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Tremendous Nature of British Bombardment is Emphasized in Reports

Continued Progress For the Anglo-French Offensive is Found in To-day's Reports—General Foch is Directing Operations South of the Somme River—This Has Given Increased Confidence in the Result of Allied Offensive—The Non-Committal Character of the German Official Report is Considered in London as a Virtual Confirmation of the Success of Allied Operations

LONDON, July 4.—To-day's news again tell of the continued progress of the Anglo-French offensive. Heavy fighting is proceeding along the line and the British maintain all positions south of the Ancre River, where the battle still rages. They have captured the La Boisselle garrison, which surrendered and are now fighting successfully around Ovillers, north of Fricourt. British people learned for the first time tonight that the famous French commander, General Foch, who has won great reputation during the course of the war, is directing operations south of the Somme River. This has given increased confidence in the result of the Allied offensive. The French have captured Herbecourt and Assevillers, and have made other substantial gains, taking additional prisoners and heavy guns, thus making great progress in the direction of the important German junction, Peronne, which is only a little over three miles distant from their advance at Herbecourt. The non-committal character of the German official issued today is considered in London as a virtual confirmation of the success of the Anglo-French operations. The Germans admit that divisions of their forces, abutting on both banks of the Somme, which were partially withdrawn on Saturday, have not been brought back to their second line. No data is yet forthcoming from either side as to casualties suffered. According to a German communication the Anglo-French losses were extraordinarily heavy, but according to official British reports, however, British casualties are less than had been expected.

All reports emphasize the tremendous nature of the British bombardment. The gunners worked so incessantly as almost to fall asleep at their guns. When there was a slight recess in firing, they slept easily amid the hummers of battle. Great importance is attached to the newly-invented mortar, which plays havoc with the

German trenches. Air craft are taking an important role in the operations. Thus far, the new offensive appears to have had little influence on the battle around Verdun, the Germans still showing undiminished vigor in the Meuse region and the French are steadily resisting.

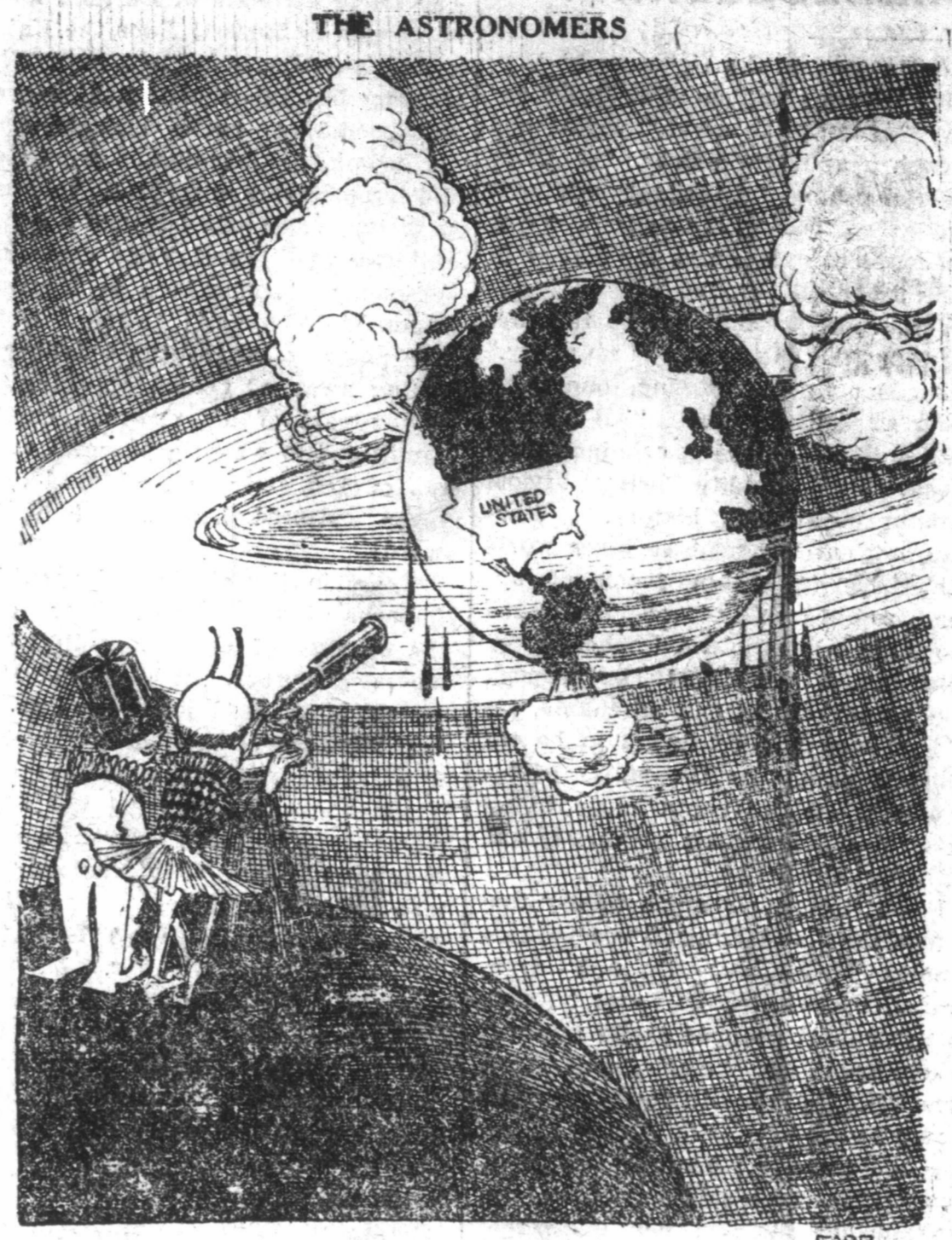
Canadian Papers Had This on June 24th

LONDON, July 3.—The death of Lieut. Immelman, the famous German aviator, who was killed in combat with British fliers, is described briefly in a statement given out today by the British Aerial Board. According to this account, Immelman was in a Fokker attempting with another Fokker to attack a British aeroplane approaching Anny from Lens, when another British flier approached and dived on the two Fokkers, causing Immelman to plunge perpendicularly, the wings of his machine breaking off.

PANIC IN BERLIN OVER THE STEADY ALLIED ADVANCE

Newspapers Urge People to be Calm—Press Point Vigorous Protests Against Allies Use of Asphyxiating Gas—Claim it is More Deadly Than That of Germans

NEW YORK, July 3.—A despatch from Zurich to the News Agency here says a panic has been produced in Berlin by the steady advance of the Allies in France, according to information received today. The newspapers are urging the people to be calm, but at the same time they print vigorous protests against the use of asphyxiating gas by the British, which is said to be more deadly than that employed by the Germans. Berlin War Office reports today say that the continuation of the French and British drive on both sides of the Somme has not gained any advantage for the Allies, north of the river, but south of the Somme the Germans withdrew their division to the second positions.



First Martian:—Well, There's Still One White Spot. E.H.L. N. Y. Evening Telegram.

FRENCH TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF GENERAL FOCH MADE GAINS OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE

Have Captured Herbecourt, Feuilleres and Flancourt and Further South Have Stormed and Occupied Assevillers—Are Now Within Three Miles of Peronne, One of the Most Important Strategic Points—British Take 4300 Prisoners While the French Take Over 8000—Verdun Operations Are Apparently Slackening, Although at Certain Points Heavy Bombardment is Carried Out

LONDON, July 4.—Under command of the dashing French commander, General Foch, the French troops, which are co-operating with the British in the great offensive in the Somme River region, have made notable gains in the direction of Peronne, one of the most important strategic points. They have captured Herbecourt, Feuilleres and Flancourt. Further south French infantry stormed and occupied Assevillers. They followed this by carrying the second line of German entrenchments as far as the outskirts of Estres, then came the capture of Buscourt and Flancourt. Something over 3 miles was thus gained which added to previous gains gives the French troops a clear advance of about 6 miles at the furthest point, or within three miles of Peronne. Meanwhile the British are moving more slowly, but over a longer front, and have captured La Boisselle, where fighting for the past two days has been of the fiercest character. The British also report substantial progress at some places and the repulse of many counter-attacks of the Germans. British troops, however, have been forced back from some positions which they had taken early on Monday morning, and it is evident that German artillery fire has become much heavier than during the earlier stages of the battle. The prisoners taken by the British, so far, number 4,300, while the French have captured 8,000 or more. War material taken by the French include 7 batteries, 3 of large calibre, many machine guns and other batteries and case-mates also fell into the hands of the French. Beyond the withdrawal of a division from this front line trenches, the German official statement makes no reference to the battle now progressing. The Verdun operations are apparently slackening, although at certain points heavy bombardment is carried out by artillery, the infantry resting. Aerial activity is increasing. In connection with the Battle of the Somme hundreds of machines are engaged in reconnoitring and directing the guns and the fighting. In the three days engagement the British have lost 15 machines. Heavy fighting at many parts of the

HUN GARRISON AT LA BOISELLE SURRENDERED

Progress on Other Points of the Battlefield is Recorded in British Official Statement—Additional Hostile Defences Are Captured—Allied Aircraft Get in Much Effective Work

LONDON, July 3.—The surrender of the remnant of the German garrison at La Boisselle was officially announced this afternoon. Progress on other parts of the battlefield is also recorded in the statement, which follows:—

"Heavy fighting continues, but is proceeding satisfactorily for us, especially in the vicinity of La Boisselle, where the remnants of the garrison have surrendered. On other parts of the battlefield some further progress has been made. Some additional hostile defences have been captured, and a very large amount of work was done by our aircraft yesterday. In the early part of the day several attempts of offensive action on our side of the line was made by hostile aircraft in large parties. All were driven back, and subsequently the enemy's aircraft remained far behind the German lines. The result was that our artillery and machine guns were able to work without interruption from hostile aircraft. During the day a very large number of aerial combats took place over the enemy's lines. Six hostile machines are known to have been brought down, and five others were driven down severely damaged. Seven of our machines are missing. Russian front and Italian offensive continues without cessation, both artillery and infantry being employed in strong force against the Austrians.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

JULY 3rd. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Capt. Bertram Butler, Topsail. Previously reported wound slightly, remained on duty. Now reported at duty; injuries very slight.
2nd Lieut. Charles St. Clair Strong, 271 Southside. Previously reported wounded, June 28. Now reported with bomb wound in buttock; not serious; doing well, London.
761 Private Alfred Reid, 17 Cook St. Previously reported with tuberculosis of lungs, very serious. (France). Now reported, condition unchanged.
1672 Private Michael Hawke, Joe Batt's Arm. Previously reported with gunshot wound in right arm and left knee, serious; Rouen, June 25. Now reported, improved.

JULY 4th. NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
2nd Lieut. Walter Martin Greene, Bell Island. Bomb wound in legs, June 28.
700 Private Frederick Donald Bastow, 9 Cook St. Dangerously ill at 11th Casualty Clearing Station June 30th; bomb wound in head.
1596 Private Michael O'Rourke, 27 1/2 James St. Admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth; nephritis.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
2nd Lieut. Charles St. Clair Strong, 271 Southside. Previously reported bomb wound in buttock not serious. Now reported at Officers' Hospital, 24 Park St. London West.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary.

HUN SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS IS BELOW ALLIES

Their Reply is in Proportion of One Shot for Five of Allies—Observers State Germans Not as Well Supplied or Managed as in Previous Battles

PARIS, July 3.—The desperation of the struggle along the front of the Allied offensive in Northern France is shown by the progress made through what the official bulletins describe as "the line", this designation does not refer to a single, but the important first position of defences from a half mile to a mile deep, comprising an intricate system of trenches called "labyrinth", which is connected with advanced posts, heavily armored with concrete and with machine guns installed, while in the trenches themselves are armored turrets protecting other machine guns in the second and third general defensive works of the Germans on the Western front. Equally important and similarly intricate are all three lines, which must be pursued by the Allies before their desire to force the Germans to battle in the open can be realized.

In the battles of Arras and Champagne the French attacked the second line without sufficient artillery preparation. The error was not repeated in the present case, as the accumulation of munitions behind the Allied front is prodigious, while the German stock is apparently less plentiful, as their reply is in the proportion of one shot for five. This leads to the impression among observers that their extended front is not as well supplied or manned as in previous battles.

Lingering Results. Recovered from your attack of the gripple old man? "Not entirely." "Why, you look as well as ever." "Yes, but I owe the doctor \$15."

German Press Greatly Worried Over Success Anglo-French Offensive

British Official To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, July 3.—In the Somme fighting, yesterday's British reports announce the capture of a German trench labyrinth on a seven mile frontage to the depth of 1,000 yards. The situation on either side of the Ancre Valley is unchanged. Northward to Gommecourt we failed to retain some portions of the ground taken in the first attack. It is announced today that La Boisselle has been taken.

Today the French report their advance continued south of the Somme five kilometres. Second line enemy trenches and the village of Herbecourt have been occupied. The total prisoners reported last night number 3,500. The details of the number of guns and munitions captured are not available. In Verdun the Tithamont work, which has frequently changed hands, is now held by the French. Damloup work was lost, but recaptured yesterday. The Russians have captured Kolomen and are advancing westward. Heavy enemy attacks on the Lutsk salient have been repulsed. The total prisoners taken number about 220,000. The Italians offensive is progressing favourably.

AMSTERDAM, July 4.—The beginning of the Anglo-French offensive is announced by the German Press under heavy headlines. From the great Champagne Battle of last autumn, says the "Cologne Gazette," we know of the imposing preparation with which the French staff introduced such enterprises, and we can be certain that on the enemy's side nothing will be lacking in regards technical means for piercing our lines. For seven days their artillery fire poured over our trenches and our brave troops must have greeted it as a deliverance when at last the enemy's storming columns came on. We should not be deceived by the fact the enemy reports already speak of great successes, as only within the next few days will it be possible to ascertain how far the general attack has brought the enemy.

The "Cologne Volks Zeitung" refers to the difficulty of holding the foremost German trenches in face of the enormous energy, but notes the attacking forces have not succeeded in piercing the German front. Although Germany confronts the coming battle with confidence, says the paper, nevertheless the movement is without doubt fraught with significance and is perhaps decisive. Great Britain, it adds, now for the first time has to bear the main burden of the British army in France. It continues, "It is strong and well equipped, as Britain's industry, after it was organized for war, has scored great achievements in the manufacture of guns and shells. Thus prepared it believes it can now at last gain a war dance on the soil of Northern France. As regards military fitness, British troops have now an opportunity to show what they are.

BATTLE ON BIG SCALE IS NOW DEVELOPING

The Military Expert London Daily News Says Allies Are Numerically Superior to Germans and That They Have an Equality if Not Preponderance of Artillery Strength

LONDON, July 4.—The military expert of the London Daily News says: "Whatever intentions may be in the minds of Joffre and Haig, it is clear that a battle on a big scale is developing both north and south of the Somme Valley. A tactical push is evidently being made up the Somme towards Peronne, which is four miles from Herbecourt, now in French hands, and directly threatened by the French advance. Peronne is on the main line of railway between Cambrai and Reims, which runs pretty nearly parallel to the front held by the Germans in this locality, and must be their principal line of lateral communication. We only need look at this line representing the position of the opposing forces on the map to ready been taken off Verdun.

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