

## SAYS ALLIES LOST HEAVILY.

### Berlin Describes Fighting on Nov. 5 as a "Day of Death."

BERLIN, Nov. 8, (via Wireless to Sayville.) — "A day of death in France." Nov. 5 is thus characterized by the war correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, according to the Overseas News Agency, which quotes from the article as follows:

"Again the British shortened their sector, but even on the shortened front the British were forced to engage a division of minor value, which was sent against positions that could not be reached by picked men even at the cost of destruction.

"On this day also an attack near Gueudecourt could not be launched in consequence of the German curtain of fire which held the troops in the trenches and swept the ground where assemblies were taking place with ghastly certainty. The French finally were able to develop attacks at certain places. Evidently in order to animate the courage of the men in the trenches rather than from confidence that the attempt to break through would succeed, the enemy had gathered behind the front cavalry and field guns, which, it was intended, were to cross the destroyed trenches of the opposing forces and roll up from where the breach was made the German front north and south.

"This great thrust resulted in a great day of death for the storming columns. They entered the German trenches only to the northeast and southeast of Sully, where they were defeated in sanguinary hand-to-hand fighting, while other storming columns, in complete disorder, fell back to their own trenches.

"Three times a hopeless attack against Le Transloy was launched. The French troops were decimated by the German fire and the attempts were then abandoned. The Somme district presented a terrifying field of dead. The German artillery fire was excellent everywhere against the troops in the crowded trenches. It routed the cavalry squadrons and broke down field batteries which had been only waiting for the signal to attack.

"The French also suffered heavy defeats in the powerful engagements between Le Sars and Bouchavesnes."

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