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Russians Still Continue Their Successes Over Austro-German Armies

German Retirement Admitted by Berlin

BERLIN, July 8.—The retirement of General von Bothmer's army westward from between the Strypa and Zoloti-Lipa Rivers began with the occupation by the Russians of the east bank of the Korroptze River, which runs parallel with the Strypa for 12 miles to the west, and with the further advance by General Brusiloff between the Dniester and the Pruth. Von Bothmer's position became untenable. According to Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourse Gazette, Von Bothmer is hurrying to move troops in the direction of Stanislaw, an important railway centre 60 miles south of Lemberg. Colonel Shumsky believes the German General proposes to make a stand on a line from Stanislaw to Halicz. Military critics doubt, however, his ability to maintain this line in view of the presence of General Letchitzky's army south of these two towns in the vicinity of Madwomla and Tismenitsa. General Letchitzky is relied upon to continue his pounding of Von Bothmer's right wing. In the region of Baranovitchi few changes of importance have occurred, but the fighting has been marked by fierce counter attacks on the part of the enemy, which has resulted in heavy losses for them.

Commenting on the battle on the Kolki-Czartoryski front where the Russians yesterday captured 2,300 prisoners, Colonel Shumsky says this is the first time that a large force of Germans has been put to flight. He gives as one reason for this fact that the Germans have been driven to employ young, unseasoned troops and officers. "A large percentage of Germans were among the last batch of prisoners—4,000 out of a total of 11,000, is worthy of note. The Russian soldiers have dubbed the Austrians 'noble enemy' due to the fact that they have surrendered in such large numbers."

German Retirement Admitted by Berlin

BERLIN, July 7.—The War Office announcement today says that the villages of Komarow and Grady, are now in Russian hands. These three points are in the region west of Czartorysk, where there has been violent fighting for several days, the Germans having thrown heavy reinforcements to check the Russian advance toward the important strategic position of Kovel. Komarow and Grady are south-west of Czartorysk. German retirement in this region is admitted at Berlin today.

British Resume The Offensive

LONDON, July 7.—The British resumed the offensive on certain sectors east of Albert at dawn today. At the same time the Germans launched a heavy attack on the British trenches near the Ancre, and violent fighting is now in progress. In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison as well as near LaBoisselle the British have made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of their lost ground.

Exchange of Prisoners Arranged For

NEW YORK, July 7.—A Copenhagen despatch to a news agency here today says: "Britain and Germany have agreed to exchange civilian prisoners according to information received by Americans today. This exchange will affect many thousand Germans, who were interned in England after the Lusitania was sunk. A large number of English civilians are interned in German camps."

British Successes East La Boisselle

LONDON, July 7.—East of La Boisselle the British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. In the action of Ovillers the British have forced their way into the village after capturing five hundred yards of the German front. North of Fricourt the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured 3 line of trenches.

British Continue Their Sledge-Hammer Blows Against the Germans In the Somme Sector

LONDON, July 8.—The British have resumed their sledge-hammer blows against the German line in the Somme sector and after a day of terrific fighting have carried German trenches from their desperate efforts to capture Verdun. Assault after assault was delivered against the French lines at Sorrel and the battered Thiaumont region, but according to Paris, all were in vain.

Surpassing even the importance of the Allies great effort on the Western front is the news from the Eastern field which shows the Russians have extended their offensive on a large scale from Riga to Baranovitch, a distance of about 300 miles. Russians are being hurled against the German trenches to the extent of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. This gain is in addition to the 1,000 yards of trenches taken by assault on the Thursday night. The bitterest fighting of the day occurred at the center of the line of attack, about two miles east of Albert at dawn today. At the same time the Germans launched a heavy attack on the British trenches near the Ancre, and violent fighting is now in progress. In the vicinity of Ovillers and Contalmaison as well as near LaBoisselle the British have made progress. In the region of Thiepval the Germans regained a section of their lost ground.

The Italians claim continued prodigious gains in their offensive in the Trentino district, but there has apparently been no change in this field of the divert the attention of the Germans.

BRITISH TROOPS STILL REPULSE HUN ATTACKS

LONDON, July 7.—The text of the statement is as follows: "Despite stubborn resistance on the part of the enemy our infantry well assisted by artillery have pushed the advance with the utmost gallantry throughout this morning, and gained several important successes, south of Thiepval. After fierce preliminary bombardment a further portion of an immensely strong work known as the Leipzig redoubt, was carried by us. This redoubt is situated in the salient of the German line. The enemy exerted all his ingenuity over its fortifications during the last 20 months. Further south one of our brigades attacking from the west, forced its way across 600 yards of German front line trenches into the enemy's defenses in Ovillers. Fierce fighting is now in progress for possession of the village. Following our successes last night our line over a maze of German trenches in a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. North of Fricourt dinking up with the above attack we drove the enemy from two woods and three lines of trenches. About 10 a.m. the Prussian Guards were thrown into the fight east of Contalmaison in a desperate effort to force us back. The attack was crushed by our fire, and the enemy subsequently fell back north, leaving 700 prisoners of various regiments in our hands. About noon our infantry carried the village of Contalmaison by storm, but were subsequently forced out again by a strong counter attack. The enemy's casualties today must have been very severe. Large numbers of troops retiring over the open were caught by our artillery, and the village of Bazentin-le-petit was heavily shelled at the time when it was seen to be full of German reserves. An officer prisoner states, his battalion came under a falling machine gun fire from one of our aeroplanes which was flying over the battlefield at an altitude of 300 feet. Shortly afterwards the same battalion was heavily shelled by our long range guns. The heavy rain falling throughout the day soddened the ground and flooded trenches and added to the difficulty experienced by our troops."

URGED ENQUIRY INTO LOSS OF THE HAMPSHIRE

LONDON, July 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday Sir Richard Cooper in a startling speech raised a demand that the loss of the Hampshire be investigated. "I urge," said Sir Richard, "that a court martial be held so that the disquieting rumors regarding the ship's loss may be quelled. The speaker proceeded to explain that survivors of the ill-fated cruiser do not agree as to the cause of the disaster, and he then started a direct enquiry of Kitchener's death. Sir Richard demanded to know whether it was true that some of the bodies recovered were found to be burnt by acid, and further whether it was a fact that some of the survivors were held under arrest. Furthermore, Sir Richard also enquired if it were true one or more members of the crew had been found guilty of certain offences resulting on one occasion in the guns on one side of the cruiser being unable to fire. The Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Admiralty said in reply to Sir Richard's questions that there will be no further investigation. "All the survivors agreed regarding the loss of the Hampshire. The Under Secretary promised to make inquiries respecting the other allegations."

DESCRIBES FRIDAY'S FIGHTING

LONDON, July 8.—A British correspondent at the Press camp of the British Army in France sends the following account of Friday's offensive: "The hard fighting which started today as soon as dawn broke, is still continuing. Some of our troops made a brilliant attack on Contalmaison and succeeded in capturing about 500 prisoners. The enemy counter-attacked with five battalions of the Third Prussian Guard division, which suffered great losses. Some of these men who fell into our hands commented on the accuracy and intensity of our artillery fire. In separate attacks we obtained a footing in Mametz Wood. On the left of this attack our troops made an advance in the neighbourhood of

German Staff Now Faced With Difficult and Perplexing Problems

The 100th Anniversary

LONDON, July 7.—The British American Peace Centenary Committee having charge of the plans for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent on December 24, 1814, which marked the conclusion of peace between Britain and the United States, entertained at luncheon, decided late in 1914 to postpone the celebration planned to be held at Ghent, Belgium, that year until after the close of the European war.

Today's luncheon was presided over by Henry Thornton, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railways. The speakers were Franklin Rovillon, French Parliamentarian, Sir George Houston Reid, member of parliament for St. George's, former Australian High Commissioner in London and James M. Beck, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Until more is known of the progress of the second phase of the Somme battle, chief interest still lies with the Russian operations. There is no confirmation of the report from Rome that the whole line on the Eastern front is retiring, but the Russians continue to report success after success. The latest official issued by Berlin admits retirement from the salient in the Czartorysk region. A Russian statement tonight announces that Russian cavalry has captured Mamevitchi, which is only some fifty miles from Kovel.

German Move Whole Front Towards West

LONDON, July 7.—A wireless despatch from Rome says word has been received there from Petrograd that in consequence of their triple defeat in the sectors of Riga, Kolki and Baranovitchi the Germans have begun to move their whole front toward the west.

British Gain Several Important Successes

LONDON, July 7.—The British troops in their new advance have gained several important successes among which are the capture of a further portion of the immensely strong position known as Leipzig redoubt, according to an official statement issued from the London War Office tonight.

Change of Editors

LONDON, July 8.—Francis W. Hirst, prominent financial writer, has resigned as editor of the London "Economist," after a tenure of 9 years. Hartley Withers, financial adviser to the Treasury, succeeds Hirst as editor of the "Economist." It is understood the proprietors of the paper disagreed with Hirst's editorial policy of pacifism.

Russian Official

PETROGRAD, July 8.—Successes against the Turks in the region along the Tokoruk River, northwest of Erzurum, in Turkish Armenia as a result of which several commanding heights were occupied by the Russians is reported by the War Office in today's official statement. Repulse of Turkish attacks in the Trebizond region is also announced.

French Troops Land At Petra Bay

LONDON, July 8.—French troops to the number of 4,500 have disembarked at Petra Bay, Mitylene, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Athens.

French Official

PARIS, July 7.—Repeated violent attacks by Germans on French positions at Thiaumont enabled them to obtain a footing in the French advanced trenches, but they were driven out by counter attack, according to an official statement issued by the French War Office tonight. No action is reported from the Somme sector.

Steamer Sunk

LONDON, July 7.—The British steamship Gannet, 1112 tons, of London, has been sunk. She was unarmed.

German Trenches Are Taken by British

LONDON, July 7.—The capture by the British of German trenches on a front of 1,000 yards east of LaBoisselle, in the Somme region was announced officially today.

Not Yet at Full Flood of Output

LONDON, July 8.—The question as to whether Britain will be able to maintain an adequate supply of ammunition at the present rate of wastage, received an answer in Parliament yesterday from Frederick G. Kella, Secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, who, next to David Lloyd-George, is most important in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Kella says we are not yet at the full flood of our output.

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French Watch With Keen Admiration

PARIS, July 8.—The French are watching with admiration the fighting of the British troops in the sector north of the Somme River. Great natural and artificial difficulties, with which they have to contend, are realized, and all agree that they are doing as much as is humanly possible. The French military opinion is that the German positions are so strong and so well furnished by lines of communication that the British would accomplish little more until the heavy French guns are installed inside the French salient, whence they can onflank the German positions opposed to the British.

Only Remnants Some Regiments Now Remaining

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 7.—The obstacles which the British troops, particularly in their attack north of the Ancre from Gommecourt to La Boisselle, have had to encounter have been prodigious. Their valor and tenacity have been superb and because of these their losses in officers and men have been heavy; nothing is to be gained by concealing this fact. Many units have suffered dire losses on this northern end of the attacking line. There are regiments, in some cases only remnants of regiments now, whose names will ring throughout Britain when the time arrives for the full story of this battle to be told. Some of them are: South Wales Borderers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, East Lancashires, York and Lancashires, Seaforth Highlanders, Middlesex, Dublins, Warwicks, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Hampshire, Somerset and the Rifle Brigade.

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