

# 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

### 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 easily, 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. Rowell, Bonavista. Wounded dangerously in thigh and abdomen. 2nd. Stationary Hospital, Avondale, July 5.

1417 Private George G. Crosbie, Bay Roberts. Tenth General Hospital, Rouen, reported died of wounds out of hospital, July 4.

1259 Private Harrison Courage, Catalina. Dangerously ill. 2nd. General Hospital, Havre, July 6; 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 Penney, Cullercoats. Seriously ill. 3rd. London General Hospital, Wandsworth. July 6; wounded in right leg, immediate operation.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED

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

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

J. R. BENNETT,  
Colonial Secretary

## 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 Montagu, 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. Tenby, 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 Adelborg Nordjyctand says that the first year after the end of the war a great international peace celebration is to be held at Baebild Hills, near Adelborg. The initiative of this movement is said by this newspaper to have been taken by Dr. Max Henius of Chicago, President of the Association of Danish Americans. Representative persons of all countries are to be invited.

According to this account Dr. Henius 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.

BONAR LAW.

LONDON, July 6.—The War Office announced today that south of La Bassée 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 certain points in the main battle area. Low clouds interfered with aerial work; but in the Bapaume area one of our machines dropped to 300 feet successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting. In another area British heavy batteries secured direct hits on a German battery and battalion in column, inflicting heavy casualties. In other parts of our line the situation is unchanged. Later details of the raid made by the Royal Welsh Fusiliers show three enemy mine shafts destroyed and that including 43 prisoners brought back, the enemy suffered about 150 casualties."

## 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 Seas 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 in the night attack. 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 whether 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.

ADMIRAL JELLCOE'S REPORT

to the Admiralty of the Jutland Naval Battle

to or the names of the ships sunk by our forces, but after the most careful examination, and evidence of all the officers who testified to 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 report concludes with lengthy extracts from Vice-Admiral Beatty's report of events preceding the battle itself.

In concluding his account of 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 wounded

aboard an English vessel. Our supplies were ample, and we were reluctantly compelled to conclude that the high sea fleet had returned to 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."

## 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 cut 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 continuing 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 as 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 of War.

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

AUSTRIAN DEFEAT OFFICIALLY ADMITTED

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SCOTTISH MINERS POSTPONE HOLIDAYS

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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.

NEW YORK & ADVOCATE

REVIEW OF THE WEEK

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