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ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 11, 1889.

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.)

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY.

VOL. XXVIII—NO. 8.

JAFFNA, THURSDAY JULY 27, 1916.

PRICE 5 CENTS

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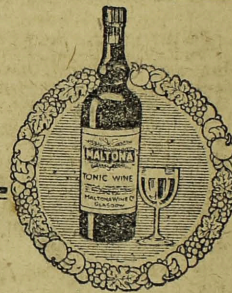
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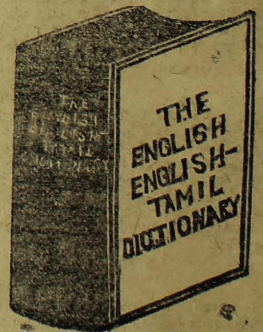
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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The War.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says—North of Basentin and Longueval the line of the British advance was pushed as far as Bois-des-Fourreaux.

We drove out the enemy from Fourreaux Wood. The enemy counter-attacked at night time after an intense bombardment by gas shells and succeeded in entering the North of the Wood, but failed to dislodge us from the South. The battle continues without intermission between Leipzig Redoubt on the West of Delville Wood and on the East. There is no change elsewhere.

London, July 22.

General Haig in a communique says—There is a comparative lull in the main battle area. The enemy entered in the front trenches in the Leipzig salient at one point, but were immediately driven out. The general situation is unchanged. Aviators in fine weather yesterday carried their successful attacks on points of military importance. Hostile air craft were not active till the evening when there was much fighting behind the German lines. One of our offensive patrols encountered eleven German machines, of which three were shot down and one was a flame. Another encounter between four British and six German machines lasted forty-five minutes. One Fokker was shot down and another badly damaged by our fire. The remaining four broke off the fight. During many other flights a fifth German machine was forced to the ground. Our total losses for the day were one machine. Now it is established that the enemy assault on Delville Wood on a front of 2,000 yards on the 18th was made by at least thirteen battalions, drawn from four different Divisions. The enemy losses were correspondingly great.

NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

London, July 21.

Copenhagen.—It is believed that a Naval battle occurred on Wednesday night in the Baltic. Cannonading was heard throughout the night, disappearing Southwards, indicating that the Russians were driving back the Germans.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 21.

Petrograd.—A communique records violent Artillery duels on the Dwina and Volhynia front. In the Caucasus the successful offensive on the right wings continues. Some detachments advanced over ten miles.

London, July 21.

Petrograd (official).—The Russians have captured the town of Gumishkaneh, forty miles North-West of Baidart.

London, July 21.

Petrograd.—A communique says—Above the junction of the Styx and the Lipa we dislodged the enemy from organised works and captured fords on the Styx. The enemy fled in disorder to Berestekho, where fighting is proceeding. We took prisoner 1,600. On the Caucasus front we captured 430 in the Kialkitchevli District and important convoys.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 21.

Paris.—A communique says: The enemy at dusk counter-attacked our new positions South of Soyecourt. The battalion leading the assault was caught by a barrage of machine gun fire and driven back in disorder with heavy losses. The night was quiet in Somme. There was great reciprocal Artillery fire at Chantancourt and Fleury.

London, July 22.

Paris.—A communique says: There has been nothing reported since morning. A German aeroplane bombed Belfort. The damage is insignificant.

THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

London, July 20.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that a Bill embodying the Government's proposals regarding the inquiries upon Mesopotamia and the Dardanelles will be introduced on Monday. The inquiries would be searching.

London, July 20.

In the Commons Mr. Asquith announced that secret inquiries would be held regarding the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia, not by Select Committees. Both Houses would be represented and also Australia.

London, July 20.

Mr. Asquith said the proposed names and terms of reference of the inquiry would be submitted to the House. A Bill would be introduced providing for compulsory powers for securing evidence which might not otherwise be available.

AUSTRIAN BARBARITY.

London, July 20.

Rome.—It transpires that Sfg. Bettini, ex-Austrian Deputy for Trent, who is fighting with the Italians, was mortally wounded at Monte Corvo and picked up by the Austrians and hurried off to Trent. A hangman was summoned telegraphically.

Rome.—Huge representative processions marched to the Capitol to commemorate the martyrdom of Bettini. Dense crowds in the streets shouted "Death to the assassins." The Mayor and several Professors and deputies made speeches and referred to the unspeakable barbarity of the enemy and urged Government to reply by declaring War on Germany and internecine enemy subjects and retaining enemy property.

London, July 22.

Petrograd.—Floods in the Dnieper are benefiting the enemy by liberating troops to reinforce the Kovol, Vladivolynsk, Brkveina and Transylvania fronts, where more heavy fighting is consequently expected. Military operations on the Dnieper will probably be impracticable for a month. An ex-Tawa Conqueror of Vladimirovlynsk who escaped says the Austrians are deported from Austria or forced to labour on the defences. All able bodied males of the remaining inhabitants are starving. The cheapest black bread is one rouble per pound. There is no meat. Cats and dogs have long since been devoured. Typhoid is prevalent.

WAR CREDIT: £450,000,000 MORE.

London, July 21.

A supplementary vote on credit of 450 millions for the War is officially announced.

NEW RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE STARTED.

London, July 22.

A German communique admits that the Russians have crossed the Dwina. This was not mentioned in the Russian communique, but it has now leaked out in Petrograd that the Russians have begun extensive operations on the Riga Front. The first intimation was a telegram to the "Novo Vremya", announcing the capture of three lines of German trenches and many prisoners and guns. Now the Riga correspondent of the "Bourse Gazette" describes the population listening with great joy to the tremendous bombardment which commenced on July 16th. General Ruseki, interviewed in Petrograd en route to Finland to convene, said the Allies were aiming at continuous pressure at a number of different points. If they avoid the mistake of advancing too quickly, the end would come sooner than was expected.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE OVER LIPA RIVER.

London, July 22.

Petrograd.—A communique states that 3,000 prisoners were taken at the junction of the Styx and the Lipa. General Sakharoff's troops were subjected to concentrated bombardment while crossing the marshes of the Lipa Valley, but crossed the river and routed the enemy, pouring a deadly fire into the fleeing columns, and took 1,000 prisoners and several guns.

GREAT RAID NEAR ARMENTIERES.

London, July 22.

Reuters representative at Headquarters wires that the blow struck at the enemy on July 19th was made at a spot where apparently it was unexpected. On a front of 3,000 yards, south of Armentieres, Artillery for five days previously, had insistently pounded the entanglements and the rain-soaked parapets on the whole front. The bombardment quickened on the morning of the 19th above the sector, and the range was lifted in the evening to form a barrage. Then the infantry attack was launched in which the Australians took their full share. The German artillery and machine-guns which hitherto had been comparatively silent, opened very hotly immediately the assault started, but the Australians and British, some of whom were receiving their baptism of fire, swept on without wavering, over the spongy No Man's Land, and bayoneted, bombed or took prisoners those Bavarians daring to remain in the front lines. We destroyed the dugouts, mine shafts, stores and wires, and withdrew with booty and prisoners who were in a woe-begone state. The incessant raids have demoralised the Germans, confirming the impression of their value. These incursions are wearing down the enemy.

BRITAIN'S GIGANTIC PART IN THE WAR.

London, July 22.

Reuters special representative visited the munitions and ship-building centres and naval bases of the United Kingdom and witnessed the gigantic work of Britain in the Allied cause. For instance, he steamed the whole morning along a river through a famous shipbuilding centre, both banks of which were lined by warships and merchantmen of all sizes and kinds, all constructing at double the rate previously regarded as possible. The warships' dimensions, speed and gunpower must not be hinted at and the mysterious vessels hidden behind canvas screens must not be described. He also saw most of the ships damaged in the Jutland Fight, including the "Warspite" which the Germans claim to have sunk, repaired and ready for sea.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

London, July 22.

Paris.—A communique reports a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse. An enemy attack South of Damloup collapsed. The Germans were heavily repulsed in the Vosges north-west of Saint Die.

BRITISH TRENCHES BOMBARDED.

London, July 22.

General Haig reports that the artillery on both sides was more active during the past twelve hours. The British front line and support trenches in several places were heavily bombed with gas shells and tar shells. There was nothing else important.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 21.

General Haig reports—Heavy fighting continues in the Northern outskirts of Longueval village and Delville Wood. The remainder of the main battle front is unchanged. Our aeroplanes yesterday dropped many tons of explosives day and night most successfully on railway centres, aerodromes and other important centres. An enemy aeroplane was destroyed. Several others were forced to descend damaged. Four of our machines since July 19th have failed to return.

A PEACE WORTH THE FIGHTING FOR.

London, July 22.

Paris.—General Haig interviewed said—The supreme decision of the War are on the battle-fields in the West. There it is we must impose a peace for which it will be worth our while to have fought, for we shall have earned it.

THE NEW ARMY COUNCIL.

London, July 22.

The new Army Council consists of Mr. Lloyd George, President, Lord Derby, Vice-President, General Sir William Robertson, Sir J. S. Cowans, Sir C. F. W. Macready, Sir David Henderson, Sir S. B. Von Donop, and Sir R. D. Robert Whigham and Mr. H. W. Forster.

STARVING POLAND.

London, July 22.

President Wilson has personally appealed to the European rulers to co-operate in feeding the starving population of Poland, and asks the Anglo-French and the Russians to allow the passage of foodstuffs that the Germans and Austrians guarantee will be exclusively allotted to civilians.

THE KARACHI INCIDENT.

London, July 22.

In the Commons Mr. Chamberlain in reply to Mr. Astor read telegrams from the Viceroy, dated June 15th and 19th and July 15th and 20th regarding the troop train incident, stating that the

train carried three Medical Officers, two second-class carriages fitted as hospitals, with fans, a coffee-shop and a good supply of ice, and there was no overcrowding. The matter was being investigated and a full report will be issued as soon as possible.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, July 23.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique says—We have progressed further in the neighbourhood of Pozieres. Between Pozieres and Guillemont the battle continues with intense violence.

London, July 23.

General Sir D. Haig, in a communique, says the battle was resumed today on the whole front from Pozieres to Guillemont. Near Pozieres the outer German works were carried by Australians and Territorials. Violent fighting is proceeding.

The fighting has reached a stage of intense violence. The Territorials and Australians are attacking from the South-West and South-East respectively and have carried the German outer work at Pozieres by assault shortly after midnight. Violent fighting is now proceeding in the villages where the Germans are resisting desperately with large numbers of machine-guns. Fighting has been equally intense on other parts of the front. No definite progress has yet been reported. At one time this morning we have recaptured the whole of Longueval, but the enemy regained the Northern end of the village. Similarly the outskirts of Guillemont have already twice changed hands.

London, July 23.

In the neighbourhood of Pozieres we captured a number of prisoners.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, July 22.

Paris.—A communique reports: There is continued aerial activity. The air squadrons yesterday thrice bombed the railway yards at Metz Sablon which is the principal distributing point for stores and troops on the Verdun front. Over 100 bombs were dropped on the station building and sidings. Heavy damage was observed. A German aeroplane bombed Belfort without damage.

London, July 23.

Paris.—A communique reports Artillery work on the Somme front and a night attack against the new positions South of Soyecourt which collapsed under our fire. There was a bombardment of Fleury and grenading of the outskirts of Chapelle Saint Pine. An enemy attack at Les Eparges was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

London, July 24.

Paris.—A communique says: There was a fairly lively cannonade North of the Somme. French aircraft bombed on July 21st the Station at Thionville, where three great fires broke out, Arnaville, Laon, Saint Erme, and the following night again Thionville. A total of 115 bombs were dropped. On the morning of July 22nd twelve French aircraft bombed the Station and Barrocks at Mulheim. Returning they fought a squadron of German aircraft bringing down four. Two French were forced to land in the German lines.

German Artillery and aircraft bombed Belfort but there was only material damage.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

London, July 23.

Petrograd.—A communique says: On the Riga front there was an intense Artillery duel. Enemy attack were repulsed North-East of Smorgon, also on the Stokhod. It is snowing in the Carpathians. On the road to Delatyn from Mammarsziget we took prisoner 488. Altogether 1,000 Austro-Germans have been taken prisoner on the various fronts. On the Caucasus front we captured Pol, Westward of Trebizond, and Kelkid, midway between Gumishkaneh and Erzindjan, and crossed the Western Euphrates, engaging important forces Eastward of Rewenduz. Yesterday's communique should read:—We captured the heights of Vorokhta on the Marmarozsiget road.

NEW RUSSIAN PREMIER.

London, July 23.

Petrograd.—M. Sazonoff has resigned and been succeeded by M. Sturmer, who retains the Premiership. M. Khovstov has been appointed Minister of the Interior and M. Makaroff, Minister of Justice.

London, July 23.

Petrograd.—The Tsar, in a Rescript, addressed to M. Sazonoff, dwells on the Minister's zeal in the service of His Majesty and of Russia. He regrets the state of his health compelled him to resign.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, July 22.

Rome.—A communique says: The Italians have captured Rolle Pass and scored other successes, completing the possession of Vallons mountain.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

London, July 21.

Rome.—A decree extends to all enemy countries and their Allies the retaliatory measures adopted against Austria in June 1915.

London, July 24.

Petrograd.—A communique says: The Caucasus offensive continues. Six guns were captured at Gumshkaneh mentioned on July 21st. 300 Turks were taken prisoner on the heights of Balabandalan, West of Gumshkaneh. There were some skirmishes with the Kurds in the direction of Bagdad.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

London, July 23.

An official despatch says the Turkish Army is reported to have advanced Westward from El Arish to five miles East of Katia where they are entrenching. Our mounted troops are in contact with the enemy. Hostile aircraft attacked Suez on July 21st. There were a few casualties.

BOMBS ON SUEZ.

London, July 23.

Cairo.—Turkish aeroplane bombed Suez. A bomb was dropped on Port Tewfik.

"EVERYTHING AT STAKE."

London, July 23.

Amsterdam.—"Everything is at stake" is a recurring phrase in an inspired letter from the front, with great prominence is given by the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine. It says: "The battle surpasses imagination. The Russians rejuvenated

and re-equipped, have overrun the Eastern thus relieving the Italians, France, whom, is pointing with the British a hurricane of iron on the Somme." The writer says the Army is doing its duty magnificently. He wonders if the people at home realise the gravity of the hour when the flower of the nation are facing the British, Russians and French hordes.

MEDAL FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

London, July 23.

The King has approved of the issue of a silver badge to officers and men of the British, Indian and Overseas forces who have served at home or abroad in the present War, and who have relinquished commissions or been discharged on account of age, wounds or sickness caused by Military service.

London, July 23.

The Discharged-Badge will also be awardable to regular and volunteer nurses, and medical men who performed military service. It bears the words: "For King and Empire. Services rendered." A circle an-inch-and-a-quarter in diameter circumscribes the Imperial cypher surmounted by a crown. It will be worn in muff only. A similar notification was made by the Admiralty.

NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK.

London, July 23.

The Swedish sailing ships "Juno" and "Ida" and Norwegian sailing-ship "Bama" have been sunk.

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK.

London, July 23.

The French steamer "Cettois" has been sunk and the crew landed at Algiers.

DANISH MOTOR SHIP SHELLED.

London, July 23.

The Danish motor vessel "Samsø" shelled by a submarine was towed into the Tyne water logged.

SPECIAL MILITARY AREA IN SCOTLAND.

London, July 23.

Scotland, Northward of the Line from Lochalah to Inverness inclusive, has been declared a special military area. Apart from the ordinary inhabitants thereof and the adjacent areas visitors are not allowed without a permit of the Commandant. Railways will not book passengers not provided with a permit.

UNUSUAL CABINET MEETING.

London, July 23.

A Cabinet meeting was held this morning which was unusual. It is presumed it was in order to choose Commissioners to define the scope of the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles inquiries and also to secure a final agreement on the terms of the Irish Bill.

THE LORD KITCHENER FUND.

London, July 22.

The Lord Kitchener Fund amounts to £60,000. H. M. the Queen has given £250 and Lord Lansdowne £100.

THE GERMAN DEFENCE.

Allahabad, July 23.

Pioneer special cables state:—A correspondent at the British front expresses the opinion that the German counter-attacks are not made in the hope that they will succeed in recovering or holding anything that the enemy has lost. Their object is rather to gain time for the preparation of a new defence further back. The correspondent in question and other correspondents at the front highly praise the conduct of certain London Regiments, including the Queen's Westminsters, the London Rifle Brigade and the London Scottish.

THE DEADLY MACHINE GUN.

Allahabad, July 23.

On the extreme left of the original advance near Gommercourt our men broke through successfully, but neglected to clear out the dug-outs, whence the enemy emerged with machine-guns, which he succeeded in bringing into action. Those together with the German curtain of fire, prevented our supports from coming up. Our front line was thus isolated under heavy fire of all kinds, but the troops repulsed counter attacks and finally, in diminished numbers, fought their way back.

FIGHTING IN THE WOODS.

Allahabad, July 23.

The correspondent of The Times endeavours to convey the impression of the recent woodland fighting. The enemy have been in possession of these woods for a period of eighteen months, have run trenches across them, fixed barbed wire entanglements from tree to tree and constructed dug-outs forty feet deep and strong positions at the corners. Other advantages of his position are the drives for forestry purposes, which run through the woods; but our guns have invariably smashed down the trees in all directions and ploughed the earth into pits and ridges. The chief difference between the ridges and the remainder of the wood now is that the former are more easily swept by the enemy's machine-guns. The fighting in these woods is always terrible. Nevertheless we have cleared out over a score of them from half-an-acre to 200 acres in extent.

—The Ceylon Observer.

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