

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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THE RUSSIANS STILL MEET SUCCESSES

PETROGRAD, July 6.—Nearly half a million Austrians and Germans have been put out of commission since General Brusiloff began his great advance a month ago to-day. The grand total of prisoners to date, in round numbers, is 235,000, of which 4,500 are officers. Without the actual figures regarding the dead and wounded, careful estimates by military experts, based on the best information, place the latter at 200,000 to 220,000. Austrians predominate overwhelmingly among the prisoners, but among the dead and wounded it is said that a fairly large percentage is of Germans. The German losses occurred when stopping the Russian advance in Kovel. Counter-attacks were made in solid ranks. The enormous booty captured has reached incalculable figures. It is figured that 250 guns of various sizes, and upwards of 700 machine guns is a conservative estimate. In addition, vast quantities of munitions, supplies and transports have fallen into the hands of the Russians. The success of General Letchitzky's advance west of Kolomea, where he had cut the railroad into Hungary at Mikuliczyn, is emphasized as a new body blow to Austrian defence in East Galicia. North-west of Kolomea his troops are within ten miles of Nadzorn, well in the rear of the Austrian right flank, facing Tarnopol, between the Strypa and Zolota-Lipa rivers, on the extreme right flank of Brusiloff's front. The Russians are viciously attacking the Germans at Czartorysk and Kolkki. They have broken through several lines of the enemy's fortifications here, and are threatening the flank of the Germans' positions before Lutsk. These successes have considerably lessened the pressure on the Russian centre in that district. Another interesting situation is developing at Baranovitchi, where the advance of the Russian offensive has brought their heavy guns within reach of that important railway junction.

MANY CABINET CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

LONDON, July 6.—A reorganization of the Cabinet will be necessary when the announcement is made to-morrow or Saturday of Lloyd George's promotion to the War Office. Edwin Montague, Financial Secretary of the Treasury, is expected to succeed him as Minister of Munitions. The Morning Telegraph believes that Austen Chamberlain will retire as Secretary for India in order that a member of the House of Lords may be appointed, filling the Cabinet vacancy caused by the death of Earl Kitchener. In this case Chamberlain would receive another office of equal importance to that which he now holds. Another way of meeting the vacancy in the Upper House would be the elevation of Sir Edward Grey to the peerage. According to some morning papers, it is proposed to create Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Secretary for War, a peer, and have him succeed Montague as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a post which the latter holds in addition to his secretaryship.

International Peace Celebration After War

COPENHAGEN, July 6.—The Adelberg Nordjystand says that the first year after the end of the war a great international peace celebration is to be held at Bæbelid Hills, near Adelberg. The initiative of this movement is said by this newspaper to have been taken by Dr. Max Hentus of Chicago, President of the Association of Danish Americans. Representative persons of all countries are to be invited. According to this account Dr. Hentus is to receive financial assistance from Henry Ford, who is to pay the expenses of the two thousand Americans whom he will invite to attend the celebration.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY LIST FIRST NEWFOUNDLAND REGIMENT

(Editor Mail and Advocate) Dear Sir.—In forwarding the present list of casualties His Excellency the Governor remarks that, in his opinion, our Regiment went forward under Machine Gun fire at short range. The bullets from the Machine Guns are small and go with great velocity and cicatrize the wound under these circumstances it is probable, therefore, that fully 90% of the wounded will recover. This is encouraging and the knowledge of much will no doubt help to allay the anxiety of the friends of those who have been reported as wounded. Yours faithfully, J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

July 7, 1916.

Official Casualty List received 12.15 p.m. July 7th, 1916

NOT PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

2nd Lieut. H. J. R. Rowsell, Bonavita. Wounded dangerously in thigh and abdomen. 2nd Stationary Hospital, Abbotsville, July 5

1447 Private George G. Crosbie, Bay Roberts. Tenth General Hospital, Rouen, tenth died of wounds. out of hospital, July 4

1259 Private Harrison Courage, Catalina. Dangerously ill. 2nd General Hospital, Havre, July 6th; gunshot wound in abdomen.

1390 Private Mark Wiseman, Trinity. Dangerously ill. 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, July 6; gunshot wound in both arms and back.

1542 Private John Pennel, Curling. Seriously ill. 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth, July 6th; wounded in right leg, immediate operation.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

Capt. Reginald Rowsell, Bonavita. Previously reported with gunshot wounds in buttocks, Rouen, July 2. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

2nd Lieut. Robin Stick, Devon Row. Previously reported with gunshot wounds, Rouen, July 3. Now reported admitted to 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

J. R. BENNETT, Colonial Secretary

British Official

To Governor, Newfoundland: LONDON, July 6.—Admiral Jellicoe's despatch concerning the Naval Battle will be published to-morrow, with a letter from the Admiralty congratulating the officers and men of the Grand Fleet on the first fleet action since the outbreak of the war, resulting in the enemy's withdrawal, severely punished, to his own ports.

After a full description, the despatch states that the enemy losses were as follows:—

- Two Dreadnought battleships sunk. One Battleship sunk. One Battle Cruiser sunk. Five Light Cruisers sunk. Six Torpedo Boat Destroyers sunk. One Submarine sunk.

The following were seen to be so severely damaged as to render their reaching port extremely doubtful:— One Dreadnought Battleship. One Battle Cruiser. Three Torpedo Boat Destroyers. Our losses were as already announced. BONAR LAW.

British Official

LONDON, July 6.—The War Office announced today that south of La Basse Canal, after a discharge of gases and smoke, we made some successful raids into the enemy's first line. In one of these the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, especially distinguished themselves, capturing 40 prisoners, a trench mortar and machine gun. In another raid the Highland Light Infantry successfully entered enemy trenches west of Hulluch. A machine gun emplacement was destroyed, many Germans killed, and some prisoners taken. No change of importance on the rest of our front.

LONDON, July 7.—A British official statement issued at midnight reads: "As a result of violent bomb fighting we made further progress at or-

Admiral Jellicoe's Report to the Admiralty of the Jutland Naval Battle

LONDON, July 6.—"Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German High Sea Fleet was brought into action on 31st May, 1916, to the westward of the Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark." In these words, Vice-Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Fleets, opens his report to the Admiralty on the battle, over which there has been so much discussion.

"The Battle Cruiser Fleet, gallantly led by Sir David Beatty, and admirably supported by ships of the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear Admiral Evan Thomas, fought the action, under, at times, disadvantageous conditions, especially in regard to light, in a manner that was in keeping with the best traditions of the service," Admiral Jellicoe continues. Without maps and charts, many details of the report cannot be made clear. It states that the list of ships and commanding officers, which took part in the action, has been withheld from publication for the present, in accordance with the usual practice.

Admiral Jellicoe estimates the German losses at two battleships of the Dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type which was seen to sink, the battle cruiser Lutzow, admitted by the Germans, one battle cruiser of the Dreadnought type, one battle cruiser, seen to be so severely damaged that its return was extremely doubtful, five light cruisers, seen to sink, one of them possibly a battleship, six destroyers seen to sink, three destroyers so damaged that it was doubtful that they would be able to reach port, and a submarine sunk.

Commenting on this, Admiral Jellicoe says: "Conditions of low visibility under which the day action took place, and approach of darkness, enhanced the difficulty of giving an accurate report of the damage inflicted.

or the names of the ships sunk by our forces, but after the most careful examination, and evidence of all the officers who testified of seeing enemy vessels actually sink, and personal interviews with a large number of these officers, I am of opinion that the list shown in the enclosed gives the minimum numbers, though it is possible it is not accurate as regards the particular class of vessels, especially those which were sunk during the night attack. In addition to the vessels sunk, unquestionably many others were very seriously damaged by gun fire and torpedo attacks."

"The enemy fought with the gallantry that was expected of him. The hardest fighting fell on the battle cruiser fleet, the units of which were less heavily armoured than their opponents."

The Admiral expresses high appreciation of the handling of all the vessels, and commends Admirals Burney, Jerram, Sturdee, Evan Thomas, Duff and Leveson. "Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty," he adds, "once again showed his fine qualities, gallant leadership, and firm determination. In the consequent strategic fighting he appreciated the situation at once, first on sighting the enemy's lighter forces, then his battle cruisers, and finally his battleships."

Vice-Admiral David Beatty's report to Admiral Jellicoe particularly mentions the work of the Engadine, Commander Robinson, which towed the Warrior, 75 miles during the night of May 31. He speaks glowingly of the splendid control drill which prevailed aboard the British vessels. "Our superiority over the enemy in this respect was very marked; their efficiency becoming rapidly reduced under punishment, while ours was maintained throughout. The fortitude of the wounded was admirable. An A.B., first class, John Travers, of the Cornwall Chester, was mortally wound-

ed in early action. He nevertheless remained stands alone at the most exposed post, quietly awaiting orders until the end of the action, with the gun's crew, dead or wounded, all around him, his age, under 16½ years. I regret he has died since. I recommend his case for special recognition, in justice to his memory and as an acknowledgement of the high example set by him."

The report concludes with lengthy extracts from Vice-Admiral Beatty's report of events preceding the battle itself. In concluding his account of the Battle of Jutland, Admiral Jellicoe wrote: "At daylight on the first of June the Battle Fleet, being southward of Horn Reef, turned northward in search of enemy vessels for the purpose of collecting our own cruisers, torpedo boats and destroyers. Visibility early on the first of June was 3 to 4 miles less than on May 31, torpedo boat destroyers being out of visual touch, did not rejoin the fleet until 9 a.m. The British fleet remained in proximity of the scene of battle near the line of approach to German ports until 11 a.m. In spite of the disadvantage of long distances from our fleet base, and the danger incurred in waters adjacent to the enemy's coasts from submarine and torpedo craft. The enemy, however, made no sign, and we were reluctantly compelled to conclude that the high sea fleet had returned into port. Subsequently events proved this assumption to be correct. Our position must have been known to the enemy as at 4 a.m. the fleet engaged an Zeppelin for about 5 minutes, during which she had ample opportunity to note and subsequently report the position and course of the British fleet. The fleet was fuelled and replenished with ammunition at 9.30 p.m. the second day of June and reported ready for further action."

OFFICIAL

FRENCH

PARIS, July 6.—Last night was generally quiet north and south of the River Somme says the official statement.

PARIS, July 6 (Official).—There were a few local engagements north of the Somme during which the Germans captured two small woods a kilometre north of Hem. The French also captured a wood south of the Somme. A German counter-attack on Belloy was repulsed easily. The French have captured 75 cannon and several hundred machine guns. There was no infantry fighting on the Verdun front. The War Office says the Germans are attempting a bombardment of the cathedral at Verdun.

PARIS, via St. Pierre, July 6.—North of the Somme our troops continued their offensive during the day and captured the southern slopes and northern slopes of Curlu. East of this village our infantry assailed a second German position, which was captured on a two kilometre front, from Clerly Road up to the river. Pushing forward further east we attacked the village of Hem, which has fallen into our hands. After a struggle Manacu Farm also was taken. During these engagements three hundred soldiers and three officers were captured. South of Somme we repulsed several counter attacks launched by the enemy against Belloy en Santerre. We dislodged the Germans from the part of Estrees Village which they occupied. A German detachment holding on in a mill north of this region was compelled to surrender.

Russian Official

PETROGRAD, July 6.—An official issued last night says: "On the western front, in the region of Volkagalouzkal, a massive enemy formation delivered a counter attack, but was repulsed. During the hostile counter attack against the village of Kostjukovka one of our regiments, having allowed the enemy to approach within a hundred yards, its advance guards were annihilated. We took two officers and 257 men prisoners."

Artillery Active On Both Banks of Meuse

PARIS, July 7.—Quiet prevailed last night on both sides of the Somme River says today's War Office statement. Artillery of both sides was active on the left and right bank of the Meuse, especially on Thiaumont earthwork and in the Fleury and Chemois sectors. A small German attack on the French trenches at LaPrete Woods failed. German aeroplanes yesterday dropped bombs on the open town of Lure, killing 11 persons, all of whom, except one, were women and children. Two German machines were brought down near Mesieres.

More Neutral Mail Seized

NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer New Amsterdam has reached here from Rotterdam, Kilkwall and Falmouth. At Kirkwall the Captain said that the British authorities seized 369 sacks of mail, leaving only one sack for the Dutch Embassy at Washington, one for Montreal, and a package of parcel post for the Express Coy. of New York City.

War Avoided Between States and Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The formal acceptance of General Carranza's proposal that the difference between the United States and the 'de facto' Government in Mexico, be settled by direct negotiations, will be despatched soon to Mexico City. This was decided by President Wilson to-day at a conference with Secretary Lansing.

Germans Lose In Counter Attacks

PARIS, July 7.—Violent counter attacks by the Germans on the French lines on both banks of the Somme was repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, according to an official statement issued by the French.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN REACH AN AGREEMENT

TOKIO, July 7.—The Japanese Office today announced as the substance of the Russo-Japanese Convention, that: First, Japan will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Russia. Russia will take part in no arrangement or political combination directed against Japan. Second, in case of territorial rights or special interests in the Far East of one of the contracting parties and which are recognized by the other contracting party are menaced, Japan and Russia will consult with each other on what measures to adopt with a view to supporting or extending assistance for the safeguarding and defence of these rights and interests.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—A Russo-Japanese Political Convention of two articles was signed today by the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sergius Sazanoff and the Japanese Ambassador, Baron Ichiro Motono. The object of the convention is to unify the efforts of the two countries to maintain a lasting and constant peace in the Far East.

Battalions 'Now Resting

FRENCH CAMP, British Army in France, July 6.—The battalions which have been fighting since the battle began have been relieved from the front line and are in billets in quiet villages or towns free from the sound of shell blasts or the cracking of bullets. Answering questions as to what they wanted most when relieved, they invariably answered in three words: "Sleep, wash, shave."

Germans Are Helpless Before Russian Artillery

LONDON, July 7.—The Russians have begun a tremendous offensive on the Riga front where their artillery is destroying German trenches, says a despatch from Vienna. Bombardment, the despatch adds, lasted 24 hours and the Germans were helpless before the Russian artillery which can now fire 50 shells as against one in 1914.

The United States And Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The de facto Government of Mexico was formally notified tonight, through Eliso Arrandondo, Ambassador Designate, that the United States welcomed Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two Governments by direct diplomatic negotiations.

A Colored Battalion

MONTREAL, July 7.—Authority to organize No. 2 Construction Battalion, C. E. F. to be composed entirely of colored men, with the exception of its officers, who will be white men, was received today. Lieut. Col. Sutherland, railway contractor, a graduate of McGill, will command the colored battalion.

ABOUT THE 'ARACHNE'

By the Portia we learn that the ship with the 'Sable L' Amphitrite and Bridgewater were five days trying to get the stranded boat off the rocks at Point Platte. Each day in the forenoon and evening at high tide the ships together got out lines and essayed to pull her off, but it was not until Tuesday week that the trick was accomplished and then not before several hawsers were burst, including a big 16-inch line of the Portia's. When she floated off she proceeded to St. Pierre under her own steam accompanied by the Amphitrite. She is badly damaged from the stem to amidships or to No. 2 hold. She went ashore in a dense fog, hitting a straight up and down cliff. She is a compartment boat but had not the weather been calm she must have quickly gone to pieces. About 2,000 tons of cargo was taken out and saved and about 500 tons jettisoned. She is a fine ship.

READ THE MAIL & ADVOCATE

Initiative Passing from Teutons to Allies on Mostly All Fronts

LONDON, July 7.—The results of the Staff Conferences of the Allies in London in May and June are becoming continually more apparent and the co-ordination of Allied attacks on the Teutonic forces indicate evidence that the initiative is passing from the Teutons to the Allies, at mostly all points. As the French and British armies are now engaged in reorganizing and preparing for the second phase of the Battle of the Somme, there is a comparative lull on the Western front, Russia again takes the centre of the stage. Today's news from Petrograd is highly important in the light of the future development of the Somme battle. News that the Russians have captured 15,000 prisoners on the Donbass front appears to leave little doubt as to the collapse of the Austrian forces between Buczacz and Stanislaw, which will greatly affect the army of General von Bethmer, compelling him to retire northward, while the advance on Delation and the seizure of the railway cuts off von Bethmer from his chief base of supply. The prospect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg being able to make an effective diversion is believed here to have dwindled. While the Germans are desperately engaged in trying to meet the Russian offensive at Baranovitchi, the Russian General Kaledines is developing a strong attack on both sides of the Kiev-Kovel railway. The

question arises among military men as to how Germany can come to the assistance of her Austrian ally without further denuding her forces on the Western front and it is considered impossible for the Austrians to risk the withdrawing more of her own troops from the Italian front. It will be interesting to watch the reaction of the Western and Eastern fronts on each other in the development of the Battle of the Somme and the continued German offensive on the banks of the Meuse.

Dissatisfaction is again being voiced by British newspapers at the inadequacy and vagueness of British official reports and the reticence or silence of General Sir Douglas Haig's communications on the important points, compared with the readiness with which French and Russian commanders give details of operations with the greatly increased latitude permitted to special correspondents on the Western front since the beginning of the battle.

That the British authorities fully realize their hard task is far from ended is indicated by the step which are being taken by the Ministry of Munitions for a cessation of holidays for munition workers during July. The expenditure of munitions in the Somme battle has been a theme of surprise to all correspondents at the front and the nation is aware that nothing must be allowed to interfere with the maintenance of a full supply. The transfer of Lloyd George to the Ministry of War at last has been officially announced, and Lord Derby who did valuable work in the recruiting of Britain's immense armies, has been appointed Under Secretary.

Austrian Defeat Officially Admitted

VIENNA, July 7.—A defeat for the Austrians, in which they were driven back nearly five miles on the Delation-Kolomea road, is officially admitted in a statement issued by the Austrian War Office today.

Earthquakes in Italy

LONDON, July 6.—Following an earthquake in Sicily, there have been several reports recently of seismic disturbances in Italy. The volcano Stromboli, on the island off the north coast of Sicily has been in eruption for several days, causing the inhabitants of the adjoining districts to flee. Relief ships have been sent from Messina.

Lloyd George As New War Minister

LONDON, July 6.—David Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary of War. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has had an Earlom conferred upon him. Earl Derby Director of Recruiting, has been appointed Under Secretary of War.

Alliance Between Russia and Japan

NEW YORK, July 6.—A Washington despatch says: "Information has come to Washington that Russia and Japan have negotiated an alliance. Neither the text nor the scope of the agreement has been made public."

Scottish Miners Postpone Holidays

NEW YORK, July 6.—According to a News Agency despatch from London today, Scottish miners have agreed to postpone all their July holidays at the request of the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George.