

Department of Justice

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'Rainbow' and 'Montcalm' Capture The German Cruiser 'Leipzig' Superb British Gunnery Played Awful Havoc With German Warships In Friday's Naval Battle Allied Forces Check Tide Of The German Invasion Of France

HOW BRITISH NAVAL STRATEGY LURED GERMANS FROM SHELTER INTO THE JAWS OF DESTRUCTION

Small Detachment of British Destroyers Crept in Between Heligoland and the Mainland—Were Sighted by an Aeroplane Which Gave the News to the Germans and They Sent Out a Squadron

BRITISH LURED THE ENEMY'S SHIPS OFF TO SEA WHERE SQUADRON WAITED

British Destroyers Had a Hot Time With the Enemy Until the Cruisers Came Up and Then the Tables Were Turned—Five German Ships and Nine Hundred Men Sent to the Bottom

London, Aug. 31.—The following particulars of the recent naval engagement are published.

The Liberty, one of the British destroyers which took part in the battle off Heligoland, was hit by a shell which shattered her mast and tore away part of her bridge, then smashed her searchlight and killed her commander, Lieutenant-Commander, Nigel Bartlett and William Butcher, his signal man.

Well Executed

Accounts of the battle say it was perfect in execution as well as in plan. Led by a small detachment of destroyers the British crept within the German lights at dawn between Heligoland and the German coast.

An aeroplane sighted them and gave the news to the Germans whose destroyers then came out. The British destroyers lured the Germans to the open sea, where other destroyers were awaiting spread out in fan shape.

A small detachment followed and then German cruisers came out. The British light cruiser after a sighting shot got her range splendidly and hit the foremost gun of one of the German cruisers and demolished it.

Excellent Practice

The Arethus then fired a few broadsides at the enemy. Her practice was excellent. She hit the German cruiser, which at once burst into smoke and flame, but soon afterwards a German shot did some damage to the engineering of the Arethus.

The destroyers Liberty and Laertes fought a grand fight. A shell brought down the mast of the Liberty. The Laertes was hit amidst ships and a hole was shot through her funnel. Her forward guns were damaged and she received also a shell in dynamo room and a shot aft which wrecked her cabin.

Was Hot Work

It was hot work, but at that moment the British light cruisers and battle cruisers appeared. It was the moment for which they had been waiting and their execution was deadly.

The first shot from one of the British battle cruisers sank the German cruiser which had been battering a destroyer.

The German fleet then turned and fled in direction of Aixhaven, but they were pursued by the British destroyers, which did terrible execution with their four inch guns.

Officers Shot Them

Many of the Germans landed from British ships after the battle, were wounded by revolver bullets, and they declared that revolvers were used by the German officers to prevent their men surrendering to British boats which had put out to save their drowning opponents. Some of the boats lowered to

rescue Germans it is said were fired upon by a German cruiser.

An official statement issued says that out of 1,200 men composing the crews of the five German warships sunk off Heligoland, only 330 were saved.

CANADIAN FORCE ORDERED ASHORE

And There is Much Speculation As To The Reason For This Action

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry which sailed from Montreal on Friday on the Megantic were landed at Quebec this morning by orders from the War Office.

It is thought that German cruisers may have escaped into the North Atlantic after the naval battle in the North Sea and until those are rounded up the Admiralty considers it would be unwise for troops to set sail.

GERMANS SHOOT THE WOUNDED

Says French Officer, Who Had Trying Personal Experience

Paris, Aug. 26.—The Matin prints an interview with a Breton Dragon Lieutenant, who has just arrived in Paris. He says:

"I was sent early on August 9 to reconnoitre toward Longuyon, where there had been an engagement on August 7. I found no Germans there.

"I visited a dozen French wounded in the hospital. One of them said to me: 'If you get wounded, pretend to be dead, or a German will finish you off.'

"Thinking this might be the hallucination of a dying man, I disregarded the advice. At 11 o'clock we met a superior number of the enemy whom we charged. I fell, wounded in the shoulder, and my orderly fell at my feet.

"On recovering consciousness I called for help. A German approached, and, on seeing that I was an officer, summoned his major, whose name, I afterwards learned, was Dischaffenberg, of the Treves Chasseurs.

"He passed behind me, took my revolver, and shot point-blank at my stomach. He stole my field glasses and \$50 in gold. My orderly was also robbed, but escaped, being finished by shamming dead."

The lieutenant, who was not killed by the finishing shot, finally got a cart, which took him to Longuyon.

Mr. Ernest Gear, who has been residing in Montreal, has enlisted for active service in the 15th Canadian Army Service Corps.

RUSSIANS CLAIM HUGE SUCCESSES OVER AUSTRIANS

London, Aug. 30.—An engagement of tremendous importance between the Russians and the Austrians is being fought along the course of the Vistula River, according to an official statement made at St. Petersburg.

The Russians claim successes, saying that they have captured several thousand prisoners and that the Austrians lost 3,000 men in one engagement.

VIOLENT BATTLE FOUGHT SATURDAY

But the Result Was Not Decisive—Attack To Be Resumed

Paris, Aug. 30.—An announcement made by the War Office says: "In Lorraine our forces have advanced. We occupy a line along the Mortagne and our right wing is pushing forward. There is no news from the Meuse."

"A violent battle occurred yesterday (Saturday) in the region of Lanney near Lille. Signy Labbaye and Chateau Parcion, but the result has not been decisive. "The attack will be resumed tomorrow."

GERMAN TROOPS CROSS THE RHINE

Rome, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Basel, Switzerland, says three German army corps and two Austrian corps and a great quantity of siege artillery have crossed the Rhine.

GERMANS CLAIM WIN FROM RUSSIA

Berlin, Aug. 29.—News of the defeat of five Russian army corps to the South of Allenstein is made public here to-day.

GERMANY TAKES PEOPLES SAVINGS

The semi-official "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" (Berlin) says: "Germany has successfully conquered the financial difficulties which followed the first mobilization. The Reichsbank came up to expectation, and they great banking institutions in Berlin and in the province followed."

"In the public interest no moratorium is desirable and even yet necessary."

"War loans must be raised by the people, and the people's savings of more than thirty milliards of marks (fifteen hundred millions sterling) will be taken first. The fact that the mobilization would interfere with the harvest have proved unfounded. All preparations have been made to cope with it."

S.S. Pomeranian left Liverpool Saturday for this port.

ALLIES CAPTURE GERMAN CRUISER IN THE PACIFIC

Vancouver, Aug. 30.—The British cruiser Rainbow assisted by the French cruiser Montcalm, has captured the German cruiser Leipzig, after a two hours' battle. The victorious cruisers are bringing the German ship to Esquimaux.

BRITISH FIRM IN SPITE OF FEARFUL ODDS

Their Losses in Terrible Four Days' Battle Amount To 6,000

RESISTANCE SUPERB AND MOST STUBBORN

Even Though the Forces of the Enemy Greatly Out-numbered British

REPELLED 6 ATTACKS

And Retired Unbeaten and In Good Order to New Positions

London, Aug. 30.—After four days of desperate fighting the British army in France rested, refitted and reinforced for the next great battle, according to an announcement to-day by Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War. In his statement, based on reports from Sir John French, Commander of British expeditionary forces, Lord Kitchener says: "The British after struggling against tremendous odds, retired to a new line of defence where they have not been molested since Thursday. Their casualties were between 5,000 and 6,000. Since this fighting ceased the French right and left have brought the German attack to a standstill, it is declared."

British Share

Lord Kitchener's statement which was issued through the medium of the official information Bureau is as follows: "Although the despatches of Sir John French as to the recent battle have not yet been received, it is possible now to state what has been the British share in the recent operations."

"There has, in fact, been a four days' battle, on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of August. During the whole of this period the British, in conformity with the general movement of the French armies, were occupied in resisting and checking the German advance, and in withdrawing on new lines of defence."

"The battle began at Mons on Sunday, during which day and part of the night, the German attack, which was stubbornly pressed and repeated, was completely checked by the British front."

Were Frustrated

"On Monday, Aug. 24th, the Germans made vigorous efforts in superior numbers to prevent the safe withdrawal of the British Army and drive it into the fortress at Maubege. This effort was frustrated by the steadiness and skill with which the British regiment was conducted, and, as on the previous day, very heavy losses, far in excess of anything suffered by us, were inflicted on the enemy, who, in dense formation and enormous masses marched forward, again and yet again, to storm the British lines."

"The British retirement proceeded on the 25th with continuous fighting,

ALLIED TROOPS USE EVERY EFFORT TO CHECK GERMAN ADVANCE

London, August 30.—The French and British are gathering every man and gun available in North Western France in an attempt to stop the advance on the road to Paris.

It is also said that Joffre will endeavor to strike at the German right and bring relief to the British and French forces which have been placed in such a grave and critical situation by the German outflanking movement.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE NEEDS IMMENSE REINFORCEMENTS

London, August 30.—A despatch to The Times from Amiens, France, says that since Monday last the German advance has been one of almost incredible rapidity, the Germans never giving the retreating British a moment's rest.

"The first great German effort has succeeded," says the correspondent, "and we have the fact that the British expeditionary force requires immediate and immense reinforcements."

"The investment of Paris cannot be banished from the field of possibility."

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF PARIS PREPARES FOR SIEGE BY GERMANS

Paris, August 30.—It is officially announced that the military governor has ordered all the residents of the zone within the action of the city's defending forts to evacuate and destroy their houses within four days from to-day.

"DUTY OF EVERY ABLE-BODIED MAN TO SEE ARMY KEPT AT FULL STRENGTH"

London, August 30.—Lord Roberts in a speech at London last night declared the country was in great danger.

"There was no use in mincing words," he said, "defeat would mean ruin, shame and slavery. Our soldiers are fighting bravely, but they are lamentably few and it is the duty of every able-bodied man to see that the army is maintained at its full strength."

"Women must not stand in the light of their sons' and husbands' duty."

SECOND BRITISH ARMY OF 100,000 MEN ALMOST READY TO TAKE THE FIELD

London, August 29.—Evidence now accumulating that Germany can and will strike hard, redoubles Lord Kitchener's determination to send every available man to France's aid. His second army of 100,000 is almost complete, but the prospect of a prolonged conflict is driving the Ministry to prepare for much greater forces.

A new means to quicken recruiting is being taken. A campaign has been started among the hardy miners of Northumberland and Warwickshire.

Lord Grey is stumping Northumberland with a message from Lord Kitchener stating: "Tell the Northumberland miners I often had occasion to thank Heaven I had the Northumberland Fusiliers at my back. I rely upon them now. Those who give me their aid will have an opportunity of proving their worth."

Major Norton Griffiths, M.P., and other members of Parliament, are conducting similar recruiting campaigns in the mining and other industrial districts.

though not on the scale of the two previous days, and by night of the 25th, the British army occupied the line from Cambrial, Laudrecies and Lecateau.

"Cambrial is a fortified town in the department of the North, 32 miles Southeast of Lille on the River Scheldt. Lecateau is 14 miles east by southeast of Sambrial.

"It had been intended to resume the retirement at daybreak on the 26,

BRITISH LION RAISED HECAATOMB OF THE GERMANS

London, Aug. 29.—The Paris correspondent of Reuter's says that a raid by a German cavalry division in French territory is reported by the Petit Parisien, which states that when the Germans arrived at four o'clock Tuesday morning, they encountered a regiment of French artillery which practically annihilated them.

Referring to the fighting near Mons, the paper says: "The British bore the brunt of six furious attacks. Wounded British soldiers declare that the Allies raised a veritable hecatomb of German corpses near Mons."

though with serious loss, under the heaviest artillery fire. No guns were taken by the enemy except those, the horses of which had all been killed, or were shattered by high explosive shells.

British Losses, 6,000

"General French estimates during the whole of these operations from 23rd to 26th, inclusive, loss was between 5,000 and 6,000. On the other hand, the losses suffered by the Germans in their attacks across the open through their dense formation, are out of all proportion to those which we have suffered."

"In Landrecies alone on the 25th, as an instance, the German infantry brigade advanced in close order into a narrow street which they completely failed to carry. Our machine guns were brought to bear on this target from the end of the town. The head of the column was swept away, and a frightful panic ensued. It is estimated that 800 or 900 dead and wounded Germans were left in this street alone."

"Another incident, which may be chosen from many like it, was the charge of the German guard cavalry division upon the British Twelfth Cavalry brigade, when the German cavalry were thrown back with great losses in absolute disorder."

"These are notable examples of what has taken place over practically the whole front during these engagements. The Germans have been made to pay an extreme price for the forward march made."

"Since the 25th, apart from cavalry fighting, the British Army has not been molested. It has rested and refitted after its exertions and glorious achievements. Reinforcements, amounting to double the losses sustained, already have joined. Every gun has been replaced. The Army are now ready to take part in the next great encounter, with undiminished strength and undaunted spirits."

Favorable News

"To-day the news is again favorable. The British have not been engaged, but the French armies, acting vigorously on the right and left have for the time being brought the German attack to a standstill."

Sir John French reports that on the 28th British Fifth Cavalry Brigade fought in brilliant fashion with the German cavalry, in the course of which the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Greys routed the enemy, and put a large number to flight. It must be remembered that, throughout, the general operations in France are vast and that we are only on one wing. On the whole field of battle the strategic positions of ourselves and our allies are such that whereas a decisive victory for our arms in France probably would be fatal to the enemy, continuance of resistance by the Anglo-French armies upon such a scale as to keep in closest grip with the enemy's best troops, can, if prolonged, lead only to a conclusion of the war."