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# THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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## A Vigorous French Counter Attack Check German Onslaughts

Around Hill 394 Fighting of Great Intensity Has Taken Place—German Onslaught at All Points Except Near Cumieres Have Been Set at Nought by Vigorous French Counter Attacks

### ITALIANS HOLD BACK AUSTRIAN ADVANCES

Nothing New Reported Regarding the Bulgarian Manoeuvres in Greek Macedonia—Important Events Are Looked For in This Centre as Result of the Bulgarian Advance into Greek Territory

LONDON, May 29.—The Verdun region of France and Southern Tyrol most sanguinary battles are taking place. While the Italians are holding back the Austrians from further advances and inflicting heavy losses on them by counter-attacks in Tyrol, their German Allies have been able to make another gain by the capture of about three hundred metres of French trenches northwest of the village of Cumieres on the left bank of the Meuse, near Verdun.

Fighting of great intensity has been in progress around Hill 394, between Le Mort Homme and Cumieres, but except near Cumieres the vicious German onslaughts have all been set at nought by the vigorous counter-

offensive of the French. The artillery of both sides has been busy along the remainder of the front in France and Belgium.

In Tyrol the Austrians in the Largarina Valley, south of Posnaia, have thrown heavy assaults against the Italian positions, but Italians stood their ground and repulsed the attackers with considerable losses. On the Asiago Plateau men of two batteries, which were surrounded on Monte Mosciago by Austrians, were relieved by an Italian regiment and their guns brought safely away.

Except for a report from Petrograd that the Germans have repeatedly bombarded the railway line east of Riga, no operation of moment has taken place on the Russian front. Minor successes have been obtained by the Russians over the Turks on the Caucasus front.

Nothing new came through with regard to the manoeuvres of the Bulgarians in Greek Macedonia, where important events are expected to transpire by reason of the Bulgarian advance into Greek territory.

### Crew Saved

ALGIERS, May 29.—The crew of 20 men of the British steamer Trunkby, sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality has arrived here.



[The Coalition Government is like the widow and the widower who married and had three children to look after.]  
"DAME SQUITH," "Oh, my dear Louisa, I don't mind your children fighting with my children, but now they have started beating our children!"—London Opinion.

## OFFICIAL

### BRITISH

To Governor, Newfoundland:  
LONDON, May 29.—Around Verdun there has been desperate fighting throughout the week, the enemy making little progress.

On the British front the enemy succeeded in entering our front line trenches at Vimy Ridge on a fifteen hundred yard front.

In Italy there has been severe fighting on the Adige front. The Italian line was somewhat withdrawn.

In the Sudan a hostile force under the Sultan of Darfur was completely defeated.

In East Africa progress continues.  
BOUAR LAW.

LONDON, May 29.—An official statement was issued by the War Office to-day, as follows:

"Brigadier General Northey, Commanding the British forces in northern borders of Rhodesia and Nyassaland, reports that on Thursday he advanced 20 miles into German territory on the whole front between Lakos Nyassa and Tanganyika. The enemy retired from Splanza, 21 miles north of Karonka Impaba, and 18 miles north-east of Fort Hill, towards Langenberg. The South African Nyassaland troops bridged and crossed the Songale River during the night.

"General Smuts reports that the railway station and lines have been occupied by a column of his troops moved down the Pangarie River, by way of Marago Opuni, 18 miles S.W. of Sara.

### FRENCH

PARIS, May 29, 3 p.m.—South of Roye in Beauvaisnes district our artillery destroyed the first line German works. On the left bank of the Meuse both artilleries were very active during the night. Our curtain and infantry fires completely shattered a German attack debouching from Crows Wood at 7 p.m. yesterday. A second attack, launched in the same district, at midnight, also failed. On the right bank of the Meuse it was relatively quiet, except in Vaux fort district, where very sharp artillery action occurred. In Lorraine we shattered a German strong reconnoitering party in Paroy forest.

Yesterday our aviators engaged German planes in 15 attacks. Two of the latter were brought down, one falling in flames near Monthois on the border of Argonne; the other fell in the region of Mifontaine, north of Berry au Lac. During an experimental flight one of our aviators was attacked north of the Aisne by a German Fokker, which fired at him over a thousand cartridges. Under this rain of projectiles, and although his machine was riddled with bullets, our pilot succeeded in reaching our lines, chased by his adversary. A French plane arriving at full speed, opened fire at a distance of less than 30 metres on the German Fokker, which fell in the vicinity of Bourgonne, west of Rheims. On the left bank of the Meuse our armoured biplanes brought down two German machines. The first fell north of Avocourt and the second fell in the direction of Forges.

## Pays High Tribute to French Army's Defence of Verdun

In Despatch Covering Operations Since he Assumed Command General Sir Douglas Haig Tells of How Operations Have Been Carried Out—Pays a Warm Tribute to French in Their Defence of Verdun

### HAS KIND WORD FOR FIELD MARSHAL FRENCH

General Haig Says That While no Action Comparable With That at Verdun Has Been Fought on British Front—The Struggle Has Been Continuous—South African, Anzacs and Canadians Are Mentioned But—

LONDON, May 30.—General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander of the British Forces in France and Belgium, in a despatch covering operations on the British Army territory from December 19 last, when he took over command, until May 19, pays high praise to the French in their defence of Verdun. He says, "The only offensive effort made by the enemy on a great scale is directed against our French Allies near Verdun. Fighting in that area has been prolonged and severe and the result has been worthy of the traditions of the French Army and a great service to the cause of the Allies. The efforts made by the enemy have caused him heavy losses as well as other towns in the district. According to an official report issued to-day a British force has penetrated twenty miles into German territory on the front between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The Germans have retreated toward New Langenberg. The Belgians are advancing from the northeast and Portuguese troops are occupying the southern frontier.

"The sick rate has been consistently low, there has been no serious epidemic of enteric fever, which has almost entirely disappeared, owing to preventive measures energetically carried out.

The despatch closes with a tribute to Field-Marshal Viscount French, who, says General Haig, starting the war with our small Expeditionary Force, faced an enemy of far superior numbers and fully prepared for this great campaign. During the long and anxious time needed for the improvisation of the comparatively large force now serving this country, he continues, he overcame all difficulties, before laying down responsibility he had the satisfaction of seeing the balance swing steadily in our favor and these who served under him appreciate the greatness of his achievement.

### Smuts Still Keeps Up His Good Work

LONDON, May 29.—The British, Belgians and Portuguese, who have invaded German East Africa, are slowly, but surely, forming a ring around the Germans, while General Smuts, Boer Commander of the South African forces, is rounding up the Germans who are defending the Usambara valley, and has occupied one of the important stations on that line as well as other towns in the district. According to an official report issued to-day a British force has penetrated twenty miles into German territory on the front between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. The Germans have retreated toward New Langenberg. The Belgians are advancing from the northeast and Portuguese troops are occupying the southern frontier.

### On Verdun Front

PARIS, May 29.—Two attacks were made by German troops advancing last night from Corbeaux Wood, on the Verdun front. The French War office report of to-day says that these assaults resulted in failure. East of the Meuse the night was comparatively calm, except for heavy artillery action in the vicinity of Vaux. Fifteen aerial encounters occurred, and two German machines were brought down, one of them falling in flames.

### Must Not Interfere in American Politics

WASHINGTON, May 29.—British Consular Officers in the United States have been instructed and warned by the British Embassy to avoid being drawn into anything that might be construed as interference with American politics with the approach of the national elections.

## NEW INCOME TAX U.S. SECURITIES IS INTRODUCED

Holders of American Securities Must Sell to British Government—Tax Takes Effect July 1st—Several Unionist Members Denounce the Tax as Sheer Robbery—Churchill Defends McKenna's Resolution

LONDON, May 29.—In the Commons to-day Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a resolution, of which he gave notice last week, the purpose of which is to compel the sale to the Government under the mobilization plan of American securities hitherto withheld by their owners. McKenna's measure imposes an additional income-tax of two shillings to the pound on American securities, exempting those which are deposited with the Treasury.

Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, explained that as the balance of trade was against Britain, there was a limit to the exportation of gold loans already having been raised in America, and the Government resorted to mobilization of securities to meet balance liabilities. This scheme, Tennant said, had been carried out with great care and without any injury to the American market. The Government has been able to pay its way and preserve a substantial balance in New York to enable it to meet charges which might become due. For some months past, however, the supply of American securities offered the Government has dwindled from a torrent to little more than a trickle. It has been suggested that this was due to the natural exhaustion of the supply, but he did not think this was the case. He said that a great many holders of American securities were shy, and while consciousness of their duty, had allowed that consciousness to remain inactive. They now required this spur in order to remind them of their true duty to their country. After announcement of the plan last week, Tennant continued, the Treasury received a much greater volume of American securities than had been the case for some time. He said he was in favour of a tax of ten shillings to the pound in the event that McKenna's proposal proved ineffective.

Sir Edward Carson asked why there should not be enacted at once a measure compelling every holder of American securities to give over this property to the Government.

McKenna said the Government obtained securities in a steady stream under the present system, and had never paid for them in advance before.

## TO SOLVE THE FOOD PROBLEM BY KITCHENS

Problem of Feeding Large Cities Has Been Met by Adopting the Use of Central Kitchens During Duration of War—Funds Will be Voted for Such Purposes by Reichstag

BERLIN, May 30.—The feeding of masses of the population of large cities by means of central kitchens, under municipal auspices, is the solution selected by the Government to meet the problem of food supply and distribution during the period of the war. The President of the Food Regulation Board, Adolph Von Batocki, announced to the Ways and Means Committee in the Reichstag to-day that an Appropriating Bill for funds to assist municipalities to organize and operate kitchens would be immediately submitted to the Reichstag.

The municipality of Schoenberg, the second largest of Berlin suburbs, already has arranged to feed 30,000 persons by such institutions. Similar organization for Berlin called into life a conference to-day which was notable for the presence of two women, Frau Hedwig Hoyle and Frau Levin Landsberg, among the members.

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they were realized in America, and had taken them over without risk of loss. When they were required he believed the plan would be sufficient for the purpose. The tax is to go into effect on July 1st, for a period of one year. McKenna's resolution met with considerable hostile criticism, and the debate brought out the fact that the resolution was applicable to any foreign securities, but that the Treasury must be willing to buy a security before it could be effected by a tax.

William Watson Rutherford (Unionist), said that the tax was sheer robbery, and he declared the tax not for revenue, but for punishment. He said the Government should be honest and bring in a bill compelling the sale of securities. That would be coercive, but not mean.

Sir Frederick Banbury (Unionist) denounced the Chancellor's proposal, saying it was going back to the days of Isaac of York.

Spencer Churchill defended the resolution and thought the Chancellor's proposal a very modest one. These were times when it was not possible nor desirable to draw nice distinctions about equality and sacrifice, unless the war was prosecuted vigorously there would be equality of ruin for all.

## NEW YORK REPUBLICANS FOR HUGHES

NEW YORK, May 30.—A majority of the New York delegates at the Republican National Convention favor the nomination of Justice Hughes for President, according to a statement given out to-night by Fredk. C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and delegate at large. The canvass by the New York delegation, just completed, shows a clear majority for Justice Hughes, Chairman Tanner declared, and this, notwithstanding, the high regard for Senator Root's ability and experience and in spite of Justice Hughes' refusal to take any part in the contest.

### Engaged in Spying

LONDON, May 30.—A Berlin message received in Copenhagen, says the Exchange Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent reports the Dutch vessel 'Holland' captured by a German warship, and taken into Borkum Island. The despatch adds, the vessel was arrested on suspicion of being engaged in spying.



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