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The Fall of Brody Is Serious Threat to Safety of Lemberg

It Was Thought Austrians Would Hold it at Any Cost—The Stiffness of Russian Drive Now Places Lemberg in Grave Danger—Gen. Kaledine's Having Driven Von Linsingen's Left Wing Behind the Stokhod River Has Suspended His Advance on Kovel and is Holding up Teutonic Forces There While Gen. Sakharoff is Pressing on Towards Lemberg

LONDON, July 29.—While the battle of the Somme is continuing with methodical success for the British forces the Russians are able to announce another important victory the capture of Brody.

This Galician town is 78 miles north-east of Lemberg the great railway junction. It has been expected that the Austrians would retain it at all costs. The swiftness of this new Russian stroke was unexpected and may lead to the capture of Lemberg itself.

The Russians according to reports from Petrograd have broken the whole Austro-German front west of Lemberg. In this success they are reported to have captured two Generals, 9000 prisoners and forty guns.

The fall of Brody is serious to Lemberg and the rapid and successful advance of General Sakharoff's menace the whole Austro-German line of communications from the north to the south.

For the present Kovel yields in importance to Lemberg. The position on this portion of the Russian front seems to be that General Kaledine's having driven Gen. Von Linsingen's left wing behind the Stokhod River, suspended his advance toward Kovel and is holding up the great Teutonic forces there, while Gen. Sakharoff is pressing on towards Lemberg, which is defended by the forces of Gen. Bohnermuller.

Russians Capture Brody

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The Austro-German forces, driven from the line of the Rivers Sionavka and Boldnrecka, in southern Volhynia, fled in the direction of Brody pursued by the Russians, says an official statement given out to-night by the War Office. Explosions and fires have been observed at Brody.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—Brody, in Galicia, 58 miles northeast of Lemberg, has been occupied by the Russian troops, says an official statement given out to-night.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

2nd Lieut. William H. Grant, St. John's. Previously reported wounded—now reported killed in action, July 16th. 1117 Private Edgar Charles Whitten, 42 Military Road. Killed in action, July 16th. 1727 Private Charles A. Mesher, Mud Lake, Rigolet. At 18th General Hospital, Dannes Camiers, gunshot wound in back, slight. 1890 Private Patrick W. Foley, Whitebourne. Previously reported, Etaples, July 3rd, gunshot wound in knee, severe—now reported at Wandsworth.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

BRITISH STILL CONTINUE MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

Now Have Whole Longueval Village and Wood Scenes of Heaviest Fighting in Their Possession—This is Expected to Greatly Facilitate Progress of British-French Forces

LONDON, July 29.—To-night's official report says the British War Office shows the British are continuing their successful progress with the whole of Longueval in their hands as well as Delville Wood from which they drove the first Brandenburg division. The final capture of Delville Wood is very gratifying to the British people. It was first taken on July 17th but was afterwards abandoned. For many days the Wood and village of Longueval have been the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the whole campaign. The possession of this Wood and Longueval village is expected to facilitate greatly the further progress of the Franco-British.

Schr. J. J. Flaherty began loading salt bulk codfish for the Gorion Pew Co. of Gloucester at St. Jacques yesterday.

Official Report to His Excellency from Lieut.-Colonel Hadow

Telling of the Part the Newfoundland Regiment Took in the Battle of July 1st, 1916.

Sir,— I have the honour to forward herewith the following report on the part of the Regiment taken in the recent battle. We had been making preparations for this battle for some time, as part of the Our Brigade had been allotted a definite task in this battle, for which we went through special training. On the day of battle, owing to the altered state of the conditions, we were given a different task.

On the night of June 30th and July 1st we marched 8 miles from our billets to our allotted position in the trenches. Our actual strength was 26 officers and 783 other ranks. In addition 14 officers and 75 other ranks and also the transport were left behind as reinforcements and for special duties in accordance with orders received. We reached our position in the trenches about 2 a.m. on the morning of July 1st.

A steady bombardment by our artillery had commenced on the morning of June 24th and was continued day and night. On the morning of July 1st from 6 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. an intense bombardment took place, and the assault by the two other Brigades of this Division took place at 7.30 a.m. Our pre-arranged orders were to move forward to our objective at 8.50 a.m. About 8.20 a.m. I received orders that a conjunction with another Battalion we were to advance and occupy the first system of enemy trenches, which had not been completely taken by the other two Brigades. I at once sent for the Company Commanders and explained the situation and gave them their orders. At 9.15 a.m. I gave the order to advance. Without the slightest hesitation the Regiment jumped out of the trenches and advanced to the attack of the enemy's trenches, which lay at a varying distance. (See Note 1.)

The moment we left our trenches, a terrific machine gun fire was turned on us, and then shell fire in addition, and men began falling at once. In spite of this murderous fire the Regiment moved steadily forward at a rapid pace without flinching, and were quickly mown down. In spite of terrible losses, some officers and men actually reached the enemy's trenches before they fell. (See Note 2.)

The whole thing was over very quickly, and at 9.45 a.m. I reported the situation to Brigade Headquarters. I then went back to our front trench to try and get in touch with any survivors, but heavy fire from the enemy was kept up, and then commenced an intensive bombardment by the enemy of our trenches with heavy artillery. By next morning only some men had answered their names, the

Adjutant (Capt. Riley) and myself being the only surviving officers. It takes some time completing the casualty return, but you will doubtless receive the names by cable long before you get this letter. I deeply deplore the losses, but it will be some consolation to the people of Newfoundland to know that nothing could have been finer than the conduct of the Regiment, and it has established a reputation in this our first battle, which will ever be remembered. Nothing could have been finer than the manner in which the Regiment steadily advanced in the face of this appalling fire, which simply swept the men away.

The Corps Commander, Lieut. Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston, visited us today, and addressed the Regiment. He was full of praise for their magnificent conduct.

During the day of the battle the officers and men who had been kept in reserve came up to the trenches. Two of these officers were wounded and also the Quartermaster. (See Note 3.) We have already commenced the work of reorganizing, and I hope soon to receive some drafts so that we can get ready to take the field again.

For myself, I can only say that I am proud to command such officers and men, and I would request you to convey on my behalf to those who are mourning the loss of their sons my deepest sympathy, and to assure them that nothing could have been finer than the gallant manner in which they met their death.

Our total losses in the battle as far as they can be ascertained at present are:— Killed, 10 Officers, 46 Other ranks (actually brought in) Wounded, 14 Officers, 442 Other ranks Missing, 2 Officers, 200 Other ranks Unwounded, 2 Officers, 95 Other ranks (See Note 5.)

On the night of June 25th prior to the battle we made an organized raid on the German trenches. The party consisted of 50 men under command of Capt. Butler, together with Lieut. Strong and 2nd Lieut. Greene. The raid failed, and we were ordered to repeat it on the night of the 27th. (See Note 6.)

Although the second raid did not achieve its object owing to the German trench being strongly held, the party was most gallantly led by Capt. Butler right up to the enemy's

trenches, where a fight with bombs took place, and the party only retired after all the officers had been wounded, some 6 men killed and 13 wounded. (See Note 7.)

I have, etc. (Sgd.) A. L. HADOW, Lieut. Colonel, Commanding 1st Nfld. Regt. Sir Walter Davidson, K.C.M.G., Governor of Nfld.

Notes by the Governor. This despatch has passed the Chief Censor, and its publication is authorized in the present form. There is nothing omitted which has any local interest.

Note 1.—The hour of the order to advance is written 9.45. It was probably not later than 9.15.

Note 2.—Some officers and men who actually reached the enemy's trenches, but who fell, are entered among the missing, but are probably wounded and prisoners, and will be well cared for.

Note 3.—These two officers wounded in the trenches in reserve cannot be identified, but the names have been published. Capt. and Quartermaster Summers died of wounds July 16th.

Note 4.—Lieut. Owen Steele died of his wound on July 8th.

Note 5.—The official return at present is:—

Table with columns: Killed, Wounded, Unaccounted for. Officers and Other ranks counts.

The list of missing is composed entirely of those who charged right up to the enemy's trenches and who took cover in shell craters or hollows. It is probable that most of these are wounded and are in the enemy's hands. They will be well treated in enemy hospitals, as the Germans have learnt that inhumanity to the wounded is a disgrace.

Note 6.—Capt. Butler, wounded slightly, remained on duty. Lieut. Strong, wounded June 28, doing well. 2nd Lieut. Greene, bomb wound legs, June 28, doing well.

Note 7.—It is impossible to distinguish the killed and wounded on the 28th from the others. They are probably those reported in Telegram No. 302 of July 4th.

W. E. DAVIDSON, Governor July 28. *Words omitted by order of the Chief Censor, G.H.Q.

Execution of Captain Fryatt Violation All Law and Precedent

OFFICIAL

BRITISH LONDON, July 28.—The British troops have captured Delville Wood in its entirety, a British official statement announced this afternoon. This German position in the Somme region had been defended by the Brandenburg regiment, which was driven out.

LONDON, July 28.—The last German stronghold of Longueval has been captured by the British troops, according to an official statement given out to-night by the War Office. Hand to hand fighting continued throughout the day in the vicinity of Pozieres, the statement adds.

FRENCH PARIS, July 28.—Russians reconnoitering at Aubereyn in the Champagne, says a French official statement, penetrated the German trenches and cleared them with hand grenades. The Russians took some prisoners. A German attempt to attack near Libons, north of Chaulons, was frustrated by French infantry fire. On the right bank of the Meuse in Verdun region, German preparations to attack Thiaumont were stopped by artillery fire. The German aeroplanes were shot down in the Somme region.

PARIS, July 28 (Official).—An attack by Germans against the French positions south of Sainte-Archie Pass, in the Vosges, resulted in their gaining a lodgment in the advanced French trenches. The statement adds, however, that later the Germans were driven out with the bayonet. Progress for the French on the right bank of the Meuse is reported.

LLOYD-GEORGE YET HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT

Doesn't Yet Despair of the Irish Question—Says That One Thing Was Successfully Accomplished and That Was Bringing Representatives of Irish Nationalists to an Understanding

LONDON, July 29.—I don't despair about events in the situation in the Irish crisis. The problem in spite of the recent failure to reach an agreement between the Nationalists and Unionists, said Lloyd-George to-day, replying to a request from the Associated Press for his views on the breakdown of the negotiations for putting the Irish Home Rule Act into effect immediately. We achieved at least one thing that had never hitherto been accomplished, continued the Irish War Secretary. We brought the representatives of the Irish Nationalists to a point of shaking hands of instead of shaking fists at each other. The Secretary for War is still full of optimism regarding the Irish dilemma.

The Reason LONDON, July 28.—The appeal which he had made to prisoners, describing them as martyrs, and demonstrations held by prisoners when he visited them, were given as reasons by the Crown Attorney why Lawrence Ginnell, M.P., had been refused permission to visit Irish prisoners in England, when the hearing of the charge against him of attempting to gain admission to Knutsford Barracks, was resumed in Bow Street Police Court to-day.

Attempt to Assassinate Hungarian Premier LONDON, July 28.—An unsuccessful attempt was made recently to assassinate Count Tiza, the Hungarian Premier, according to a report from Budapest, says a Switzerland despatch to the Daily Mail.

Will Erect Memorial To Over-Sea Soldiers LONDON, July 28.—A meeting was held yesterday of well-known men representing all the Overseas dominions to inaugurate a movement for the erection in London of a memorial to the fallen Dominion soldiers and for securing a cemetery in London for the interment of the remains of Overseas men who die in England. Official recognition will be sought when the plan has matured.

On the Face of Detailed Report Received by British Foreign Office the Case is Far Worse Than That of Edits Cavell—Admiralty Officials Were Aroused to Intense Indignation When They Heard of the Affair—No Such Treatment Was Given German Officers Taken Prisoners Who Sank Merchant Ships With out Warning—Capt. Fryatt Had Many Exciting Sea Voyages

LONDON, July 29.—Discussing the two cases with an Associated Press correspondent, Baron Newton, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, who during the conversation was summoned to Foreign Secretary Grey's office for a conference on the subject, said on the face of the detailed report as received by us of the execution of Capt. Fryatt seems to be worse than the Cavell case. It is extremely an incident of importance which would be difficult to exaggerate. It must be borne in mind that when the alleged ramming took place the German submarines were attacking merchant ships without any warning whatsoever. According to wireless messages from Germany Capt. Fryatt was executed for frantichreur crime against armed German sea force. Officers of the Admiralty were aroused to intense indignation when they learned of the affair. One Naval Officer said, "The execution of Capt. Fryatt is a violation of all law and all precedent at sea. It effects every merchant Officer in the world, neutral as well as belligerent. There is no such thing known as frantichreur at sea. We have officers of German submarines whom we have taken as prisoners, who rammed merchant ships without warning and fired upon merchant ships without warning, but they are treated as prisoners of war. We have naval officers who dropped bombs from Zeppelins on harmless undefended towns, killing the civilian inhabitants."

In the Cross Channel service Fryatt was known as pirate because on several occasions he succeeded in eluding German submarines by skillful navigation. When the capture of the Brussels was reported the Daily Chronicle said in reference to Capt. Fryatt: "For particular brilliant exploit in March, 1915, he was presented with a gold watch suitably inscribed by Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty, together with their thanks on vellum." On another occasion some 12 months before he surrendered the Brussels, according to the Chronicle, his vessel was chased for over an hour by a submarine while he was outward bound from Harwich to Rotterdam, but he succeeded in getting safely away. A few days later when off the North Hinder Lightship a torpedo fired at his vessel missed it only by a few feet.

Danish King's Narrow Escape

LONDON, July 29.—King Christian of Denmark, had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon through the capsizing of a boat in which he was sailing near Aarhus, says a Reuter despatch from Copenhagen.

An Illegal Internment

LONDON, July 29.—The British Foreign Office has been informed that five of the stewardesses of the steamer "Bursels" had been confined in a German detention camp. The Foreign Office has sent a vigorous protest to the American Embassy, demanding the immediate release on the ground that their internment is illegal.

Russian Successes Attributed Superiority Artillery and Munitions

PETROGRAD, July 29.—Correspondents attribute Russian successes over the Austro-Germans almost entirely to the overwhelmingly superiority of the Russian artillery and apparently endless supply of ammunition.

For Sale! ONE SAXON MOTOR CAR At a Bargain. Apply to W. H. JACKMAN, 39 Water Street West.

Airships Raid English Coast

LONDON, July 29.—German airships raided the east coast of England early this morning, according to an official statement just issued. The number of raiders, says the statement, has not yet been established. The reports as to the raiders crossing the coast come from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Bombs were dropped but all details are lacking.

Turk Army Now On Hungarian Plains

LONDON, July 29.—A Turkish Army, estimated at 7,000 strong, is now concentrated on the Hungarian plains, for the defence of Hungary, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lantzane, Switzerland. The despatch adds the Austrian Emperor has gone to Budapest where intense excitement prevails.

On the Euphrates

LONDON, July 28.—The following report was issued by the War Office to-day:—Two of our gunboats were fired on from the banks of the Euphrates River at Khidr. Our boats repelled, inflicting casualties. A naval officer and five of our men were wounded.

TRADE UNIONS CONGRATULATE GEN. SIR D. HAIG

Committee of Trade Unions Representing Over a Million British Workers Send Sincere Congratulations to Gen. Haig—Express Deep Sympathy With Relatives of Those Who Have Fallen

LONDON, July 29.—The following telegram has passed between the manager of the Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions and Sir Douglas Haig: "The management of the Committee of General Federation of Trade Unions representing over a million British workers sends sincere congratulations to you to your staff and to your heroic soldiers on the successes achieved since July 1st. They also wish for the speedy recovery of the wounded and express their deepest sympathy with the relatives of those who died in defence of honor and civilization.—APPLETON, Secy."

S.S. Florizel sails this afternoon for Halifax and New York taking a large freight and a number of passengers.

Hun Sub Raids Herring Fleet

LONDON, July 29.—A German submarine has raided the British fleet herring fishing boats. Eight of the vessels were sunk, the crews landed to-day north of the seaport of Tynemouth.

Enemy Front West Of Lutsk Broken

LONDON, July 28.—Russian forces have broken up the entire Austro-German front west of Lutsk, says a Reuter despatch from Petrograd. The Austro-Germans were routed, the despatch adds, and 9,000 men, including two Generals, and 46 guns, captured.

Will Erect Memorial To Over-Sea Soldiers

LONDON, July 28.—A meeting was held yesterday of well-known men representing all the Overseas dominions to inaugurate a movement for the erection in London of a memorial to the fallen Dominion soldiers and for securing a cemetery in London for the interment of the remains of Overseas men who die in England. Official recognition will be sought when the plan has matured.