most dramatic and picturesque battle of the British Army in all its two years of war in France was fought on September 15th. Here is the story of how—11 kinds of men from the ends of the earth took part in this mighty conflict. In some dressing station this week a correspondent has seen Canadian, New Zealanders, English Scotch Irish, Newfoundlanders and Americans. These were some of the men of the many countries who took part in the now historic battle and with them there went into action those armoured motor cars, called "tanks," which are to the credit of a quiet officer of the engineers.

When the correspondent met this officer six months ago and asked him what job he was now on he replied, "Sh, sh, Don't tell. It was the tanks that completed the wonderful business of this battle to-day. When the correspondent was calling on a Canadian Brigadier it was a tank called the "Cordon Rouge," looking like a pre-historic monster in skin of modern armour and with engines inside which took him across a field of shell craters, weaving its way with the byronic adaptability of all irregularities up to the door of the Brigadier's dugout.

The skipper of the "Cordon Rouge" alighted, and with a drawl announced that he reported for further orders, while the Brigadier laughingly bade him not to start the brute up the stairs of the dugout, but to move one side and wait on the tank, which ambled with the bulky leisure of a hippopotamus over more shell craters to a place where it would be out of the way until it was needed. Then the correspondent went over the ground which the Canadians had taken up to the edge of the village of Courcellette. Later they stormed the village. He met Canadians who came from Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. There were also men with the accents of Missouri and New England

and those who on the soil of France hailed one another in the French of Quebec. It was the Canadians first offensive of any big scale. They had stood the shock of attack at the Second Battle of Ypres, St. Eloi, Sorrell Hill and Sanctuary Wood, and it had been their fortune up to the present to stand under blows rather than to give them. They wanted the chance on the Somme to make good as it was copied, and they had it. This rainy day one saw battalions of men marching out from trenches they had won and other battalions marching in. Those fresh from the fight were plastered with mud, but triumphant and they had hundreds of stories to tell while rain dripped from their armpits of how the Byng boys had made good, how the wounded, alsorenched by the drain, joined in the trenches. The Canadians are known as the Byng boys after the names of their Corps Commander General Julian Byng, and also by virtue of a popular song in London entitled the "Byng Boys are here." Genl. Byng grasped the idea that the Canadians have initiative. Just there, as far as the correspondent could learn, is the essential of the universally admitted brilliant stroke which the Canadians dealt when it came to their turn to play their part in the colossal plan of the Somme offensive. In other words General Byng understood that given a goal, the men of North America would go to it with all there was in them ready to take a pinch hit chance.

The correspondent went over the ground to-day where they went to fit and saw where they stuck in trenches under shell fire, which they had gained after the second charge, and which were not in the original plan. The night before the battle the staff officer in charge of the branch of the front showed the correspondent the Canadian objective. No home run was expected from them, but only a sacrifice fly to use baseball language, but they made a home run and brought in all the men on the bases. They gained their first objective in an uninterrupted dash absolutely on time when the word was given they started for Courcellette which they were ordered to take.

No village had been less crumpled than any yet captured. There were some battered rafters of roofs still in position. Courcellette had less hampered by preparatory shell fire so as to clear out its strong points and nests of machine guns. So forth through these streets to their new objective marked on their map went these

DRIVE FOR LEMBERG RESUMED

After Weeks of Suspended Activity General Brussiloff Has Resumed His Campaign Against Lemberg—Left Flank of Von Bothmer's Army in Critical Position Owing to Fierceness of Russian Onslaught

PETROGRAD, Sept. 18.—News of a series of battles in the general neighborhood of Halicz, in Galicia, ends an almost unprecedented period of quiet extending along all Russian fronts, except that in Asia Minor, where the Turks, without marked success, are repeating their efforts to launch an offensive against the left flank of the Russian Caucasian army.

Thus, after weeks of suspended activity, General Brussiloff has resumed his campaign against Lemberg, and Halicz, which obstructs the way to that city from the south-east, is again subjected to most violent pressure by the Russians, who are throwing the most weight of their attack north of Halicz, on the Narajowka river, where they are attempting to cut the railway from Halicz along the Narajowka to Podvysk. It is believed by Russian officials here that the left flank of the army of the German Gen. Von Bothmer will soon be obliged to give way before the fierceness of the Russian onslaught, leaving the way to Halicz open from the north.

Anglo-French Troops Keep Up a Vigorous Offensive Against Huns

At Various Points North and South of the Somme Entente Forces Keep up Vigorous Offensive Against Enemy—French Capture Additional Trenches and Completely Surround Town of Combles—Russians and Romanians Cease Retreat and Set Down Their Battle Line—Nothing New Regarding New Russian Offensive in Pripet Marshes—Fresh Gains for Serbians in Lake Ostrovo Region

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Both north and south of the Somme, in France, the British and French troops at various points are keeping up their vigorous offensive against the Germans and have achieved further successes and have put down strong German counter-attacks. To the south of Combles the French took additional trenches making stronger their investment of the little town which is now almost completely surrounded. Having evacuated the village of Denicourt, south of the River, the Germans have been driven back southward about two-thirds of mile toward Abalincourt. South of Barleaux a German trench west of Horgny has been captured. Fierce artillery fighting is still in progress in sectors of the Peronne-Bapaume Road recently captured by the French. During Sunday and Monday more than 1,000 Germans were made prisoners by the French in the Denicourt sector. There is considerable artillery activity in the Champagne region. On the Verdun front the French have captured a trench on the southern slope of the famous Deadman's Hill.

To stem the tide of advance of the army of the Central Powers in the Dobrudja region in Roumania, the Roumanians and Russians have ceased their retreat definitely, and set down their battle line. This extends along the front of Rachova-Tropaditza running from the Black Sea to the Danube, just south of the ancient double ramparts known as "Troians Wall" which begin at Constanza on the sea, and runs westward to the river. Both sides report fresh advances in this region, while in Transylvania the Roumanians are reported to be keeping up their progress against the Teutonic Allies.

Petrograd is silent with regard to the new big offensive started by the Russians from the Pripet marshes in region of Russia down to the Carpathians, but Berlin says the Germans have turned to the attack along the Narajowka River in Galicia, and regained the greater portion of the territory lost to the Russians on Saturday and inflicted heavy casualties on the Russians and made some 3,500 prisoners.

In the Carpathians, along the Zlota-Lipa River, between the Sereth and Stripa Rivers, west of Lutsk, a Russian attack was repulsed with heavy losses. In Macedonia the French troops have captured the town of Florina in Greece from the Bulgarians who are reported by Paris to be retiring in disorder northwest in the direction of Monastir. In Lake Ostrovo region, near Jerna, the Serbians have gained additional ground. On the Dorian front where the British are engaged only artillery engagements have taken place.

Several successes for the Turks are told of in the Constantinople official statement. British cavalry detachments endeavoring to advance east now at Saloniki, says the correspondent, declares that Commander Hadjopoulos of Kavala garrison announced to his officers there that Field Marshal von Hindenburg had assured him the British Greek army had been made prisoners as a result of the Bulgarians demand. Former Premier Venizelos wept on learning that the colors of a certain regiment at Kavala had fallen into the hands of the Bulgarians.

ATHENS, Sept. 19.—Franco-Serbian troops have surrounded the Bulgar forces in north-western Macedonia, which are falling back precipitately, according to reports received here.

HAVE ARRANGED FOR A SERIES OF CONFERENCES

Britain's Reply to American Protest Over Seizure and Censorship of Mail Will be a Repetition of Argument Made Last February—American Exporters and British Trade Advisor to Meet

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Britain's reply to the American note protesting against the seizure and censorship of neutral mails is on its way to Washington. It is understood to be largely a repetition of the argument in justification of the policy of the Allies contained in a preliminary memorandum received here last February. At the British Embassy to-day it was stated that the Allies desired to lighten the censorship as much as possible and that it was with this end in view that a series of conferences are to be held in New York this week between the leading American exporters, and Sir Richard Crawford, British Trade Advisor to the Embassy, has been arranged.

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