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BRITISH EMPLOYED COLD STEEL

And the Germans Were Unable to Stand up Against Their Impetuous Charges

HIGHLANDERS EMULATE IRISH

Germans Describe British as "Wild Men" Whom Even Shrapnel Can't Check in Their Advances

Paris, Sept. 15.—The majority of the wounded Germans who are being brought into this city are suffering from bayonet wounds. They declare that the British have resorted almost exclusively to the steel in the recent fighting. Their methods are to shell the German trenches at length, utilizing all of their artillery.

British "Wildmen"

They describe the British as wild men who refuse to be checked even with shrapnel. Especially terrifying are reported to be the Irish and Scotch regiments. The rivalry between these two nationalities is acute and every time that a Scotch column distinguishes itself the Irish can be depended upon to attempt to eclipse it at the next opportunity.

The French and British aviators are again distinguishing themselves. Their work has been wonderful and they have suffered very few casualties. In the earlier stages of the fighting along the Oureq and Marne rivers the Germans caused very heavy losses to the Allies from the accuracy of their shell fire from masked batteries.

Work of Aviators

The aviators located them after a short time and their reports were so accurate that it was not long before dozens of German guns had been shelled by the British artillery.

Probably never before in the history of the British Army has its artillery proven so effective, according to all of the reports received here.

Hard on Germans

Telling of the terrific charge of the blacks, the officer declared they fought at such close quarters with the Germans that many of the men got hold of the noses of the enemy with their teeth.

Whipped Out Revolver

While a man was bayonetting a German and could not release his weapon at once, he would whip out his revolver and shoot another. In the meantime a companion by his side would be attacking the bayoneted foe with the butt of his rifle. The soldiers of the Kaiser were giants, but they fell like flies. Blood splashed everywhere. I must have shot a hundred with my own revolver. The remnant of the German command finally fled for their lives, but not many escaped. When our survivors got back to Charleroi we lost more than a score when the Germans mounted a howitzer in the church steeple, despite the fact that building was flying a Red Cross flag.

The s.s. Carthaginian sailed at 5 last evening, taking one passenger for Halifax, Mr. H. Worby.

TURKS MENACE THE BULGARIANS

London, Sept. 17.—A despatch from Petrograd says it is announced that the Turks have concentrated a large army on the Bulgarian frontier and that General Von Sandoes, the Prussian Cavalry officer who trained the Turkish army, is expected to take command.

PRES. WILSON HEARS PROTESTS

Germans Allege Use of Dum Dum Bullets by Allies—Belgians Allege German Brutalities—Wilson Cautious

Washington, Sept. 16.—The Belgian bill of complaint against the German Army was this afternoon laid before President Wilson in the historic east room of the White House.

The President received the delegation of Commissioners appointed by the King of Belgium to protest against alleged outrages in Belgium by German troops.

A brief carefully prepared response by the President awaited the Commissioners, who were accompanied by and introduced by Secretary of State Bryan.

The Belgian Minister and attaches of the Belgian legation were also present.

President Wilson's Reply.

Washington, Sept. 17.—President Wilson yesterday replied to Emperor William's protest that the Allies were using dum-dum bullets. The President's reply follows closely the statement made to the Belgian Commissioners protesting against alleged German atrocities.

His reply to President Poincaré's message will follow along the same lines.

The text of the President's reply to Emperor William is as follows:—"I received your Imperial Majesty's important communication of the 7th, and have read it with gravest interest and concern.

"I am honored that you should have turned to me for an impartial judgment as the representative of a people truly disinterested in regard to the present war, and truly desirous of knowing and accepting truth. You will I am sure, not expect me to say more at present.

"I pray God that very soon this war may be over. The day of accounting will then come, when I take it for granted that the nations of Europe will assemble and determine a settlement, where the wrongs committed and their consequences and responsibility involved will be assessed.

"The nations of the world, fortunately, by agreement, have made plans for such a reckoning and settlement.

"It would be unwise, it would be premature, for a single Government however fortunately separated from the present struggle; and it would be even inconsistent with the neutral position of any nation which, like this, has no part in the contest, to form or express final judgment.

"I speak thus frankly because I know that you will expect and wish me to do so as one friend should to another, because I feel sure that such reservation of judgment until the end of the war, when all its events and circumstances can be set in their entirety and their true relation, will commend itself to you as a true expression of sincere neutrality."

BRITAIN CAN RAISE ARMY OF 6,000,000 MEN IN 3 YEARS

So Says the Military Expert of the London Times—Britain's Ability to Arm Cause of Great Surprise to Her Enemies

London, Sept. 13.—The London Times' military correspondent says:—"We shall raise a million men the first year, two million the second year, and three million the third year. We shall have a very respectable army five years hence, and it is really most tactless of the Germans to talk of peace when it will take us such time to get into our stride.

"Poor old Paul Kruger made just the same mistake as the Kaiser has

AUSTRIA CRITICISES GERMANY

Says the Germans Selfishly Neglected to Come to the Aid of the Austrian Troops

HAD TO FIGHT RUSSIA ALONE

And the Odds Were Too Overwhelming Against her Austrians Suffer Terrible Losses

Vienna, via Rome, Sept. 15.—There is increasingly bitter feeling here against Germany, and an almost universal demand in popular circles that the Government sue for peace.

The acknowledgment that the Austrian armies were compelled to meet the Russian assaults alone and unsupported, while Germany invaded France, with the result that the Austrian army was crushed by overwhelming numbers, has resulted in a storm of bitter criticism of the Government.

Enormous Losses

The known losses are enormous, and it is believed that they have been far greater than the Government will admit. So strong and bitter is the feeling that it is not believed that the Government can hold out much longer against it. Unless Austria sues for peace in the near future, it will be very hard for the Government to prevent stormy scenes, not alone in Vienna, but in every large city in Austria-Hungary.

Cannot Move all Wounded

The admission is made that the railroads are unable to transport the wounded. The Austrian Red Cross last night issued a demand that all automobiles within the country be turned over to it, to transport the wounded to places where they can be properly cared for. Every hospital in Vienna is filled with desperately injured soldiers. All public halls have been requisitioned and are also full. Private houses are now being utilized and still the long trains of men, torn by shot and shrapnel, continue to arrive here.

Fought Bravely

The Austrian troops fought with the greatest bravery. All reports from the front agree to this. But they were always outnumbered. Russia was ready for war long before her mobilization was complete. The armies hurled across the Gallican frontier were enormous. It is estimated that the force which moved against Lemberg and attacked the Austrian armies that invaded Russian Poland, numbered at least a million and a half men. The Russians pursued the German tactics of utilizing their entire force in attacks, but with the lesson of their last war in mind, the Russian movements are reported to have been very open.

Has Prorogued

London, Sept. 17.—Parliament will probably be prorogued on Friday. The new session, it is understood, will begin the first week in November unless some national emergency should demand an earlier attendance of the members.

"LANCASTER" SUNK LINER

Kronprinz Wilhelm Sunk At Sea by British Warship According to Statement of Officers

BRITAIN CAN RAISE ARMY OF 6,000,000 MEN IN 3 YEARS

made. He was told by all the staffs of Europe that our army was only 170,000 strong and when we produced 400,000 he was positively pained and quite disappointed at being so misled.

"In the same way we began this war with a little army of 170,000 strong, but we and America have a talent for turning out immense forces when we are put to it, and our present job is to work day and night for some years in order to prevent all the States with a penchant for hegemony from challenging us in the future.

"Meanwhile we are getting on very well. Trade is reviving after the first shock."

GERMAN PAPER MAKES PROTEST

Against Treatment Given Prisoners of War by Kaiser's Troops

Amsterdam, Sept. 15 (via London)—The Berlin newspaper Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, prints an article protesting against the cruel treatment of prisoners of war, and adds that if the reports of cruelties, of which it cites several alleged cases, are true, the severest measures should be adopted to stop them.

The Vorwaerts gives Herr Traub, a member of the Reichstag, as authority for the statement that a male nurse who wrote the last will of a dying French count was subjected to corporal punishment for so doing. It also quotes a report received from Liebenstein, Saxe-Meiningen, describing how a party of Belgian prisoners, being transported through the town was attacked by a furious mob, which seized and lynched a priest who was among the prisoners, because he was accused of having incited the Belgian populace to commit atrocities on German soldiers.

GERMANS ALTER CAMPAIGN PLAN

Will Maintain Defensive Against Allies in France and Take Offensive Against the Russians

Rome, Sept. 16.—The Tribune states the German headquarters staff has adopted a new plan of campaign which consists on maintaining a defensive against the Allies in the west while undertaking an offensive movement against the Russians in which twelve German corps will be employed.

RUSSIANS PRESS ADVANTAGES

Austrian Army Too Shattered to Oppose Them and They Are Marching on Przemysl

London, Sept. 16.—A despatch from Petrograd gives an out line of the situation in Galicia.

The position at Grozem occupied by the Russians is 13 miles west of Lemberg. The Austrians abandoned this position after the capture of Lemberg.

Moselska to which the Russians have advanced is a little over 40 miles west of Lemberg on the main line between Przemysl and Lemberg.

"LANCASTER" SUNK LINER

New York, Sept. 16.—The North German Lloyd Liner Kronprinz Wilhelm has been sunk at sea by the British cruiser Lancaster now off the Ambrose Channel lightship, according to information brought ashore today by pilot Nicholas of the Pioneer who boarded the Lancaster yesterday.

The pilot says that the Lancaster's officers so declared.

Submarine Sank German Cruiser

London, Sept. 17.—The Admiralty announces that submarine E9, Lieut. Commander Horton, has returned safely after having torpedoed a German cruiser six miles south of Helligoland.

It is believed the cruiser was the Hele.

SOME BLIGHT FROM HEAVEN SEEMED TO HAVE DESCENDED AND SMITTEN THE GERMANS

Paris, September 15.—"It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death," declared a member of the American Branch of the Red Cross, who returned to Paris today after a visit to the battlefield near Meaux.

He had gone with an ambulance to collect wounded soldiers and thus describes the scenes which met his eyes. "I saw trenches filled with German dead, just as they had been left by the French guns. It was not so much the sight of death that was so appalling; it was the outlandish postures of those rigid corpses and the look upon the faces.

"Since the angel of death passed above the camp of the Philistines I am sure nothing like it has been seen. It was as though some blight from heaven had descended upon the German ranks, smothering them in an embrace of death.

"Dawn was just breaking as I came upon the trenches where the fighting had been the bloodiest, the gray light rested upon a ghost-like silent company. Clusters of corpses, with rigid arms and legs protruding filled the bottom. Along the rim, with rifle to shoulder and head bent along the barrel, stood a line of dead. They died as they stood upon the firing line and their bodies were held in an upright position by the bodies behind and around them.

GERMANS OFFER GENERAL BATTLE

Have Fallen Back on Strongly Fortified Positions Where They Will Try Conclusions With the Allies Once More

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin.)

Paris, Sept. 16.—During the 14th and 15th our pursuing forces came in contact with the German rear guards. The latter were compelled to show fight after being reinforced by some of their main armies.

BATTLE RAGING NEAR NOYON CITY

Allies and Germans Are Again at Death Grips Within Sixty-seven Miles of the French Capital

Paris, Sept. 17.—Noyon, the birthplace of Calvin, and also celebrated for its connection with Charlemagne, formed today the extreme left of the Allies' left wing, which for twelve days has not lost its close and constant contact with the Germans, and has done brilliant work in driving them back.

From Noyon the line of battle swept southwards, then north to Laon fortress, forming a half circle, and from the fortress stretches east to the Meuse north of the first fort of Verdun, where, it is stated, the Allies' right wing is pushing the Germans northwards.

The fact that the battle is raging within short distance of Paris passes almost unperceived at the French capital.

Trains filled with prisoners or wounded do not pass through the city, but pass around over the belt railway. Those of the wounded able to converse, declare the fighting fierce, but that the Allies' feel that success in the end is certain.

U. S. After Turks

Washington, Sept. 16.—The United States Ambassador at Constantinople was instructed to protest to the Turkish Government against its abrogation of the capitulations (relative to the status of foreigners in Turkey), Secretary Bryan announced today.

GERMAN RETREAT STILL CONTINUES

London, Sept. 16.—The official statement says the situation continues favorable to the Allies. The Germans are slowly drawing back. Several attempts have been repulsed with heavy German loss.

The British have captured two thousand prisoners.

The Portia left St. Joseph's at 8.30 a.m.

The Prospero left Fogo at 8.20 a.m. She is due here tomorrow afternoon.

The Nellie Louise left Pernambuco Tuesday for St. John's.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Enemy Meets Heavy Losses and Continues to Fall Back Before the Allies all Along the Line

London, Sept. 17.—The Official Press Bureau, yesterday, gave out a statement, which says that the general position along the Aisne river continues very favorable.

IRELAND GRATEFUL TO BRITAIN

British Democracy Have Kept Faith With the Irish, Says John Redmond in a Manifesto

NEW ERA OPENS IN OUR HISTORY

Ireland Now Bound to Britain by Ties of Sympathy and, As Ever, Ready To Fight For the Empire

London, Sept. 17.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland and it is now a duty and an honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond in a manifesto issued in which he calls on Irish men to bear their share in the war in which the Empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Redmond continues, know and appreciate the fact fully that at last, after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain have finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and to give them back their national liberty.

"By an overwhelming British majority the charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the House of Commons and in a few hours will be the law of the land.

"A new era has opened in the history of the two nations. We have, even when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota and more than our quota to the firing line and we shall do so now."

BIG LOSSES OF AUSTRIANS

London, Sept. 17.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement last night:

"It is stated from Russian official sources that the rout of the Austrians in Galicia is complete though full details have not yet been received.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.—Our operations in the region of Lublin and Kholm and completing the Russian successes against the Austrians who are still retreating.

At Radom a division of the Landwehr and Germans who came to the rescue of the Austrians, were defeated by Russian cavalry. The latter took 125 prisoners.

Nish, Sept. 16.—The Serbs are occupying Visegrad.

BRITISH TRADE IS RECOVERING

Mr. E. C. Robinson, brother of Hon. J. Alex. Robinson, passed through St. John's on his way to Halifax. Mr. Robinson informs us that trade conditions in England are much more favorable than a month ago and that the British people are bearing the strain of the war in a calm but very hopeful manner. Mr. Robinson returns to St. John's next week and will visit the Labrador.

Stephano Here

The s.s. Stephano, arrived in port at 8 a.m. from New York, via Halifax, after a passage of five days. She brought a large freight and the following passengers:

From New York—J. N. Patterson, S. Perlin, Miss L. Templeton, P. Morris, S. Klupp, M. Klupp, 18 round trippers and 17 steerage.

From Halifax—W. A. Avery, M. Bastow, C. A. Evans, H. Olsen, J. McDonald, M. Walsh, R. B. Brown, J. R. Powner, E. Patton, A. N. Medd, F. M. Spooner, S. R. Crowder, C. Making, D. Making, E. Gibbons, L. A. Hogan, J. D. Halfyard.

Prof. and Mrs. Dunstan and Miss Dunstan left by the Digby yesterday for Halifax en route to New York.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh North to West winds, fair today and on Friday with higher temperature.

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