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DESCRIBES FIGHTING AT POZIERES

After Frightfully Intense Bombardment English Infantry Rush Forward and Carry the Village—Fighting Still Goes on to Advantage of the Allies Northwest Part of Village

PARIS, July 25.—Fighting in the northern village of Pozieres between the British and Germans is described as follows by an officer, who was wounded in the struggle:—Early on Sunday morning at the moment that the signal for attack was given, after a frightfully intense bombardment, the English infantry rushed forward in the entrance of the village, carried a brilliantly and occupied the first houses. At 11.30 o'clock the Germans counter-attacked. Their onset was extraordinary, doubtless because their courage had been stimulated by ether, as one could tell from the odor. Here the rifle played no part. Knives, bayonet revolver and grenade were used. The Germans employed a sort of long-handled maces, studded with nails, such as an Apache might use, not a soldier. I saw a German officer using one of them on a wounded comrade, but as he was in the act of striking a revolver shot laid him down beside his intended victim. In a ruined house a German squad with a machine gun was exterminated to the last man with the bayonet by an Australian party which had followed them to the house.

I was present at a battle between an English lieutenant who was charging at the head of his men, and a Bavarian captain. The lieutenant struck the Bavarian a blow on the chest with his sword. At the same instant he received a ball from his adversary's revolver in the stomach. Disregarding the suffering, he delivered another blow. This proved mortal to the Bavarian. Unfortunately the lieutenant died shortly afterwards. Pressed by strong enemy forces the English had to retreat during the afternoon, but they strongly counter-attacked at seven o'clock, and were masters of three-quarters of the village. By last accounts the fight is still going on in the northwest part of the village, to the advantage of the Allies.

No Canadian Nickel Aboard

Deutschland Shipment Possibly Bought in Open Market

SOME COMES FROM AMERICAN ORES

Dominion Does Not Control All, Say New York Metal Dealers

NEW YORK, July 22.—Officials of the International Nickel Company, which virtually controls the nickel output of Canada in this country, are authority for the statement that no Canadian nickel will go to Germany in the submarine Deutschland. An official of the company asserted that this corporation had an agreement under which it may not supply nickel to any country, with which Great Britain is at war.

Other concerns in New York dealing in nickel say they have no knowledge of the source of the supply, of that metal now stowed in the German submarine. The manager of one company said, however, that the Deutschland's cargo probably had been obtained in the open market.

Metal dealers declared to-day that Canada was not the only source of nickel in America. They said that a quantity of nickel ore was obtained through various copper mines in the United States, and that one from New Caledonia was brought here to be refined.

NO MORE "SEA-DOGS."

We learn that the well-known and popular match known as the "Sea Dog" cannot now be imported. It is manufactured in Norway, but most of the factories turning it out are now working otherwise. Dealers here are importing other matches from Canada and the States.

Sailing of Sub Causes Stir in Sam's Land

Deutschland Will be Likely be Accompanied to Sea by Flotilla of Sightseers—Allied Cruiser Off Virginia Capes Awaits

NEW YORK, July 25.—All kinds of small craft are being made ready here and in Hampton Roads, to take the trail of the German submarine Deutschland, when she comes down from Baltimore for a dash to the sea. Imaginations are being fired by the presence of Allied cruisers off Virginia Capes, awaiting the re-appearance of the Deutschland. Rumors say that a flotilla of armed German submarines is on the way to attack the British-French patrols when their freight-carrying sister starts out. The underwater boat will probably be followed out by a big audience. It is understood that the Navy coast guard consider that neutrality does not require interference with such plans. Speculation over the delayed arrival of the Bremen, the Deutschland's sister-ship, continues.

Nine Soldiers Take Garrison

Little Band of Plucky Frenchmen Capture Hundred and Thirteen

OFFICER DISCOVERS VULNERABLE POINT

Germans Throw Down Their Arms Without Show of Resistance

PARIS, July 22.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the main fort at Baches and the garrison of 113 men by nine French soldiers. The fort had resisted throughout the artillery bombardment and the infantry attacks had been checked by murderous machine gun fire.

By a lucky chance a French officer discovered the precious secret that the terrible bombardment had made the fort vulnerable at one point. Selecting a second lieutenant, two sergeants, a corporal and four men he led them on hands and knees through the long grass to the spot where he knew there was a breach in the defenses. They reached their objective point without the Germans learning of their approach.

Abruptly three of the French officers leaped into the work shouting in stentorian tones, "Forward with the bayonet," and throwing bombs which exploded in the dugout. The other six daring Frenchmen remained behind ready to retreat if the attempt failed.

Surrender Without Fight

But the Germans, taken unawares, had no time to get their weapons, and surrendered almost without a show of fight. When one of their number fell shot by a revolver fired point blank by the commanding French officer the Germans, 113 in all, came out of their shelters and threw up their hands, the French assert.

The three French captors now began to feel nervous, as they saw no reason why the Germans should not fall upon and exterminate them. But at this moment the other six hurried in. Their resolute energy imposed upon the Germans, who believed that the new arrivals were followed by many others. The German officers in the fort then threw down their arms and the entire garrison was marched to the French rear, escorted by the nine captors, who had not lost a man.

REMAINS ARRIVE HERE

The remains of the late Mr. E. M. Jackman, enclosed in a beautiful casket, arrived by the Prospero at 9 a.m. to-day from Sydney. They were accompanied by Mrs. Jackman, wife of the deceased, and daughter; his mother, Mrs. M. Jackman, and Mr. Frank Jackman, brother of the deceased. A guard of honour from the Star of the Sea Association, of which Mr. Jackman was so long president, met the casket at the ship and proceeded to the late residence of the deceased, Allandale Road. Mr. J. T. Martin has charge of the funeral arrangements. A large number of citizens also accompanied the remains from the ship to Allandale Road.

NOT AIMED AT FREEDOM OF ANY NEUTRAL

Lord Cecil Says U.S. Press Criticism is Based Largely Upon Misapprehension—The Sole Idea is to Prevent Britain's Enemies From Making Profit at Her Expense

LONDON, July 25.—Replying to questions in the Commons, Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, said to-day that American press criticism of the British black list was based largely upon misapprehension. The Act, under which the statutory list of American firms was issued, he added, was passed last December. The lists, referring to most neutral countries, had already been published, nor were the provisions of the Act, he added, unduly stringent. The French law, the Minister said, provided that all persons of enemy nationality, wherever living, were enemies of France, and that it was illegal for Frenchmen to trade with them. In the British case only persons who had shown themselves hostile to this country were put on the list. Neither did Britain seek these lists to interfere with the freedom of neutral citizens, Lord Robert Cecil said. It sought only to secure that British goods and credit be not used for the support and enrichment of enemies. If any persons were unjustly included in the lists, the Minister said, their names would be removed. Great care would be taken in applying the law to existing contracts. He was informed Germany had taken similar action.

MAY COME OFF.

Messrs. Bowring Bros tell us to-day that if fine weather continues the S.S. Malatua, ashore at Holyrood, will be refitted with the assistance of the ships that will be about there in a day or so. The "Athos" which is in Trepassy is leaking very badly.

Poincare Pays Visit to Meuse and Somme Front

PARIS, July 25.—President Poincare, accompanied by General Pierre Roques, minister of war, has spent the last two days in visits to the Meuse and Somme fronts. The trip included a brief stop at Verdun and a meeting on the Somme front with Generals Joffre, Foch and Fayolle.

In the course of the trip, President Poincare inspected the former German lines and sections of the ground scarred by traces of the recent battles and bombardments. Before leaving he heartily congratulated the troops and their commanders.

Enormous Losses of Gen. Von Linsingen

NEW YORK, July 25.—A Journal despetach from Copenhagen to-day says that the Petrograd correspondent of the newspaper Politiken, estimates that Gen. Von Linsingen's German Army, which has been bearing the brunt of the Russian assaults on the Lipa River and Volhynia, has lost 50,000 men, or one-third of its whole effective force. It is further reported from Petrograd that Russian forces fighting in the Southern Carpathians, are now only three miles from the Hungarian frontier.

Fierce Hand to Hand Fighting

LONDON, July 25.—There was fierce hand-to-hand combats and bomb-fighting at various points along the front of northern France during the day, says an official to-night. An attack by German infantry on the village of Pozieres from the northeast, was driven back by British artillery fire.

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

DEUTCHLAND LIES HIDDEN BY FREIGHTERS

Top of Pile-driver Affords View of Place of Concealment

STILL AT BALTIMORE

That is All Anyone in the Outside World Knows of Kaiser's Boat

BALTIMORE, Md., July 26.—There is an old pile-driver on a wobbly float located not far from the spot where Germany's undersea merchantman, the Deutschland, is snuggled in among a lot of dirty red freight barges. The barges were pulled in around the submarine to hide it. But the top of the old pile-driver commands an excellent view of the Kaiser's boat, and there is a ladder on the top.

By shinning up to the top of this ladder the reporters managed to keep fairly close tab on the goings on about the Deutschland. The rungs of the ladder are so far apart that even a long-limbed man almost splits himself like a pair of scissors in making the climb, yet the most assiduous climber to-day was a fellow who is built as close to the ground as a Long Island duckling.

"You hold my hat and glasses," he would say, "and I'll go up and have another peep. Then he would swarm up the ladder with amazing agility and, arriving at the top, would pause for breath and finally bullet in downward. "She's still there." And she's still there to-night as this is written.

Long and flat and pot-bellied, and with a greenish along her back and sides—the boat sways stodgily in its nest of aged freighters and that's all that anyone in Baltimore with authority to speak really knows about the Deutschland. She's still there.

Action Causes Uneasiness in Entente Circles

To Offset Anti-Venizelos League Adherents of Former Premier Launch Similar League With Former War Minister President

ATHENS, July 25.—For the purpose of counteracting the widespread effect of the formation of anti-Venizelos leagues among the demobilized Greek reservists, the adherents of former Premier Venizelos this morning launched a similar nation-wide opposition league, of which the former War Minister, Genl. Danglis, Chief of the Staff during the first Balkan war, was elected president. There is undisguised uneasiness in Entente circles, as to the possible consequences of employing the army for political purposes by both sides, in the approaching electoral campaign.

Uncle Sam Buys Danish West Indies

WASHINGTON, July 25.—An official announcement was made at the White House to-day that negotiations have practically been completed for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States from Denmark for \$25,000,000.

Yacht Travelled 100,000 Miles

Went on Scientific Expedition to Easter Island, South Pacific—Left Frisco Five Months Ago

LONDON, July 12.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press)—The little 23-ton yacht "Mans" has arrived safely in an English port after a voyage of a hundred thousand miles. Belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, the vessel left England over two years ago on a scientific mission to Easter Island, in the South Pacific.

The last stage of the little vessel's voyage was from San Francisco which she left five months ago. Altogether there were eleven persons on board including two men from Pitcairn Island. Mr. Routledge had some interesting details of the voyage.

"After leaving San Francisco," he said, "we came down the Mexican coast. Two hundred miles from land we came upon three islands marked as uninhabited, and I decided to land to try to get some meat. But our landing was delayed as the mouth of the cove was occupied by two whales who were feeding and who refused to move until the following day. On landing we found a rough shanty, together with a derelict boat alongside a rough cross, evidently marking a grave. In a rift in a cliff we found a sort of cave strewn with old bottles and odds and ends of a camp. Nearby was a piece of wood bearing the name Annie Larsen, which I learnt from a shipwrecked sailor who was on the yacht, was the name of a vessel engaged in blockade running of contraband. There is no doubt that the remote island had been a dumping-ground for Mexican revolutionists.

"There were so many turtles that we got tired of feeding on them. It was curious to see these creatures being regarded by the birds as a kind of floating island, and to see gulls preening themselves on the turtles' backs.

"The 'Mans' visited one small island in the Gulf of Panama where elephants were rampant among the people. The currents in this region were very difficult, and there was one sailing ship that had been drifting in circles for thirteen months, and had been unable to get out. The Panama Canal was closed to traffic, but the American Government kindly allowed the 'Mans' as the vessel of a scientific expedition, to go through.

"Some fifty miles from Jamaica we saw what appeared to be at first a burning ship and afterwards looked like smoke from a naval action. We found it to be a submarine volcano blowing off. The sea flow had been broken and we saw seas breaking in places where the chart showed no land. Under the circumstances no investigation was possible."

FROM OUR WOUNDED.

The following telegram was received this morning from Hon. John Anderson:—

"Fraser, Langmead and Duncan improving; Roper splendid; visited one hundred and twenty wounded; hope to see one hundred more to-morrow. All happy, cheerful message from each. Writing."

FUNERAL NOTICE

The funeral of the late E. M. Jackman takes place at 2.30 p.m. tomorrow (Thursday) from his late residence, Allandale Road.

His Excellency the Governor has received word that the S.S. Sicilian which left here some few days ago with our boys on board will dock at 10 o'clock this afternoon after a successful run across.

Mr. John Abbott, M.H.A., the general representative of Bonavista District, is in town on a brief business visit.

A World Wide Meat Famine

The Farmer's Advocate—It is not necessary, at this time, to compile long lists of figures to show that there is a scarcity of meat-producing animals in the world. Market conditions in America and reports from war-stricken Europe indicate a shortage of the world over. Germany has been compelled to stop eating meat and the scarcity of fats in that country is fast growing critical. Austria-Hungary is reported on short rations, with meat the shortest. Russia is allowing the people meat only on certain days of the week. Great Britain has asked that meat supplies be husbanded. France has a short supply. And even neutral countries like Holland, Switzerland and Denmark are feeling the pinch. While the Allied nations may be short of meat, they are in command of the seas and have access to the supplies of North and South America.

Argentine, United States and Canada are big producers, but there is a real meat shortage and live-stock breeders should endeavor to meet the conditions. It takes months and years to increase greatly the beef supplies. Sheep may be increased more quickly, but for some reason the farmer has not taken to sheep breeding. Pigs may be increased rapidly, but there have been such inroads made on the bacon-hog industry of certain countries that the outlook is bright for this type of pig in Canada. The situation is before us. Let us make the most of our opportunities.

British Repulse Hun Counter Attacks

LONDON, July 25.—British troops have captured the greater part of the village of Pozieres, says a British official statement issued this afternoon. The Germans brought up reinforcements of infantry and guns, but their counter attacks everywhere, the statement adds, were repulsed by the British.

Return Profits

HAMILTON, Ont., July 6.—The Canadian Cartridge Company has returned to the Government \$750,000 of the firm's profits on war orders to date. It was announced this afternoon that the firm made millions of cases at cost. The money returned by them will be used for patriotic purposes.

Fined For Celebrating National Festival

AMSTERDAM, July 6.—A fine of 5,000,000 marks has been imposed upon the city of Brussels for celebrating the Belgian National Festival, last Friday, according to the Echo Belge.

HEAVY ELECTRICAL STORM

Last night the most severe thunder and lightning storm for the season prevailed from Bishop's Falls to Fort aux Basques. The lightning was very vivid and the thunder deafening and rain fell in torrents. The telegraph lines were put out of commission and it is not unlikely that a good deal of damage to property occurred as the result of the storm.

FISHERMEN, ATTENTION!

FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

38 per cent. Dividends in Four Years.

THE new issue of Shares in the Fishermen's Union Trading Company, Limited, are now offered to the members of the F.P.U. Those Shares represent the additional Capital of \$150,000 recently authorized. The Shares are \$10 each. The new capital is to be used to extend the Company's business. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared for 1915. Thirty-eight per cent. dividends has been paid during the four years the Company has been in operation. The Company also possess a Reserve Fund equal to 40 per cent. of its capital and if it was possible to place the Trading Company's shares on the stock market, one share would easily fetch \$15. No better or safer investment exist in the Colony. Why bank your earnings at 3 per cent. when such a first-class investment is obtainable? Apply to Agents of the Trading Company where stores are operated or to the

Fishermen's Union Trading Co. Ltd.

Water Street, St. John's.