

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE."

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Anglo-French Offensive Maintained Vigorously Against German Attacks

Germans Have Thrown Reinforcements Into the Breach Having Had Ample Time to Recover From First Shock of the Unexpected Strength of British-French Attacks—Nothing of a Sensational Character is Announced From This Front Today Only General Haig Announces the Recovery of the British of all Lost Ground in Mametz Wood—Germans Using Guns Bearing Date 1871

LONDON, July 13.—The Anglo-French offensive is maintaining itself as vigorously as ever against the most determined attacks which the Germans are now delivering against the front in Northern France. The Germans have thrown reinforcements into the breach, having had ample time to recover from the first shock and unexpected strength of the British and French attacks. There is no doubt the Germans have supposed the French to be entrenched greatly south of the Somme River, because of the number of troops needed in the defence of Verdun against the forces of the German Crown Prince. The fact that the Allies are progressing so methodically even against the German attacks gives the people of the British and French nations great satisfaction. No events of a sensational character along the front in Northern France are announced to-day, but General Haig in a brief bulletin to-night recounts the recovery for the British of all the lost ground in Mametz Wood. The British Commander tells also of a repulse of two heavy German at-

tacks against Contalmaison, and steady progress by his forces in Trones Wood, the scene of much heavy and desperate fighting during the past few days. Incidentally General Haig comments on heavy casualties sustained by the Germans on their attacks against the British forces north of the Somme. From General Haig's bulletin it is seen that the British are driving steadily towards the crest of the ridge commanding the wide Bapaume Plateau.

According to French military experts there are no less than 60,000 German bayonets opposing the advance of General Haig's force. A Reuter correspondent on the British front reports that two German field guns bearing the date of 1874 have been captured by the British. The correspondent asks whether without attacking undue importance to the incident these guns do not indicate the straits to which the Germans are beginning to be reduced in order to find sufficient arms. On the Russian front the battle continues along the Stokhod River with the same determination to win animating the opposing forces. The Germans are reported to be bringing up all possible reinforcements and guns in an endeavour to save Kovet against which the Russians are advancing along the two railway lines.

Bank Discount Raised
LONDON, July 13.—The State discount at the Bank of England was raised from 5 to 6 per cent. to-day.

TRIBUTE TO THE HEROISM OF OUR BOYS.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times' Correspondent at the British Headquarters in France, sends the following:—

"The Newfoundlanders were the only Overseas troops engaged in these operations. The story of their heroic part cannot yet be told in full, but when it is, it will make Newfoundland very proud. The Battalion pushed up to what may be called the third wave in the attack, probably the most formidable section of the whole German front, through an almost overwhelming artillery fire across the ground which was swept by enfilading machine-gun fire from hidden positions. The men behaved with completely noble steadiness and courage."

OUR REGIMENT COVERED WITH GLORY.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, July 8. Stirring accounts of the heroism of the Newfoundland Regiment appear in the London press to-day. They advanced in a hail of German lead as calmly as on parade.

One private says that as he was going by another said, "If I go down you take up the charge and go straight ahead." A minute afterwards he dropped. "I tried to lift him up, but he was done for. His last words were: 'Push on with it.'"

All accounts testify to the steadiness and pluck of the Newfoundlanders being unsurpassed in the records of the war. The wounded were fired at as they lay on the ground.

WINDERMERE.

Redmond Characterizes Lansdowne Speech in the House of Lords as Gross Insult to Ireland

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

PARIS, July 12.—The Germans delivered two attacks last night on a French position in the neighbourhood of Deadman's Hill on the Verdun front. A War Office announcement of to-day says that both these assaults failed, breaking down under the French fire. West of the Meuse the French retook part of the ground won yesterday by the Germans. In operations east of the Meuse the French took 80 prisoners, of whom one is an officer. There were no developments last night on the Somme front. The French conducted successful raids in Champagne and in Lorraine.

PARIS, July 13.—There was no infantry fighting of importance last night on the Verdun front or over the portion of the Somme front held by the French. To-day's official report says:—

"Intermittent artillery engagements occurred in the Somme sector in the vicinity of Souville, Chenevi and La Lauffe, before Verdun heavy bombardment was maintained by the Germans. In Champagne the French penetrated a salient of the German front and took prisoners. Two German raids in the Argonne were stopped by the French."

GERMAN.

BERLIN, July 12.—Russian troops, which established themselves on the left bank of the Stokhod River in the advance towards Kovet, were attacked by German troops and defeated, the war office announced to-day.

Haldane Again Gets Drubbing

LONDON, July 12.—The campaign carried on in a section of the press some time ago against Viscount Haldane, because of his alleged pro-German leanings before the war, broke out again in the Lords to-day. When Viscount Haldane arose to speak on national education, the Duke of Buccleuch interposed with reference to assertions published before the Viscount resigned as Lord High Chancellor, to the effect that after returning from his visit to Berlin in 1912 he made speeches, which stated that Germany felt no hostility towards Britain. I want the Noble Lord first to explain his past conduct in deceiving Britain as to the German danger, said the Duke of Buccleuch. Viscount Haldane replied:—No man desired more than himself that the whole facts as to what had been done before the war should be brought out. He said there had been an extraordinary amount of misapprehension, untruth and inaccuracy, and that the sooner the truth was brought to light the better.

German Blows On the Decline

NEW YORK, July 12.—For the first time since the Crown Prince initiated his siege strategy last February, German striking power is less at Verdun than elsewhere on their front in France, according to the correspondent of the World at Paris. "Their latest blow on the right bank of the Meuse early yesterday morning was inferior in strength, according to evidence laid before me in an authoritative quarter, to the desperate counter-attacks with which they have sought to bar the sturdy systematic progress of General Fayolle's poilus up the slopes, culminating in the summit of Hill 97, the highest elevation immediately south of Peronne."

BOSTON, July 12.—Charlie White, of Chicago, defeated Mat Wells of England, tonight in the fifth round of a scheduled 12 round bout.

He Said the Speech was a Breach of Faith Apparently With the Intention of Wrecking Negotiations For a Compromise—Calls it a Declaration of War on Irish People and Says the Speech was Made With a Deliberate Object—Redmond Said He Adheres Strictly to the Terms Which Were Submitted to Irish Party by Lloyd George

LONDON, July 12.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, today issued a statement characterizing the speech of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Lords on Tuesday, as a declaration of war on the Irish people. He says also that the speech was a breach of faith, apparently made with the intention of wrecking negotiations for compromise. "I regard Lord Lansdowne's speech as a gross insult to Ireland," says Redmond in his statement. "It amounts to a declaration of war on the Irish people, and is the announcement of a policy of contraction. If this speech be taken as representing the attitude and spirit of the Government towards Ireland, here is an end to all hopes of settlement. The speech seems to me to have been made with the deliberate object of wrecking negotiations for a settlement. As deserving of special notice, Redmond cites the following passage from Lord Lansdowne's speech: 'It is a bill which will make structural alterations in the Act of 1914, already on the Statute Book, and therefore be a permanent and enduring character. But it is an Act which will contain other points, temporary provisions such as, for example, those dealing with the Commons, which it is proposed to set up in the near future.' Redmond proceeds: 'This would be a gross breach of faith. I desire to state that I adhere strictly to the terms which were submitted to us by Lloyd George, which were then submitted to us by the Nationalists. Any departure in the direction indicated by Lansdowne's suggestion would so far as we are concerned, bring negotiations absolutely to an end. The agreement arrived at was that the Home Rule Act of 1914 was to be put into operation as soon as possible, subject to certain modifications, which were all to have been on the same footing. These other modifications are to remain in force during the continuance of the war, and for a period of twelve months thereafter. But if Parliament has not before the determination of that period made further permanent provisions for the Government of Ireland, the period for which those modifications are to remain in force shall be extended by Order in Council, for such term as may be necessary in order to enable Parliament to make such provision. A bill to carry out the agreement come to must, and will, of course, be in all its provisions and details, strictly temporary and provisional. In his speech before the Lords on Tuesday Lord Lansdowne outlined the system for a provisional government of Ireland, when martial law was abolished there, until the new government can be established. Among other suggestions made by Lord Lansdowne was the maintenance of a garrison in Ireland, strong enough to preserve order. He thought 40,000, under command of General Maxwell, would be sufficient to prevent the situation from getting out of hand."

ROYAL SYMPATHY
The following cable has been received from London by Fred. Ayre, Esq., Chairman of Ayre & Sons, Ltd.—

"The King and Queen have heard with much regret of the death of the four members of your family, whilst gallantly fighting with their regiments in France. Their Majesties deplore the loss of you and the Colony of Newfoundland have sustained by the death of these brave officers, and truly sympathize with you in your sorrow."

Sgd. KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE.

Naval Encounter In the Adriatic

LONDON, July 12.—The British version of the naval encounter in the southern Adriatic, which the Austrian admiralty statement, issued yesterday, declared resulted in the sinking of four or five British patrol boats by the Austrian cruiser Novara, was given this afternoon in the following statement.—Information received from the British Admiral in the Adriatic is that on July 9th the Austrian cruiser Novara came upon a group of His Majesty's patrol boats on duty. The Astrum, Spei and Clavis were sunk, and the frigate Bird and Benbus were damaged but were able to return to their port. The crew of the Astrum and Spei were taken prisoners. Among the remainder of the boats there were ten killed and eight wounded.

Russians Capture Mamakhatum

PETROGRAD, July 13.—Russian troops have captured the town of Mamakhatum, fifty miles west of Erzerum on the Tuzlu River by an assault says an official statement given out by War Office to-night. The retreating Turks set fire to the town.

Bombs Dropped On Calais

BERLIN, July 12.—Two German aeroplanes made an attack on the Channel port of Calais on Monday night. They dropped bombs on the port and on army encampments.

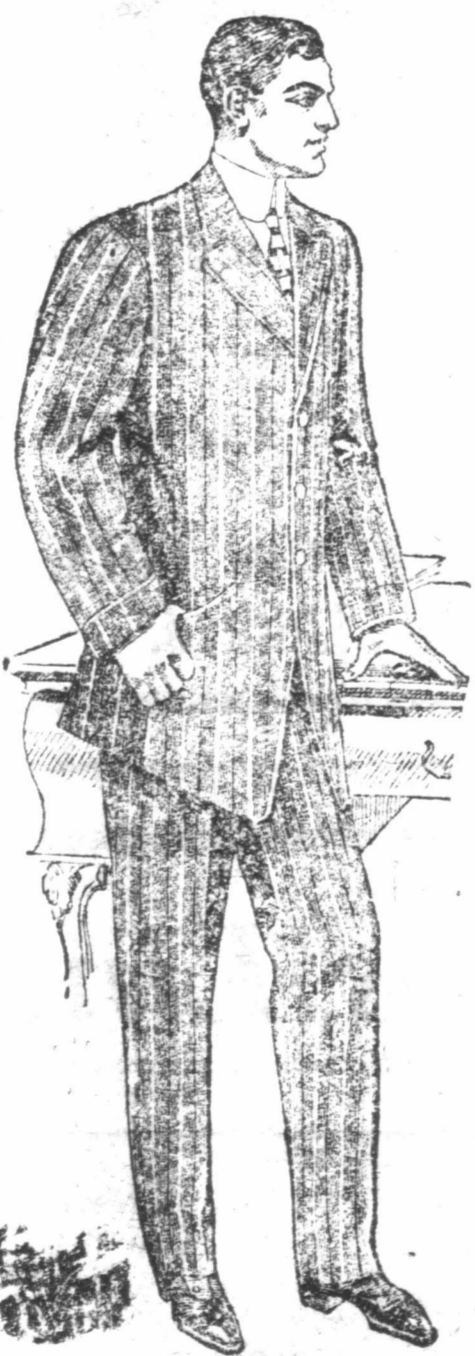
'DEUTSCHLAND' WAS CONVOYED BY A NEUTRAL TENDER

Information to Diplomats of Allied Powers at Washington Indicate German Submarine Deutschland Was Conveyed Across the Atlantic by a Neutral Merchantman Which Acted as Supply Tender

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Diplomats of the Allied countries have received information during the day indicating that the German submarine Deutschland was conveyed from Bremen almost to Chesapeake Capes by a neutral merchantman presumably Norwegian Swedish or Dutch, which aided in shielding her from detection by enemy warships. The ship also acted as tender. Information may be communicated later to the State Department, an investigation is requested that Allied warships are said now to be searching for the convoy ship. Various rumours indicating that the submarine might have had a convoy, have reached the State Dept, but none of them ever was given credence. One was that a British steamer which put into the Madeira Islands sighted on June 23, in the Atlantic, a large submarine bound eastward in convoy of a steamer. The State Department has already begun consideration questions involving the departures of the Deutschland to prevent a violation of neutrality by forwarding military information from this country. Regarding the Deutschland's movements officials are considering whether the Government should prevent dissemination of news of her sailing.

Commission Will Visit States

LONDON, July 13.—The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia has decided to appoint a commission to go to the United States and investigate methods of manufacture and production and conditions of employment, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne, to make Australia independent of outside sources for cables, metal, ropes. The despatch adds it is proposed to establish a Government cable works.



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