

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 226.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE ON MONDAY

Allies in Northwest France Gain Ground in Many Quarters—Battle of the Vistula

(Official French Bulletin)

Paris, Oct. 13.—To our left our troops have again assumed the offensive in the region of Hazebrouck and Bethune against the enemy's forces composed chiefly of cavalry coming from Baillet, Estraires and La Bassée.

The town of Lille held by a territorial detachment has been attacked and occupied by a German army corps.

Between Arras and Albert we have made notably good progress.

Progress in Centre.

In the centre we have also progressed in the region of Berry-au-Bac and advanced slightly towards Soignies, west of Argonne and north of Nelemcourt between Argonne and the Meuse. On the right bank of the Meuse our troops hold the heights of the Meuse, east of Verdun, and we have advanced south of the road of Verdun leading to Metz.

In the neighborhood of Apremont we have gained a little ground and repulsed a German attack on our left. To our right wing in the Vosges and Alsace there is no change.

To sum up, yesterday was marked by good progress of our forces on several points of the battlefield.

Battle Raging in Poland.

Russia—Austrian troops beaten in Galicia, attempted to reform their lines at four kilometers west of Przemyśl. A battle has been raging since the 11th on the left bank of the Vistula near Ivangorod.

In Russian Poland there is no change yet in the situation. Several Russian cavalry detachments crossed the Carpathians and reached the plains of Hungary.

Removed to France.

Belgium—The Belgian Government has decided to transfer its seat to France; several ministers and Government officials have left Ostend this morning en route for Havre. King Albert remains at the head of his army.

According to the official report it is announced that in the Ardennes the towns of Metz, Charleville and Aulnoy have suffered very slightly from German occupation; Sedan and Vouziers are intact; Haybes and Fumay devastated. Rethel has twelve hundred houses burnt, nine hundred destroyed, including the Town Hall, schools and markets.

Captured German Standard.

General Joffre has applied for a Cross for the Standard-bearer of the 24th Colonial Regiment, who took the standard of the 6th German infantry under the following circumstances: "On the 26th the Germans managed to take possession of the trenches occupied by a battalion of the 24th Colonial Regiment. The 11th and 12th companies of this Regiment made a counter attack and the Germans were compelled to fall back, leaving one of their companies prisoners. On searching the trenches the German standard was found."

HAMMERING PRZEMYSL

London, Oct. 13.—It is officially announced at Petrograd that the siege of Przemyśl is progressing.

According to a despatch from the Russian capital the Russian artillery is rapidly destroying the forts which contain an energetic resistance. It is said the garrison number three thousand.

Petrograd, Oct. 14.—Russian artillery is rapidly destroying Przemyśl forts which, however, continue an energetic resistance.

Przemyśl garrison does not exceed 3,000 men.

TURKS' ARMY 900,000 STRONG

Rome, Oct. 14.—According to the estimate of a German officer at Constantinople the Turkish army numbers 900,000 men.

GERMAN SOLDIERS MOWED DOWN IN SWATHES BY THE ALLIED FORCES

Invaders Were Marching West Through Belgium When They Fell Into an Ambush and Artillery and the Bayonet Practically Annihilated Them

London, Oct. 14.—The following despatch dated Monday has been received from Ostend; it is reported that a heavy engagement occurred today near a Belgian town, 18 miles south-west of Burges.

Operations around Ghent have opened favorably for the Allies. The Germans asked for an armistice to enable them to bury their dead but the request was refused.

Advancing confidently against what they imagined to be the remains of the retreating Belgian army, a German column was ambushed by the Allied force South of Ghent.

German soldiers were mowed down in swaths and a bayonet charge completed their rout.

Some six hundred dead were left on the field while the Allies losses were practically nothing.

RUSSIAN VICTORY AT SANDOMIERZ WIPES OUT 20,000 GERMAN TROOPS

Whole Division Swept Away and the Austro-German Army Utterly Defeated is the Official Announcement Made From Russian Capital

Petrograd, Oct. 14.—The defeat of the Austro-German army advancing on Sandomierz, a town of Russian Poland on the Vistula about 90 miles north-east of Cracow is announced in a statement issued by the Government News Bureau today which declares the Germans lost an entire division.

The Russian advance column, says the statement, delivered another defeat to the Austro-German army advancing on Sandomierz.

The Russian cavalry took the offensive before the Germans had taken advantage of their positions. Cossacks swept down on the flanks of the enemy and captured some guns. When the Germans retreated they had lost an entire division which numbers 20,000 men.

Col. Maritz Raises Standard Of Rebellion In South Africa

Accepts Rank of General in German Army and Commands German Force—Refuses to Obey Authorities and Threatens to Invade South Africa

Capetown, Oct. 13.—It is officially announced here that the command north-west of the Cape Provinces and martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Union. Maritz fought in the Boer War with the rank of Commandant.

In the summer of 1904 the Administration of German South-West Africa was confronted with a rebellion of native Hereros and in the early part of July Germany admitted her inability to cope with the movement.

Britain Helped Her.

She asked aid of Great Britain, and in response, the British Government granted Germany permission to engage Maritz, who then held the title of General, as military adviser to the Commander of the German troops in South-West Africa.

Two steamships conveyed Maritz, ten Boer officers, and five hundred Boer marksmen from Capetown to Swakopmund, from which place they advanced to join the German forces. The rebellion among the forces in the north-west has been brewing since the resignation of General Beyers as Commander-in-Chief of the Union forces.

Considered Unfortunate.

While it is known that Maritz has only a small following, the affair is considered unfortunate at this moment.

Maritz, is a Transvaaler, who fought in the Boer War but at its conclusion was one of the "irreconcilables" who crossed over into German territory where he fought with Germany against the natives.

Later, he returned to British South Africa, got an appointment in the police and worked his way to Commandant from which he has just been relieved.

Territory Involved.

The territory affected by the rebellious movement in the southern end of Karishari Desert which is parallel with the German frontier.

There are about 18,000 white farmers in the district whose farms are widely scattered.

The action of Maritz has had the effect of clearing the atmosphere in South Africa and will compel the Dutch to choose sides.

It is believed here that the large majority of the people of the country will follow Botha who has taken over the command of the army and that Maritz will be quickly put down.

Colonial Office Despatch.

London, Oct. 13.—The following from the Press Bureau embodies a telegram received by the Secretary of State for Colonies from the Gov-

ernor-General of the Union of South Africa:—

"Since the resignation of General Beyers as Commandant-General of the Citizen Force, there have been indications that something was wrong with the forces in the north-west of the Cape Provinces, which were placed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Maritz.

The Government arranged to send Colonel Conrad Brits to take over the command. On the eighth instant Colonel Brits sent a message to Maritz to come in and report to him.

Sent Insolent Reply.

To this message Maritz replied most insolently that he was not going to report to anybody; all he wanted was his discharge and Colonel Brits must come himself and take over his command.

Colonel Brits then sent Major Ben Bouver to take over the command. On arrival at Maritz's camp Major Bouver was taken prisoner with his companions, but personally was subsequently released and sent back with an ultimatum from Maritz to the Union Government, that unless the Government guaranteed before ten o'clock on Sunday morning, October eleven, that they should allow Generals Hertzog, De Wet, Beyers, Kemp and Muller to meet him where he was in order that he might receive instructions from them, he would forthwith make an attack on Colonel Brits' forces and proceed further to invade the Union.

Has German Artillery.

Major Ben Bouver reported that Maritz was in possession of some guns belonging to Germans and that he held the rank of General commanding the German troops. He had a force of Germans under him in addition to his own command.

He had arrested all those of his officers and men who were unwilling to join the Germans, and had sent them forward as prisoners to German South-West Africa.

Major Bouver saw an agreement between Maritz and the Governor of German South-West Africa, guaranteeing the independence of the Union as a Republic, and ceding Walvis Bay and certain other portions of the Union to the Germans, and undertaking that the Germans would only invade the Union on invitation of Maritz.

Major Bouver was shown numerous telegrams and helio messages dated back to the beginning of September.

Maritz boasted that he had ample guns, rifles, ammunition and money from the Germans, and that he would

GERMAN AIRMEN WORRY FRENCH

Two Were Chased Away From Paris—Bombs Dropped on Nancy—Proclamation From Skies

(Official French Bulletin)

Paris, Oct. 14.—There is nothing to be noted apart from a good advance in the neighborhood of Berry-au-Bac. Two Taubes (aeroplane) overflew Paris but took to flight before the French aerial fleet. French aeroplanes are constantly patrolling over the city.

A German aeroplane flew over Rouen and threw the following proclamation out: "French people you are deceived. The Germans are victorious. Beware of the treacherous British."

Damaged to Station

Another aeroplane flew over Nancy and threw three bombs on the railroad station near Pont-de-Mon Desire. A first-class wagon was damaged, telegraph wires torn down and three persons wounded.

The Belgian Government with the exception of the War Minister arrived at Havre and were received by Mr. Augagneur, Minister of Marine.

Military honors were given to the Belgians and an immense sympathetic demonstration took place. Servian and Montenegrin troops have started to attack Ragusa.

Attacked Failed

Petrograd, Oct. 14.—The armored cruiser Makaraw was attacked without success by German submarines in the Baltic.

On the following day German submarine attacks were renewed against the Russian cruisers Bayan and Palada. The latter sank couple of minutes after, torpedoed with the entire crew.

It is announced from Helsingfors that a powerful squadron flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia is cruising near the Aland Islands.

Hindered by Bad Weather

Operations continue to develop on a front from Warsaw along the whole banks of the Vistula passing Przemyśl and extending south right up to the Dniester. Operations are delayed by bad weather.

In Galicia and Poland the fields and roads are flooded and rivers are becoming impossible to cross.

There is no change in eastern Prussia.

Prince Olog, son of Grand Duke Constantine, has died from wounds received in action.

over-run the whole of South Africa.

In view of this state of affairs the Government is taking most vigorous steps to stamp out the rebellion and inflict condign punishment on all rebels and traitors.

A proclamation declaring martial law throughout the Union will appear in a Gazette Extraordinary today, Monday, 12th October, 1914.

FISHERMEN!

Don't sell Labrador slopp at less than \$4.00 per qtl. If all will demand \$4.00 for Labrador slopp fish it will be obtainable as the market price abroad justifies the price.

Don't sell dry shore fish at less than \$6.00, talqual. Boat fish, \$5.75. Labrador Dry, \$5.50. Labrador Medium dry from \$4.50 to \$5.00. Any one selling at less is injuring the fishermen and the country.

I will further publicly advise you in The Mail and Advocate of any change in these Prices. Hold on in the stream until these prices are secured.

W. F. COAKER, Pres. F.P.U.

Oct. 14, 1914.

GERMAN FORCES SWEEP TO WEST

Success at Antwerp Leads to Campaign for Subjugation of Western Belgium to Sea Coast

London, Oct. 13.—The headquarters of the Belgian Government were today transferred to Havre. Members of the Cabinet with other Government officials and the diplomatic corps left Ostend by steamer for the French port where they will carry on the affairs of the State and where hospitality has been offered them by the French Government.

The American and Spanish ministers, both of whom are still at Brussels, are the only diplomatic representatives accredited to Belgium remaining in that country.

After Fall of Antwerp.

This final change followed quickly upon the German westward advance which was begun immediately on the fall of Antwerp. Their success in taking the chief port in Belgium was the commencement of a new plan of campaign which embraces the occupation of the whole of Belgium, including the coast towns and possibly some of the northern French towns.

In accordance with this new plan the German invaders have begun to sweep across northern Belgium and yesterday morning occupied Ghent and are now well advanced to Bruges on the way to Ostend. They will probably meet with strong opposition before they reach Bruges, as the Belgian army is now being reorganized and has been reinforced.

Rigid Censorship.

All despatches from that region are being strictly censored, so that nothing has been learned of the operations since Ghent fell into the hands of the Germans.

The enemy is making a simultaneous advance in Southern Belgium, while across the border in France a whole army corps has occupied Lille, and cavalry have been seen as far west as Hazebrouck, which is on the railway leading to both Calais and Dunkirk.

French forces have been sent out to cut off this attempt to reach the coast.

LITTLE HOPE OF RECOVERY

His Grace Archbishop Howley was very little improved this morning though he passed a fair night. We are informed that very little hope of His Grace's recovery is entertained. He may improve somewhat, but it is feared that permanent recovery is impossible.

Prospero left Bale Verte at 8.30 a.m. coming home.

TWILLINGATE BY-ELECTION

The Gazette issued today contains a proclamation directing an election for Twillingate District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir R. Bond.

Polling day will be Nov. 26th and nomination day Nov. 16th. The F.P.U. Party will contest the election.

ACCEPTS PAPAL SECRETARYSHIP

Rome, Oct. 13.—Cardinal Gasparri has notified the Pope of his acceptance of the office of Papal Secretary of State.

Chance of An Aerial Invasion Worries the People of London

But, With the Foggy Season Coming on, There is Not Much Likelihood of This or of Much Damage Being Done, Even if Zeppelins Locate the City

New York, Oct. 12.—Commenting on the expected raid upon London by a fleet of Zeppelins, the Tribune says: The people of London have been roused for several weeks in anticipation of the long-awaited raid of Count Zeppelin's warships. Yet they have heretofore taken the danger rather calmly—much more calmly than they viewed an aerial invasion a year or two ago in the panicky days, when war with Germany was only a had dream.

Now, however, there are indications that London's nerves are getting a trifle on edge. House and store-owners are resorting to the obliging Lloyd's, which, for a small sum, gives a very thorough insurance against bomb-dropping.

Perhaps the advent of the foggy season has something to do with the scare. November, is the murkiest month of the year on the Channel and around London, and if a Zeppelin can keep its bearings, steering by dead reckoning, its detection would be all but impossible. So, too, would be the chance of the bombs doing serious damage. Physiological damage is about all that the Zeppelins can hope to do.

There is possibly good reason both for London's alarm and for the rumors floating out of Wilhelmshaven of a vast fleet being fitted out for the first great aerial voyage of war.

**Table Lamps,
Hall Lamps,
Hanging Lamps**

New Stock Just Opened.

Glass Hand Lamps	27c. each
Glass Stand Lamps	25c., 34c., 43c. each
Fancy Decorated Stand Lamps	76c., \$1.00, \$1.30 each
Reading Lamps, Polished Brass Stand	\$1.10 each
Duplex Table Lamps	\$2.00, \$3.05, \$3.70, \$3.90, \$4.65 up
Hall Lamps	\$2.10, \$2.85, \$3.30, \$5.85 each
Library Hanging Lamps	\$3.20, \$4.30, \$4.80, \$5.10 each
"Trixie" Grip-On-Night Lamp	25c. each
"Mannikin" Night Lamp	40c. each
"Glow" Night Lamp	55c. each

GEO. KNOWLING

oct7,41,10,14,17

oct7,41,10,14,17