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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. III. No. 128.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

Price: 1 Cent.

Captain of "Warspite" Tells the Story of Big Naval Battle

Capt. Phillipotts of the Warspite Says he Was Not Surprised to Hear of Reports That His Ship Was Sunk as at Times During the Fight the Ship Disappeared in Smoke and Spray

GERMANS GOT A GOOD HIDING

At One Period During the Battle the Warspite Was Subjected to Concentrated Fire of Six German Battleships—The Germans Were Defeated and Driven to Home Ports With Losses They Can Ill Afford

LONDON, June 11.—In proof of the statement by the British Admiralty that the dreadnought Warspite arrived safely in port after the North Sea battle, the commander of the Warspite himself received an Associated Press correspondent to-day, and described the vessel's miraculous escape from the German fire.

Speaking to the correspondent the captain said: "In proof of the statement of the British Admiralty of the miraculous escape from concentrated German fire I am still commander of the greatest battleship in the world and my men are as fine as Nelson's bluejackets," said this officer. Captain Phillipotts, the captain, granted the interview on his return from Buckingham Palace, where he told King George the story of his part in the great naval battle. Capt. Phillipotts was very modest and minimized his own part in the battle, but he was full of praise for his men and what he termed "the amazing powers of resistance of his ship." "I am not surprised that there have been reports that the Warspite was sunk," he said, "as from our position between our fleet and the German battleships our escape from such a fate was simply miraculous, several times we disappeared from sight in smoke and spray, even some of our own officers on other ships believed the gallant battle ship had sunk. As we left the fighting line we disappeared in a complete veil of spray. The division of battle ships, of which the Warspite was one, was with the battle-cruisers, was practically engaged as soon as they were, but the Warspite did not fire until a few minutes after the others had been in action, as I was not satisfied with the range at first. We soon knew we were up against the whole German battle fleet, but it was our business to engage them as fully as possible until Admiral Jellicoe could come up. You ask me what results I saw that our fire had on the Germans, but it is quite impossible to give a definite reply.

As the captain of one of a row of battleships about five hundred yards apart steaming in a battle line must keep an eye on the ship to make necessary swerves. The flag captain has some chance to see with some degree accuracy what damage has been done to the enemy, but others are too busy keeping their places in line and doing the damage to keep a glass to his eye to see what he is suffering. However, I saw that we registered hit after hit enough to convince me that the Germans got a hiding which will keep them in port for many months to come. After two hours of action, in much of which our division of battleships until, Admiral Jellicoe came up, the Warspite's steering gear went wrong and she ran amuck among the enemy. It must have annoyed the German gunnights exceedingly to attempt to gauge our erratic movements, for soon we were almost in the midst of the German battleships, and well between them and our own battle line. I know of six German battleships which concentrated their fire on the Warspite, and there may have been others which we could not see. Under a worse pounding than the Lion received in the Dogger Bank fight we remained in action without a single vital injury, our chief difficulty being from the mishap to the steering gear. During our difficulties we received considerable credit for protecting the cruiser Warrior, which was practically helpless, but I must admit that sheer good fortune rather than intention was responsible for this, for the Warspite came across her bow while drifting almost helpless. As I said before, the fact that we got out was an absolute miracle. Once repairs were quickly made we wanted to return, but found we were not popular, sufficient battleships were present to fill the line and the possibility of our running amuck among our own friends was not welcomed and we steamed home. The Warspite will be sailing the seas months before the German fleet comes out again. My men were splendid, their behaviour was all I expected, and their baptism of fire has given them a feeling of confidence which will be valuable asset to them when we go into action again. As for general result of the action the Germans were defeated and driven into their own ports with losses they can ill afford.

13 Turk Ships Are Sunk

ODESSA, June 12.—Russian torpedo destroyers have sunk thirteen large Turkish ships laden with merchandise off the Anatolian coast.

PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT.

Complying with widely expressed public opinion as voiced by the press and individual citizens, we the undersigned members of the Municipal Board deem it our duty to offer our service to the City for the next two years.

While making this announcement as a body, we wish it to be clearly understood that we are standing as individuals, and desire to express our readiness as individuals to work with any Mayor or with any other Councillors that the Citizens may see fit to elect.

In respect to the Charter which has been submitted to the Legislature, we beg to state, that while firmly of opinion that its adoption will enable the City to be more effectively governed than at present, we have always recognized that some of its provisions are debatable. We have supposed that the Legislature and the Citizens would carefully consider such sections and would arrive at some decision in respect to them which would be generally satisfactory.

We can point with some satisfaction, if not with pride, to the improvements which have been made during our short term of office and it is in the hope that we may be able to complete and perfect the work begun and to institute further improvements, that we now signify our willingness to serve the City for another term of two years.

- W. G. GOSLING for Mayor.
- C. P. AYRE Commissioner.
- F. W. BRADSHAW " "
- F. McNAMARA " "
- JAS. J. McGRATH " "
- J. C. MORRIS " "
- L. W. WITHERS " "



THE TWO-HEADED BEAR!

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HUN LOSSES REACH NIGH 3 MILLION

British Official Tabulation of German Losses up to the End of May Place Total German Losses at 2,924,586—Is Exclusive of Naval and Colonial Casualties

LONDON, June 12.—Germany up to the end of May lost 2,924,586 soldiers of whom 724,312 were killed, according to a British official tabulation of the German casualty lists given out here to-day. The compilation did not include German losses in naval engagements or in fighting in German colonies.

The British official statement quotes the German official casualty lists for the month of May, placing the total German losses in killed, prisoners and wounded at 102,507. This number, it is pointed out, brings the German losses, exclusive of naval and colonial casualties up to 2,924,586.

Hampshire was Mined says Jellicoe

Ship was Accompanied by Two Destroyers—Survivors Say She Sank in Ten Minutes.

LONDON, June 11.—The British cruiser Hampshire, on which Jellicoe and his staff were lost, was sunk as the result of striking a mine, it is officially announced this afternoon. All hope has been abandoned, save of the twelve men from the Hampshire who were washed ashore on a raft. The statement says:—

"Admiral Jellicoe says the Hampshire was mined. The vessel was accompanied by two destroyers until the Hampshire was compelled to detach them on account of heavy seas, an hour before the explosion. The survivors say she sank in ten minutes. Destroyers and patrol vessels hurried to the scene. Search parties were sent in motor cars along the coast. Four boats were seen to leave the ship. The twelve survivors landed from a raft. All hope is abandoned of the others.

Norge Steamer Sunk

LONDON, June 12.—The Norwegian steamer Prosper 3rd has struck a mine and sunk. The first officer of the vessel is believed to be the only survivor. She sailed from Newport News May 20 for Lapallace, France.

Going Up

PETROGRAD, June 11.—Further Russian successes bring the total captured to 1,649 officers, 106,000 men, 124 guns and 169 machine-guns.

AN EXACT ESTIMATE IMPOSSIBLE

Russians Now Have Taken About 118,000 Prisoners and Enormous Quantities of War Materials—Austro-German Armies Suffering Enormous Losses as Czar's Troops Drive Home Fierce Attacks

PETROGRAD, June 11.—In the fighting yesterday, on the front of Volhynia and Galicia, says an official statement issued here to-day, the Russians took 400 officers and 35,000 men. They also captured 30 guns and an enormous quantity of booty. The statement adds that the army of General Techtitsyn alone, operating in the direction of Bukovina, overwhelmed the Austro-Hungarians and took 18,000 prisoners. "Since the present Russian offensive started" the Emperor's troops have taken about 118,000 prisoners.

PETROGRAD, June 11.—The Russian official statement follows:—

"Our offensive in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukovina obtained fresh successes yesterday. The enemy armies continue to suffer enormous losses. Of prisoners taken the Austro-Hungarians of our troops are throwing into our hands thousands upon thousands, and booty of all kinds. An exact estimation is as yet impossible. For instance, in a single sector on the enemy front we captured 21 search-lights, 2 convoys, 29 field kites, 47 trains, machine guns, 12,000 pounds of barbed wire, pool equivalent to 36 pounds each, 1000 concrete planks, 7,000,000 cubes concrete, 10,000 pounds coal, enormous depots of ammunition, quantities of arms and other war materials. In another sector we captured 30,000 rifle cartridges, 300 boxes hand grenades, 1,000 useable rifles, 4 machine guns, two range finders, Norton portable pump for extracting drinking water. The capture of such enormous war materials, prepared by the enemy for various operations, affords proof of how opportune was our coup against the enemy.

Says Hun Battleship Ostfriesland Was Lost

LONDON, June 12.—According to a Renter despatch to-day from Ynuiden, Holland, the crew of a trawler which was taken by the Germans to Cuxhaven, but later released, declares they learned at Cuxhaven that of the German vessels participating in the Skagerrack battle, six great warships and seventeen destroyers did not return to Amond. Of the names of the vessels reported lost, adds the despatch, the sailors say they heard the Ostfriesland, a battleship of 22,440 tons, mentioned.

"TEDDY" FEARS HUGHES WON'T FILL THE BILL

Both Bull Mooseers and Republican Nominate Their Strong Man—All Anxious to Unite to Defeat Wilson—'Teddy' Thinks Charles a "Pussyfoot" and Pro-German

CHICAGO, June 12.—Col. Roosevelt sent a tentative declination of the nomination with the understanding that it was to stand if Hughes turned out to be sound on issues of "Americanism" and "Preparedness," but that if Hughes out to be a "Pacifist 'pussyfoot'" or pro-German he would accept the nomination and make the race as a Progressive candidate. The Republican and Progressive parties have been united, according to the calm and sober judgment of the Progressive leaders, who, although disappointed that their idol—Theodore Roosevelt—was not accepted by the Republicans, are prepared to follow the advice of their leaders and work for the defeat of the present Wilson Administration through the medium of one united (?) opposition ticket.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Word that Justice Hughes and Colonel Roosevelt have been nominated by the two conventions in Chicago, was communicated to President Wilson on its receipt here. There was no formal comment, but the administration supporters are obviously delighted.

Justice Hughes late to-day sent a telegram to Chairman Harding, of the Republican National Convention, formally accepting the Republican nomination for President. At the same time it was announced that the Justice had resigned his office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

AUSTRIANS RETREATING WESTWARD

Austrians Put up Stubborn Resistance East of Kolki Where Force Lack Russians—Russian Advance is Notable for Large Number of Prisoners and War Material Captured

LONDON, June 12.—From the wooded region of South-west Russia to the Rumanian frontier, the Russians are keeping up their tremendous offensive against the Austro-Hungarians, who have been reinforced in several sectors by Germans. The advance of the Russians is notable for the large number of prisoners taken and enormous capture of guns, machine guns and ammunition and other war stores. Having previously captured Lutsk, the Russians have now retaken Dubno, the second of the fortresses in the Volhynian triangle held by the Austrians, and are pressing the retreating Austrians westward. In Galicia and Bukovina progress has also been made by the Russians. The Austrians all along the battle front are putting up a stubborn resistance, especially east of Kolki, lying to the north of Lutsk, where they have forced back the Russian advanced elements across the Sty River, and in the region of Torgovitsy, on the Sty, south of Lutsk, where a sanguinary battle is in progress.

Since Saturday night, when three German infantry attacks against the French trenches on Hill 304 and other points in this sector were put down by the French fire, bombardments alone have been in progress in the fighting zone about Verdun. No changes in position have taken place here or any other points of the line in France and Belgium held by the French, British and Belgian troops. The British around Ypres have again been heavily shelled by the Germans, only one infantry attack was attempted and this the British repulsed. The Italians claim progress for their troops against the Austrians in the region between the Adige and Brenta Rivers, south-east of Trent, and announce the repulse, with heavy losses to attackers, of Austrians endeavoring to capture Monte Lamirle, south-west of Adlago.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Was Bloodiest Fight On the British Front Since Battle of Loos

Officers Relieved From Duty in Front Line Trenches Tell of Fighting in Which Canadians Were Engaged on June Second and Third as Bloodiest Yet Fought on British Front Since Battle of Loos

HUNS WERE PREPARED FOR BIG ADVANCE

Canadians Stuck Unflinchingly to Support Trenches Under a Shower of Shells that Lasted From 8 in the Morning Till 11 at Night When Reinforcements Came and Counter Attack Began—Canadians Die Heroically

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE (Thursday), June 12.—Talks with officers who have been relieved from duty in the front line trenches show the battling in which the Canadians were engaged on June 2 and 3rd was the bloodiest on both sides fought on the British front since the Battle of Loos. The Germans attacked in larger force than was at first supposed and evidently decided to use their Verdun tactics, a five hours artillery fire from guns of every calibre and from trench mortars, cross fire as well as frontal being directed at a salient angle where the watery sub-soil made dugouts impossible and utterly levelled the trenches at some points. Against the German curtain of fire, British guns sent their fire curvains. The German infantry, which survived the British fire, rushed into the breaches after the bombardment ceased. They had full packs with blankets and each carried a flask of rum and one of coffee, a pocket electric flashlight and full rations, evidently having prepared for a big advance.

When they pressed on, still confident while their guns blazed away, they were checked by the fire of the Canadians, who unflinchingly stuck to the support trenches under a shower of shells that lasted from 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night when reinforcements came and a counter-attack began. Tales abound of heroism of small units at points where the battle was most violent. At one place on the front line where the trenches had been smashed level with the ground, the surviving Canadians rushed out, faced the overwhelming German charge and died. At another place, a square pit of earth, Col. Shaw and 70 or 80 men who were surrounded, fought the Germans hand-to-hand without offering to capitulate. Col. Shaw was killed, and the Major who came to the command told the men remaining to escape if they could. Two succeeded in doing so and the last they saw of the Major was he had fired his revolver and then thrown it in the face of a German grappling with him before they went down. A number of Americans were among the Canadians. A company that held a vital point of the support, with aid unable to reach it because of the curtain of shell fire, stuck gamely to its post all day under the command of a captain, formerly of the Seventh Regiment of New York, who was killed. The attack finally broke under the rifles of a battalion which held its fire until the charge developed a good target.

AR PRISONERS OF WAR

LONDON, June 12.—Definite news has been received by the military

Another Outbreak Expected in Dublin

LONDON, June 12.—"There are all the makings of another disturbance here," says a Dublin telegram to the Weekly Despatch. "And considerable military precautions are being taken." Soldiers are being told off to occupy the leading buildings of the City. The rebellious element claim that it was the recent violence which led to reopening the Home Rule question, and they are arguing that by holding further violence as threatened over the heads of the authorities they can bargain better and get any terms they want.

The Blockade of Greece

ATHENS, June 12.—The British Minister to Greece to-day in the name of the Entente Powers presented to the Greek Government the demands constituting the conditions upon which the blockade would be raised. As an outcome of the energetic measures adopted by the Allied Governments the demobilization of a part of the Greek army is already under way.

Greek Steamers Are Held Up

MARSEILLES, June 12.—Nine Greek steamers in this port are being detained on order from the French Ministry of Marine. Other Greek vessels in the Mediterranean are being brought in as a consequence of the blockade by the Entente Powers against Greece.

Townshend Arrives At Constantinople

AMSTERDAM, June 12.—The Berliner Tageblatt publishes the following despatch from its correspondent at Constantinople: "General Townshend has arrived here. He was received with military honours and was permitted to visit the American Ambassador."

Italian Cabinet Has Resigned

LONDON, June 11.—The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Salandra, resigned to-day. This action by the Ministry resulted from failure by the Italian Chamber of Deputies to pass a vote of confidence in the Government, following the presentation of the Budget by the Minister of the Interior.

authorities of Genl. Victor Williams, who commanded a brigade of the Fourth Division, and who was taken prisoner during the recent heavy fighting near Zillebecke. The British Minister at the Hague has forwarded a number of post cards which Genl. Williams and other Canadian officers, who were taken prisoners, have been allowed to send.

Genl. Mercer, who was reported missing with General Williams, according to the correspondent, was wounded and rendered stone deaf during the heavy five hour bombardment of the Canadian lines. Beyond this, adds the correspondent, no one seems to have seen Genl. Mercer.

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