

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

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Official Organ of The Fishermen's Protective Union of Newfoundland.

Vol. I. No. 267.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

BIG CONFLICT STILL RAGES IN THE EAST

Russians Have Split the German Army into Three Parts and Have Separated it From the Austrians—Enemy in Grave Situation

London, Nov. 30.—Another day of the crucial battle between the Russians and Germanic allies in Poland has passed without news of decisive results.

Force Shut Up.

Some of the British military experts believe that Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have been split into three units, one of which certainly is almost completely enveloped, while the Russians have driven a wedge between the German army and its Austrian ally, in the region of Cracow.

They declare the Germans have persistently underestimated their Muscovite opponents, and have opposed them with a body composed almost wholly of the 2nd line troops, but are now rushing heavy reinforcements from the western line to avert a Polish Sedan. They express the opinion that the issue depends on whether these arrive in time.

British Renew Bombardment.

The only development of to-day in the western theatre was a renewal by the British of the naval bombardment of the German base at Zebrugge.

England was surprised at the announcement that King George had left last night on a visit to the Headquarters of the British forces in France, where he is certain of an enthusiastic reception from the soldiers.

This was the fortieth birthday of Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and the papers, except a few of those antagonistic to him, pay tribute to his remarkable career.

The seventieth birthday of Queen Mother Alexandra will be celebrated to-morrow.

FOR OVER THREE WEEKS THE ALLIES IN THE WEST HAVE REPULSED SCORES OF FRANTIC ASSAULTS

First the Germans Tried to Win the Left Wing of the Allies But Failing in This Effort They Attempted to Pierce the Anglo-French Lines and Again Their Efforts Resulted in Complete Failure

ALLIED LINES WERE STRENGTHENED UNTIL THEY BECAME IMPREGNABLE

And Mass After Mass of German Troops Hurlled Impetuously Forward Failed to Penetrate Them—Losses of the Enemy in the Western Campaign Are Computed to Exceed 120,000 Men

Paris, Nov. 26.—The Bulletin des Armees, in its issue of November 25, publishes a summary of the military operations of the last six weeks. This article was as follows:

"With the fresh success of the allies in the Battle of Flanders, the moment has come to recite the accomplishments of the past six weeks. These may be summed up as follows:

"The formidable effort undertaken by the Germans during this time; first to turn our left wing, and second to penetrate it, has resulted in failure.

"By this effort the enemy was endeavoring to make good his defeats in Marne; instead, he only added another check to the check he suffered in September. Nevertheless, in order to flank us according to his recognized method, the German general staff neglected nothing along that portion of the front extending from the river Lys to the sea. It massed between the beginning of October and the beginning of November four corps of cavalry, and two armies, comprising in all fifteen army corps.

"The Crown Prince of Bavaria, General von Febeck, General von Demling, and the Duke of Wurtemberg, to stimulate the morale of their troops, issued several appeals and exhortations.

Intended to be Decisive.

"We found their orders on officers who fell in battle, or who were taken prisoners. All these documents agreed that it was a question of a decisive action against the French left.

"It was necessary to penetrate to Dunkirk or to Ypres for the reason, according to one of these orders, that the decisive blow was yet to be delivered. And this blow must be delivered.

delivered with all speed, and carried through at all costs. It was desired to obtain a decision in the western area of operations before again turning to the adversary on the east. These various orders recited furthermore, that Emperor William was there to animate his soldiers by his presence. He had announced that he wanted to be in Ypres by the first of November, and everything was prepared so that on that date there could be proclaimed the annexation of Belgium.

Omit One Thing from Calculations.

"In short, everything was provided for, every single thing except the victorious resistance of the Allied armies. To make this resistance possible, it was necessary for us to oppose to the enemy, forces, if not equal to his own, at least sufficient.

"What was then the situation at the beginning of October?

"The Belgian army had come out of Antwerp intact, but too exhausted to take part in the maneuver. The English army was leaving its front on the Aisne for a field of operations on the north. Transportation and the movement of supplies occasioned long delays. The army under General DeCastelnau did not extend its left wing beyond a point south of Arras. The army of General de Maunhui extended from this point to the south of Lille.

Was Reinforced.

"Further, we had cavalry, territorials, and marine fusiliers. This force was not sufficiently strong to enable General Poch, called by General Joffre to take command of the armies in the north, to break the will of the enemy. Reinforcements were therefore sent him.

"Then for three weeks we saw the reign of the railroad and the automobile. Day and night troops were being moved by these methods of transportation, and they arrived in time. Divisions and army corps, not so strong numerically as those of the enemy, but sustained by an admirable spirit, moved into action as they disembarked from the train. For thirty days these divisions were at the front.

"About the 20th of October our front was outlined as follows:

The Allied Front on Oct. 20.

"From Nieuport to Dixmude, one of our divisions of cavalry held the railroad line, while the Belgian army was reorganizing itself in the rear; the south of Dixmude we were installed along the canal and from here out lines extended to the east, making in front of Ypres a vast semi-circle held by four corps of the French army, and one corps of the British army.

"The line then dropped to a point to the south of Messines and Arras, forming two segments, the first held by the remainder of the British army, and second by ourselves.

"The German attack was an effort first to occupy Dunkirk and reach Calais or Boulogne. They tried to outflank us and to cut the direct communications of the British army with the sea coast.

"All the heavy artillery brought from Antwerp by the enemy was there ready to be used again.

Were Repulsed.

"Beginning the fifth of November the attacks were repulsed. From the railroad we marched toward the Yser, rolling up the enemy who had succeeded in crossing to the left bank of the stream, and drowning his rear-guards in the floods. One can still see, near Ramsappelle, German cannon half buried in the mud, and the corpses of German soldiers half submerged.

"Then the enemy, finding it impos-

ALLIES MEET GOOD LUCK

Russians Thrash Germans and Austrians in East—Gains for the Allies in the West

(British Press Bureau)

London, Nov. 30.—The French Government reports the capture of rallying points north and south of Ypres, and the failure of the enemy's attacks in the Vosges.

The Russian General Staff issued a report on Saturday stating that the Austrians had been routed with a loss of 7,000 prisoners, 30 guns and 20 machine guns.

Progress was made in the fighting at Lodz yesterday. The report states that the Germans continue to hold entrenched positions from Strykow to the west of Lodz. The German positions along the Mronza, 15 miles west of Lodz were stormed.

Prisoners state that the German losses on the left bank of the Vistula are enormous.

Austrian armies have locked themselves up in Cracow.

The Russians have re-occupied Czernowitz.

HARCOURT.

able to get around our flank, endeavored to cut through. This was the battle of the Ypres, an engagement desperate, furious and relentless, during which the German army hurled its units forward in dense masses, without counting its losses, sacrificing everything in a fierce endeavor to attain its object, but the effort was in vain.

Three Weeks of Frantic Assaults.

"For close on to three weeks, we stood up against repeated frantic assaults. Everyone of them was repulsed. Our front, with its circular formation was not easy to hold, nevertheless, we were successful in keeping it intact. On the 30th of October the British troops, particularly the cavalry, had been obliged to withdraw for several hundred yards before a powerful onslaught of the enemy. Our troops, attacking in conjunction and at the same time, with our Allies, were successful in re-establishing the impassable barrier which closed the approaches to Ypres. That which was done here by our army corps, working in close harmony with the British corps, which it encircled, is worthy of a place in the finest records of military history.

Was Driven Back.

"On the 12th of November the enemy had succeeded in crossing the

(Continued on page 6)

CHILDISH BEHAVIOR

No reasonable man can disagree with the remarks made editorially in The News this morning, regarding the publication of the list of those who, last night, volunteered for service in the Second Newfoundland Contingent.

There was every reason why the list should be published and no good excuse at all for withholding it.

Whoever was responsible for the slight put upon our contemporary by refusing its representative legitimate news of public interest, is an absolute misfit in any capacity whatever in connection with the recruiting movement.

Our advice to that gentleman—we can scarcely believe there is more than one of the same ilk—is that he "take to the woods"—in other words totally efface himself while this important work is in progress. There is absolutely no place for children or for those afflicted with childishness, where men and things manly are involved.

Where there is legitimate reason for censoring news, we are prepared to uphold the powers that be in any decision they may make on behalf of the public weal, but we are too strong for the dignity of the press to accede to its being made subject to the whim of any self-opinionated monetary despot in this city.

We don't know whom the cap fits and we care not the slightest—let the erring one don and wear it; but The News should have had that list this morning and the slight placed on our contemporary was absolutely unwarranted.

The representative of The Mail and Advocate did some smart hustling to obtain the list which is published on another page of today's issue. And we intend to have succeeding lists promptly or know the reason why.

Meanwhile, we desire to take this opportunity of thanking the Recruiting Officer, Mr. Montgomery, for gentlemanly treatment accorded us in this connection.

Believe German Agent Caused The Explosion On Warship 'Bulwark'

Man of Military Bearing was Seen on the Banks of the Medway Just Before the Terrible Catastrophe Occurred—Sir John French Sends Good News From Front

New York, Dec. 1.—A London cable to The New York Herald this morning says the danger is over but there is plenty of hard fighting to be done.

This is a message from Field Marshal, Sir John French, which was received by British officers who are in London from the front on a few days leave to see their families and friends.

The officers are back for a glimpse at civilization and society is alive and civilizing them. Dinner parties with khaki-clad officers at many of the tables enlivened the leading hotels and clubs in London yesterday.

Look Fit. The officers look splendidly fit and have gained weight. They say the best food London can provide is not so good as the fine bacon and other things they receive daily.

The officers, without exception, say Lord Kitchener's strict censorship and "no war correspondent" policy has saved thousands of lives. They say the Russian method of announcing the news after it is all over is the best mode. This also explains, they believe, why so little is said of the victorious Russian operations in Poland.

Loss of Bulwark. The authorities, it is stated, are not absolutely satisfied that the disaster to the battleship Bulwark was due to an accident.

According to The Daily Express, just about the time the ship was blown up, a man of military bearing was seen on the bank of the Medway near the scene of the calamity. A description of this man has been sent to the police throughout the country.

Heavy Southwest gale are raging in the British Channel and great waves are breaking over the ships and breakwater at the Admiralty pier extension at Dover.

Durango leaves Liverpool on Tuesday next for St. John's.

Great Battle In Flanders About Over

London, Dec. 1.—The Paris correspondent of The Times, who has been allowed to inspect the battlefield in Belgium wires that the battle of Flanders is dead.

The German dash for the coast made with four cavalry and fifteen infantry corps and opposed at first only by the war-worn Belgians and a thin line of Allied troops has all worn itself to extinction.

H.M. KING GEORGE PAYING A VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS

London, Nov. 30.—The Press Bureau announced to-day that King George had gone to France last night to visit the general headquarters of the British expeditionary force.

The King was accompanied by a private secretary and his equerry.

DANISH SHIP SUNK BY MINE

London, Dec. 1.—The Danish steamer Mary was sunk by a mine in the North Sea, Sunday. The crew took to the boats.

Schr. Dorothy Baird is loading fish at Baird's for Brazil.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate to fresh south-east to south-west winds; mostly fair and mild today and on Wednesday; but a few local showers.

ZEEBRUGGE PROVES BIT OF MYSTERY

Great Activity at the Belgium Seaport Where it is Said Airship and Warship Construction Proceeds Apace

London, Nov. 28.—From Germany there comes reports of feverish activity in the construction of warships as well as in the manufacture of Zeppelin airships.

The belief prevails that Germany is unable to compete with Great Britain in the construction of battleships. Consequently she is devoting greater energy to the building of an air fleet. Naval construction takes relatively second place.

What is the Explanation? Rotterdam, Nov. 28.—What is the answer to the riddle of Zebrugge? That operations of the utmost military importance are going forward seems certain. I hear from what appears to be a trustworthy source that six submarines, some complete and others in process of being pieced together, are in dock at the canal head.

Every villa is fortified and the coast towns between Zebrugge and Knocke have been cleared of their inhabitants. But instead of being allowed to move toward the Dutch frontier the people are sent to an island in the neighborhood of Bruges. That city has been almost entirely vacated by the military and only a small garrison of marines and bluejackets is left.

Visitors Not Allowed. No civilian has been allowed within two miles of Zebrugge for a fortnight. But engineering works have been in progress at the head of the canal and the whole coast line from Knocke to Nieuport is dotted with heavy gun positions, the artillery being of sufficient range and calibre to make an effective response to warships which attempt to bombard the littoral.

It is stated that this is only the first section of a great scheme for holding and fortifying the coast, which was to have been continued to Calais, and is regarded rather as preparation of a base for an attack on England than merely as a precautionary measure to cover a possible German retreat.

Mine Seen In Fairway Off New York

New York, Dec. 1.—A mine with five triggers extending from it is afloat six miles West of the Fire Island Light, according to Captain Davies of the steamship Etouan in to-day from London.

The captain said he passed the mine about ten o'clock yesterday morning, while his ship was bound in.

The spot where the mine is said to be adrift, lies in the pathway travelled by all trans-Atlantic vessels leaving and entering New York Harbor.

Durango leaves Liverpool on Tuesday next for St. John's.

British Press Bureau Denies Sensational Yarns

Says There is No Truth in Stories of Wonderful Exploits of Troops From India Who, However, Prove Excellent Fighters

London, Nov. 28.—The life of the Indian troops in the trenches is described in a bulletin from the front, issued by the official press bureau.

"Nothing special has happened in the Indian lines," says the bulletin. "There has been trenching, counter-trenching and a good deal of hand-to-hand fighting, but no Gurkha regiment has penetrated behind the German lines and blown up a powder magazine."

Don't Keep Them Long. The report says that the Germans have not attacked the Indian trenches as desperately as they have the other parts of the line, and have been repelled without difficulty. When the Germans have captured an Indian trench it has invariably been recaptured, usually at night with the bayonet. Despite the cold weather, the health of the Indians is better than that of the white soldiers who accompanied them from India. While feeling the hardships of the trenches acutely, they have not complained.

Tried to Seduce Them. The officers of the Indians are extraordinarily well informed regarding the war. In describing German attempts to seduce the Indians, the report says that the operator of a Taube aeroplane threw down over the trenches many leaflets bearing the announcement by a German professor that Sheikh Ul Islam had proclaimed a holy

Sheep Perished. On the recent trip of the Louisburg there no less than twenty-two sheep perished. The S.P.A. had the captain of the vessel before Judge Knight today.

To-morrow's Smoker. The Smoking Concert in aid of the City Orphanages takes place at the Casino Theatre tomorrow night. An attractive programme has been arranged and a pleasant evening is assured all. A large attendance is hoped for.

Schr. Success loads fish at Earle's, Twillingate for Brazil. Tabasco is due from Liverpool at the end of the week.

Cooks Helped Gunners Foil Furious Assault Of the Prussian Guard

Famous German Army Regiment Had Pierced Allied Lines and Were Beaten Back at the Critical Moment—Came Almost Right Up To the Guns

London, Dec. 1.—Details of the operation of the British troops at the front from Nov. 23 to 25 are given in a report from the Military Observer attached to the British headquarters. The repulse of the famous Prussian Guards is much dwelt upon.

After the enemy had broken through our front line, the situation became most serious, the report states, for there were only field companies at that moment as a reserve in this quarter of the field.

On the right front of the German attack, firing through open spaces in the woods were heavy batteries and field batteries which dealt havoc among the attackers, both before and after they reached our line, but the Germans continued to come almost up to our guns. Some bodies were picked up only seventy yards from the guns.

Realizing that all might be lost unless the firing could be established, the battery officers managed to form a line of gunners, regimental cooks and details of various descriptions. These men stood firm and kept up a steady rifle fire. They checked the assault at the most critical moment, thus en-

TAFT'S FANCY AND THE FACTS

London, Dec. 1.—Mr. Taft's view that the landing of German troops in Canada would not constitute a violation of the Monroe Doctrine may be very satisfying to the ex-President of the United States observes The Globe, but it does not occur to him that if Germany were strong enough to invade Canada and exact a war indemnity she might also be too strong for the United States to turn her out again, so that what the Monroe Doctrine might permit or forbid would be a matter of secondary importance.

SENT TO PORT FOR INSPECTION

Halifax, Nov. 30.—The Norwegian steamer Sandefjord, bound from New York to Copenhagen, came into port this afternoon, having been ordered here by British warships for examination.

Eleven British sailors were put on board the Norwegian, but the ship was brought in by her own officers and crew.

She was brought to Halifax owing to the weather being too rough outside to inspect her cargo.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.