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GERMAN WIN IN THE EAST

General Von Hindenburg Succeeds in Driving Back Russians Centre Half Way From the Frontier to Warsaw

London, Nov. 19.—The unexpected blow delivered on the Russian centre by General von Hindenburg with the German army which had retreated before Warsaw was the predominating feature of the news reaching London today, from the Eastern arena.

No change of importance has been recorded for some days past in the Western arena, where Flanders is still the scene of heavy fighting. Having for the time being thrown back the Russian advance toward the German frontier on Posen, General von Hindenburg is the hero of the hour in Berlin.

There is much criticism in Berlin of German retreat from Warsaw, but if the present marked reversal of form proves permanent the German centre doubtless will retrieve its reputation just as the Allies retrieved themselves almost at the gates of Paris.

The German wedge from Posen would appear to have driven the Russian centre more than fifty miles from the frontier so that their line is about midway between German territory and Warsaw.

Elsewhere along the great Eastern front the Russians, where they are not progressing, seem to be holding their own.

Stupendous Struggle Is Being Waged

Fight That Will Do Much To Decide the Duration of the War Will be Waged Between Vistula and Warthe Rivers

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The great battle in West Poland is in full progress. Official reports state that no cessation has yet been reached, but that otherwise no definite results are known here of this titanic struggle which far overshadows the battling on the West front.

The engagements previously reported eastward of the Mazian Lakes, St. Soldau, Lipne, Wierkwak and Cracow seem to have been merely the preliminaries to the general engagements along the whole line.

The German bulletin mentions the fighting northward of Leds, while Austrians report that advance of their army northward from Cracow and it is evident that the Allies and Russians are engaged in the centre along the North and South lines, it seems that the Teutonic allies are leveling a concentrated attack from these directions against the Russian forces.

WON VICTORY OVER TURKS

British Drove Force of Four Thousand Out of Strongly Entrenched Position

(British Official Bulletin.)

London, Nov. 20.—The Official Press Bureau has issued the following report from the General commanding the force operating on the Shat-el-Arab River in the Persian Gulf. "On November 17, our troops drove out of entrenched positions about 4,500 of the enemy, capturing two guns, many prisoners, camp equipment and ammunition. Our casualties are, 3 officers killed, 15 wounded; rank and file, 35 men killed, 200 wounded."

Disaster Reported to Have Taken Place off the North Coast of Ireland on the Morning of Oct. 27

ALL HER CREW OF 800 SAVED

By Boats From the Olympic Which Heard the Distress Signals and Rushed to Her Rescue

New York, Nov. 14.—Rumors of disaster to the British super-dreadnought Audacious, which have persisted ever since the White Star liner Olympic, diverted from her course, arrived at Lough Swilly on Oct. 29, are confirmed in mail advices received by the Associated Press from a point in Ireland.

After a career of less than two years, the Audacious, of the King George V. class—third in tonnage and armament of His Majesty's warships—lies at the bottom of the ocean off the North coast of Ireland. She was hit by a torpedo or disabled by a mine just before 6 o'clock on the morning of October 27. With the possible exception of one or two men, the whole crew of 800 officers and men was rescued by small boats from the Olympic.

Daring Rescue The rescue was made in a rough sea through brilliant and daring seamanship on the part of the White Star crew.

The battleship's cry for assistance was caught by the wireless operator of the Olympic, which was only about ten miles distant. The steamer rushed forward at full speed while her crew made ready for their work.

Volunteers were called for and double the number necessary to man the lifeboats responded. The crippled battleship was reached a few minutes after 9 o'clock, and before noon all but 100 of her men had been transferred.

Super-dreadnought 'Audacious,' A Battleship of 25,000 Tons, Is Reported Sunk By a Mine

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Explosion Took Place Aboard. By that time the battleship had a decided list at the stern, where, just below the waterline, she had received her wound. Two of her engines were unharmed, but the one aft was put out of commission.

After taking off all the officers and crew who would leave their ship, Captain Haddock of the Olympic turned his attention to an attempt to save the warship. A cable was given her, but it snapped as it tightened; meantime the bulkheads began to give way and it was soon apparent that it would be impossible to tow the ship or keep her long afloat. The cruiser Liverpool and several other warships which had come up stood by.

Abandoned Her Late in the afternoon it was decided to abandon the Audacious and the officers and men who had remained aboard reluctantly left her.

The flotilla of rescue ships continued to stand by, however, until 9 o'clock that evening, when a terrific explosion occurred on board and the Audacious plunged stern first, and in a moment had disappeared. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by shells set loose by the listing of the battleship. A bit of armor plate torn from the sinking ship struck the deck of the Liverpool, cutting the legs from a gunner. The man died in a short time.

Met Fate Off Irish Coast. The Audacious met her fate 25 miles off the Irish coast, which the Olympic was skirting.

The liner sailed from New York for Glasgow on October 21. She had been warned that there were German mines off Tory Island and fear of these mines was the official explanation when she unexpectedly put in to Lough Swilly. The Olympic's passengers saw the flash of the explosion and watched the mighty warrior sink. Then their ship turned her prow towards Lough Swilly. Small craft cleared the route to make sure it was free of mines. From October 27 to November 2 the Olympic lay at Lough Swilly, during which time no one but naval officers were allowed to board her. An immediate investigation of the loss of the battleship was begun.

Washington Had News Of Disaster But Kept It Quiet

Washington, November 18.—The United States Government has known officially for two weeks of the destruction of the British dreadnought Audacious by a mine off the Irish coast, but has kept the secret at the request of the British Government.

Ambassador Page cabled the American Government of the sinking of the Audacious within a day or two after she went down.

He said he had been officially informed of the sinking as well as of the delay to the liner Olympic. He gave no details, however, and merely stated that the British Government wanted the loss kept secret for the present.

Officials here scrupulously guarded the news.

Turks Slow In Replying

GERMAN LOSS OF LIFE GREAT

Left More Than Thousand Dead on a Small Area—French War Office Contradicts German Story of Victory

(French Official Bulletin.)

Washington, Nov. 20.—The Foreign Office despatches to the French Embassy here yesterday, referred to the great loss of life inflicted on the enemy by the Allied troops, and spoke of the success of the French scouting parties in securing information of German troop movements.

The despatches duplicated the war office communications with the following additions:—"Supplementary information received here reveals the fact that after three days, fighting resulted particularly disastrous for our adversaries as regards the execution rendered by the Allies in repulsing the attacks.

Left Many Dead. To the east of Ypres the Germans left more than 1,200 dead in a space of ground of not more than 5 or 6 hundred metres.

In the vicinity of Sant Mihiel, after having made successful advances, our troops withstood the shock of the reinforcements of the enemy, holding all the points previously taken.

The Germans blew up the garrison of Chauvincourt with a mine. We had partially captured this town, and, resuming, we were able to force the enemy's lines back upon other troops operating in that region.

German Claim. The German press announced that a strong French attack in the region of Cirey had been repulsed.

As a matter of fact we have not engaged at that point, except in reconnoitering. These reconnoitering parties fortunately have been successfully conducted, despite resistance, and have discovered the position and strength of the enemy."

Enemy Again Active In West

(French Official Bulletin.)

Paris, Nov. 19.—The French official announcement given out this afternoon says that yesterday saw in the north increased activity in artillery fire, particularly between the sea coast and the River Lys, but there were no infantry attacks in this region.

Mr. John Cleary, formerly lawyer, residing in St. John's returned by the Stephano last evening, ill.

Russian Admiralty Claims Naval Victory in Black Sea

Russian Ships Made a Surprise Attack on the Turkish Detachment and Put its Ships to Flight in Short Order

RUSSIAN GUNNERY ESPECIALLY GOOD

(Russian Official Bulletin.)

Petrograd, Nov. 19.—The following official statement was given out today by the Russian Minister of Marine, regarding a naval battle in the Black Sea, between the Russian and Turkish fleets, on November 18th.

A division of the Black Sea fleet, returning from a cruise to Sebastopol near the coast of Anatolia sighted a Turkish detachment consisting of the Goeben and Breslau. The Russian fleet immediately drew up in battle order bringing the enemy to starboard and opened fire at a distance of five miles.

Set Her On Fire. The first salvo of 12 inch guns from the flagship of Admiral Evstfry struck the Goeben and caused explosion amidships, setting her on fire. The other Russian ships opened fire, the Russian guns giving a good account of themselves.

A series of explosions occurred in the hull of the Goeben, which opened fire slowly. The enemy seemed not to have expected to meet us.

The Germans fired salvos from their heavy guns, directing them exclusively at the flagship. The encounter continued 14 minutes, after which the Goeben withdrew and disappeared in the fog, taking advantage of her speed. The Breslau took no part in the fight, holding herself on the horizon. The Evstfry suffered only insignificant damage. The Russians losses a lieutenant and 19 sailors killed, and 5 sailors wounded.

Chief Ships. The Evstfry, the flagship of the Russian Black Sea fleet, is a battleship of 12,500 tons. She was completed in 1911, carries a complement of 700 men and steams 17 knots. Her armour amidships is 16 inches and her main armament consists of four 12-in., four 8-in. and twelve 6-in. guns.

The Turkish cruiser Goeben, completed in 1912, is 22,640 tons and carries a crew of 1013 men. Her main armament ten 11-in., twelve 5.9-in. and twelve 3.4-in. guns. She steams 28 knots.

LIBAU CLOSED GERMANS SAY

Berlin Reports That Russian Naval Arsenal on Baltic Is Bottled Up

(German Official Bulletin.)

Berlin, Nov. 20.—The situation in West Flanders and in the north of France is unchanged.

A German aviation squadron encountered some of the enemy's aviators while making a reconnoitering flight, and caused them to descend, one of them falling. One of our flying machines is missing.

The German fleet has succeeded in partially closing the harbour of Libau, in Russia, through sinking ships, and also bombarded important military positions.

Otherwise there is no news of importance.

Libau is a seaport of the Government of Couvland, Russia, and is on a bank separating Lake Libau from the Baltic Sea. Its artificial harbor is almost ice-free.

Libau is connected by rail with the chief grain-growing districts of Russia and has become one of the chief seaports of the empire, its foreign trade being especially large. The harbor is visited by 2000 vessels annually and has exports valued at about \$15,000,000 per year.

The port is fortified and is used as a naval arsenal.

Winter's Terrors Half The Fight

Bruges, via Sluis and London, Nov. 20.—Quiet reigns in West Flanders where the sudden and violent coming of winter has caused the suspension of hostilities. The Yser River now has a temperature of that of New England Coast on a bleak wintry day, and the armies are compelled to live in devastated territory where there are no houses to give shelter or warmth. Physical numbness, not military exhaustion has caused a temporary lull in the battle.

Many cannon and automobiles have been lost in new inundations.

"NO SURRENDER" SUNK SHIP FIRST

Heroic Action of Captain of Russian Transport Cornered by the Goeben

Petrograd, Nov. 18.—A graphic account has been received here of the end of the Russian transport Pruth, which the Russians sank sooner than surrender her to the Turkish cruiser Goeben. When called upon to surrender her captain headed the Pruth for the shore, opened the valves and blew a hole in the bottom of the vessel. Lieut. Ragovsky perished while attempting to fire a second charge of explosives. Part of the crew got off in boats, while others jumped into the water and were picked up by the Turkish ships.

The ship's chaplain and a handful of men were left aboard. As the ship went down the chaplain was seen on deck giving his blessing to the men, who remained about him, cheering and singing the national anthem.

GERMANS UNWORTHY OF FRENCH HONOR

Says Pres. Poincare, who Declares They Are Systematically Barbarous

Bordeaux, Nov. 19.—President Poincare issued a decree to-day striking from the roll of the Legion of Honour the names of all Germans thereon. "When the French Government bestows the decoration of the Legion of Honour upon foreigners," the Decree reads, "it does not do so merely in recognition of individual merit, but also, and above all, these distinctions are accorded as a mark of homage to the nation to which foreigners thus decorated belong."

Pres. Poincare asserts that the Ger-

BIG BATTLE IMPENDING

New Battle in Western Poland and Overshadows Any Fought in West Belgian Campaign

London, Nov. 20.—Public interest is now largely centred in the battle between the Russians and Germans, between the Vistula and Warthe Rivers in Poland, as it is believed that the result of the fighting there will have a very marked effect on operations elsewhere and on the duration of the war.

The curiosity is far from being satisfied, as both the German and Russian headquarters are very sparing with information and all that is definitely known is that the Russian advance guard, consisting largely of cavalry which had advanced right on to the German frontier after the battle at Warsaw, met a superior force of the enemy and been compelled to fall back more than half the distance covered in the distance.

Sending Strong Forces The Germans are sending very strong forces of men and guns into the country between the two rivers where the battle must be fought, hoping that in this confined area the Russians will not be able to deploy their enormous forces to their advantage as they have done in practically all previous battles.

The Grand Duke Nicholas, Russian Commander-in-Chief, however, can choose his own ground for the battle and it is probable that he will select it as far away from the German lines of communication as he can.

Russians Push On

already cut off 800,000 Austrians, who East Prussia the Russians are pushing in the fact that their centre has been their advantage apparently disregarding the fact that their centre has been compelled to fall back and they are also showing much activity in the Carpathians, their object being to prevent the Austrians from returning into Hun gary. In fact, it is said, that they have already cut off 800,000 Austrians, who will now be compelled, if defeated, to retreat westward.

Glasgow Wouldn't Keep Out

Rio Janeiro, Nov. 20.—The British cruiser Glasgow has obtained permission from the Brazilian Government to enter the dry dock to receive urgent repairs.

Repairs must be completed within seven days and at the expiration of that time the vessel will sail for the high seas.

The Glasgow has five holes in her hull made by shells in the battle and four sailors were wounded.

From conversations with the officers of the Glasgow, it became known today that at the very beginning of the battle the cruiser Good Hope, considering the higher power of the German squadron's guns, ordered the Glasgow and the transport Otranto to seek a place of refuge. Notwithstanding this order, the Glasgow answered the fire of the German cruisers and received a number of shells.

In the first part of the fight, the officers of the Glasgow say the Good Hope had one of her 9.2 inch guns dismantled and then her gunpowder stores exploded.

Admiral Craddock and the crews of the Good Hope and Monmouth went down with their ships.

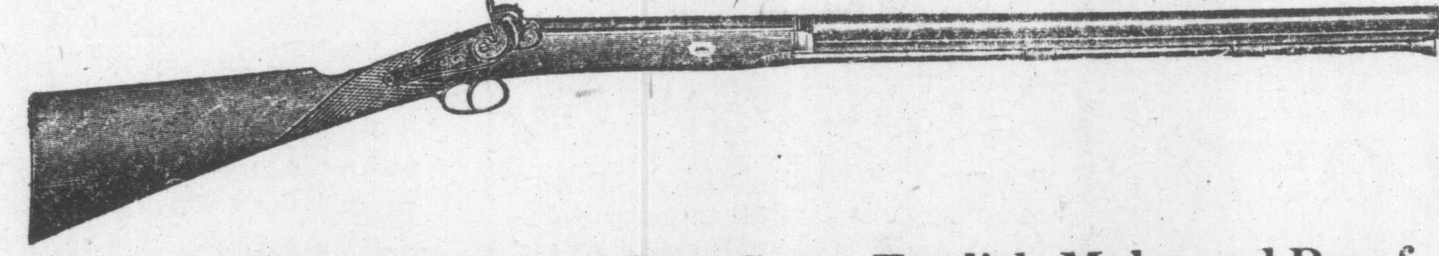
The British battleship Canopus, the officers say, speeding at only sixteen knots an hour, could not arrive in time to participate in the battle.

An Xmas Present

The T.A. Club through its Chairman, Mr. M. P. Hynes, have forwarded to London an Xmas box to their brother members of First Newfoundland Contingent, consisting of choice fruit cakes, tobacco and cigarettes, pipes and cigars.

mans in conducting the war are systematically violating all the rules of international law by acts of cruelty and barbarism without precedent in the history of humanity—acts which have excited against Germany the universal conscience.

GUNS! RIFLES! AMMUNITION! SEASON, 1914.



Single Barrel Muzzle Loading Guns, English Make and Proof,

12 Bore Single Guns—\$4.45, \$5.45, \$6.30, \$6.85, \$7.35, \$8.45, \$9.20. Special value—\$17.60.
12 Bore Hollis Single Gun, 36 in. barrel—\$12.60.

Single Barrel Sealing or Ducking Guns.

¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$8.30. No. 10 Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$17.60.
¾ Bore 42 in. barrel—\$9.60. ¾ Bore 48 in. barrel, with extra lock, best finish—\$29.60.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$13.20. ¾ Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$13.65.
¾ Bore 46 in. Star barrel—\$13.50. 10 Bore 42 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$25.00.
¾ Bore 48 in. Star barrel—\$14.20. 10 Bore 45 in. barrel Hollis Gun—\$26.25.

Muzzle Loading Double Guns, Belgian Make and Proof—\$6.30, \$8.20, \$10.50.

Breech-Loading Shot Guns.

Single-barrel 12 Bore American Shot Guns.

Good Serviceable Guns, Non-ejecting - - - \$ 4.50
Good Serviceable Guns, Ejecting - - - - - 5.40
Good Serviceable Guns, Special Nitro Proof - - - 7.50
10 Gauge Best English Made Breech-Loading Guns, from - - - - - 25.75

Belgian, Liege, Proof Double Breech-Loading Guns:

12 Bore—\$8.50, \$9.60, \$10.95, \$12.90, \$19.00. 10 Bore—\$9.50, \$10.55, \$12.00, \$14.25.
12 Bore English made and proved Double Breech-Loading Guns—\$21.00, \$23.25, \$26.25, \$34.50.

Marlin Rifles. Catalogue on application.

GEO. KNOWLING.

nov.13.20.

WEATHER REPORT.

Toronto (noon) — Heavy gales; easterly with snow and rain. Gales shifting to westerly on Saturday.