

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 199.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

TIDE TURNS AT LAST; ALLIED TROOPS CHASE RETREATING GERMANS

Last Remnants of the German Cavalry Have Been Destroyed and a Large Party of the Mobile Artillery and Ammunition Trains Has Been Taken

NO SIEGE OF PARIS AND GOVERNMENT CAN RETURN FROM BORDEAUX AT ONCE

British Army Does Notable Work, Its Artillery Being Especially Effective—Germans Wireless Berlin For Horses and Supplies

London, Sept. 12.—A correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has sent the following from the front:

"The last remnants of the German cavalry have been destroyed and a large part of the mobile artillery and ammunition trains has been taken.

"A huge number of their rank and file have been either captured or cut off.

A wireless message to Berlin, which was intercepted here, said: "We are badly in need of horses and supplies."

German General Admits Disaster

A German General who stopped in an inn here last night was overheard to say to one of his aides: "A great disaster has overtaken us."

An English officer of an aviation scouting corps remarked: "It will be a miracle if any of these Germans get home again. Their only anxiety now is to increase the distance between themselves and their pursuers."

There can be no doubt that the tide has turned in the Allies' favor.

"The great German coup has failed; there will be no siege of Paris and the Government can safely return from Bordeaux at once."

Evidence of the German Retreat

London, Sept. 12.—Reuter's Lagny, France, correspondent in a despatch sent Thursday says: "A trip along the Valley of the Marne to-day brought gratifying evidence of the reality of the German retreat.

"On Sunday the British and Germans were at grips East of this place. Since then the Teuton has been driven steadily back beyond Triport and Crecy-on-Brie.

"The line where hardest fighting occurred is beyond Meaux where the Teuton now is.

British Army Does Very Well

"In this strategic movement of General Von Kluck's army rearward along Marne Valley, the British army has played a leading role. General French's army advanced to meet the German Emperor's hosts with what have been forced marches from their temporary base through Lagny and the incoming troops were so wearied that many of them at the first opportunity lay down in the dust and slept where they were. A few hours rest worked a great change and a few days later the British troops were following the slow German retreat up the valley with bull dog tenacity.

Terrible Work of British Artillery

"The British artillery did notable work according to the French military surgeons, who were stationed at Lagny, at points near here.

"The bodies of the slain Germans who fell before the British gunners still litter the ground and the grim crop must be still heavier on the soil further up the valley where fighting was more desperate.

"All along the valley the confidence of the people has been restored and the populace are returning to their abandoned homes.

"The British army no longer forms the left wing of the Allies. On its left is a French army, one of the seven which are now in the field.

Russians Divide Austrian Army

Capture Three Fortified Positions

And Rout Germans In Poland

Capture Three Fortified Positions—Pursued Routed Austrians For Twenty-Five Miles—Stinging Defeat For the Germans

Petrograd, Sept. 12.—It is announced that the Russian troops have succeeded in separating the left wing of the Austrian army from the troops which were operating around Tomasscow and Rawa in Russian Poland. Tomasscow has been taken after a desperate fight.

The German troops near Myssinec and Chorzelo, Russian Poland, have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian troops have taken by assault the fortified positions of Opol and Tourbine, Russian Poland, and pursued the enemy for a distance of 25 miles.

German Aviator Killed

Mr. Robert Templeton's black horse "Dan" won second prize in truckman's entries. Driver Wm. Power. Was omitted from list.

Fogota arrived in port at 1:30 p.m.

ENORMOUS LOSSES IN EAST PRUSSIA

London, Sept. 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Petrograd, sent the following: "The extent of the losses during the first six weeks of the war places all previous casualties far in the background. Not less than 10,000 dead Germans were counted in the trenches after one engagement in Eastern Prussia. "On the fateful September 1, when two Russian corps came to death grips with four German corps north of Soldan, the losses of both sides totalled between 60,000 and 70,000, the majority being Germans.

GERMANS PUSH THEIR ADVANCE TOO RAPIDLY

Their Soldiers Are Too Much Fatigued to be Able to do Effective Work

FRESH TROOPS FOR THE ALLIES

Germans Evacuating Upper Alsace—Troops Withdrawing to the Fortresses

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Rome says a telegram received there from Berlin states the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the German troops continues; they are withdrawing to the fortresses of Strassburg and Metz.

It is admitted the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the Allies are continually being reinforced by fresh troops.

Much Too Rapid Paris, Sept. 9.—The German progress seems to have been too rapid and too precipitate in its eagerness to get to the gates of Paris, for they arrived out of breath and to all appearances out of ammunition, which may explain why they did not pursue their original plan. All prisoners, of whom 300 or more arrived in Paris yesterday, appear fagged and harassed and the spirit of the army seems to be everything that is different from the conquerors who pushed back the army of defence on the French frontier and reached the gates of the capital in ten days.

What Was Their Aim? Whether the Germans hoped to gain time by a tangent movement away from Paris, or, as so the military critics suppose, aimed to effect a junction with the army of the Crown Prince which was to come from the direction of Longwy, the developments of the last four days prove that it was a great error. The army, already weakened by forced marching, constant fighting en route and now further enfeebled by the engagements of the last four days, is not, in the opinion of experts, prepared for such a big enterprise as the siege of Paris even if it retrieve its fortunes in the battle now in progress.

The only hope of the Germans, therefore, lies in the armies of the northeastern frontier coming to the rescue and this hope now seems too long deferred.

BRITISH OCCUPY GERMAN STATION IN EAST AFRICA

London, Sept. 11.—A despatch from Blantyre, British Central Africa, says the steamer Gwendolin from Lake Nyassa, shelled the German station at Langenburg Head, on the Lake in German East Africa.

No opposition was offered, and a small force landed from the steamer and took the station.

REMARKABLE UNANIMITY IN BRITAIN

How the War Has Brought Together the Bitterest Political Partisans

PATRIOTISM THE GREAT UNIFIER

Great Meeting in London To Boost Recruiting For the British Army

London, Sept. 12.—Under the auspices of the National Liberal and Constitutional Clubs, two great rival organizations of the Metropolis whose members before the war were scarcely on speaking terms, an enthusiastic meeting was held last night in support of the Prime Minister's call for recruits.

The chief speakers were Winston Churchill, F. E. Smith, Director of the Official Press Bureau, and Will Crooks, the Labor leader in the House of Commons.

Will Maintain Supremacy

Concluding his speech Mr. Churchill said: "The number of battleships that will be completed within the next twelve months will be more than double the number that will be completed for Germany and the number of cruisers will be three or four times as great, therefore we may count upon the naval supremacy of the country being effectively maintained.

"What we now have to do is to make under the cover and shield of the navy a great army and strong enough to enable the country to take its proper share in the decision of this terrible struggle.

An Army of a Million Men

"To make the assistance of the Empire more effective we should put on the Continent and keep there an army of at least one million men. That figure is well within the compass of the arrangements now on foot and well within the scope of the measures which Earl Kitchener has taken.

"By the New Year we will have an additional half million men ready for the field and by summer of 1916 we will have 25 army corps in fighting shape.

"It is our life against the Germans, upon that there must be no compromise or truce. We must go forward unflinchingly to the end."

CAPTURE LINER WITH SUPPLIES FOR CRUISERS

Kingston, Sept. 11.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Bethania was captured by a British cruiser when two days out from Charlevoix.

The prize was brought here last night. She had on board six hundred tons of coal and six months' supply of provisions for the German cruisers Dresden and Karlsruhe.

She had been equipped as an auxiliary cruiser, but threw her armament overboard on sighting her pursuer.

Her crew was composed of five hundred reservists.

GERMANS RETIRE RIGHT AND CENTRE

London, Sept. 11.—An official announcement states that the centre and right wing of the German army are now retiring.

BRITISH CAPTURE 1500 PRISONERS

London, Sept. 11.—The general retirement of Germans east of Paris continues, according to a statement this afternoon by the War Bureau. It is stated that British troops yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners and several guns.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Moderate North to West winds, fair and cool to-day and on Sunday.

ALLIES HURL BACK COMBINED ONSLAUGHT OF 3 GERMAN ARMIES

Germans Have Abandoned Their Advanced Positions and Appear to be in Full Retreat From France

LATEST ATTEMPT WAS THE FAILURE

Allied Forces Successfully Resisted Fierce Efforts of the Enemy to Break Through Their Lines

CONTINUOUS BATTLES

Germans Get No Rest and British Capture 11 Guns and Many Prisoners

Paris, Sept. 12.—Officially announced that the German center as well as their right wing is retreating. "Germans continue to retreat. British have taken eleven cannon and many prisoners." This was the gist of an official report issued here to-night.

French military authorities who, heretofore, had confined information made public concerning the military operations in East Prussia, and laconic statements of very general character, to-day gave lengthy descriptions of the most important battle since the beginning of hostilities.

Bore the Brunt

Evidently the left wing of the Allied armies facing north-east have borne the brunt of the preliminary engagements, in which the British took such a prominent part. They are the object of the highest compliments on the part of French military men.

The combat, according to the official announcement, seems to be developing into the abandonment of at least the advance positions held by the Germans, who, it is announced, are retiring along the greater part of the line.

Furious Onslaughts

This retirement is said to have been for forty-five miles at some points. Furious onslaughts, sometimes by French, again by Germans, occurred about the center of an extensive line in the neighborhood of Vitry Le Francois.

Three great German armies, commanded by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurtemberg, effected a junction and repeatedly hurled themselves against the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were not able to achieve the seeming object of breaking the allies' centre and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies. The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the Germans to withdraw.

Allies' Position Improved

Fighting continued throughout last night, and the Allies' position, it is understood, was improved to-day. Rain-storms caused great difficulties in the marshy districts, but did not stop operations. Fusillades by troops and artillery duels proceeded all day. It is believed the retiring Germans suffered more than the Allies from the rain storm, as their withdrawing columns were encumbered with baggage and ammunition wagons.

WILSON ASKS EXPLANATION

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson, to-day, asked Secretary of State Bryan to call the attention of the Turkish Ambassador, A. Rustem Bey, to recent statements attributed to him in the newspapers, and to enquire if they were authorized.

Lend a Naval Base To Great Britain

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Tribune publishes a telegram from Brindisi asserting Greece has conceded to England permission to establish a naval base in the port of Nubros Island off Limose, where Britain can centre her naval divisions.

ITALIAN MINISTER HAS LEFT BERLIN

Paris, Sept. 11.—The Italian Military Attache at Berlin has left his post and is returning to Italy. The cause of his departure is unknown.

GUNNERS BRING DOWN AIRSHIP

Petrograd, Sept. 9.—Russian troops fired on and captured a Zeppelin airship near Bereadz. There were 30 persons in the airship, including two German staff officers and two gunners. The airship also contained explosives, plans and photographs. The Russians also brought down an aeroplane in which an Austrian colonel was a passenger.

Naval Engagement In the Baltic Sea?

London, Sept. 12.—A Copenhagen despatch to The Times says it is reported from Sandhaven, 29 miles northeast of Stockholm, that a German fleet of 29 vessels has been sighted between Gotska, Sandoen Island, in the Baltic and Kopparstarna, nine miles north.

The Swedish newspapers report that tremendous cannonading has been heard on the line between Totska, Sandoen Island and Nymo.

TWO GERMAN GENERALS DEAD

Were Killed in Battle—Trainloads of German Wounded are Arriving

Berlin, Sept. 11.—Two more major-generals have been added to the death list of field officers. Generals von Gotha and Nieland. Premier von Weizsacker of Wurtemberg and finance minister Breunig of Bavaria, have both lost sons. Prince Frederick William of Hesse, was wounded in the breast in the fighting in France.

Long trainloads of wounded are now being brought forward from advanced to base hospitals or forwarded to Lazarettos in the interior of Germany. Only the most severely wounded, who are unable to bear transportation have been left in the advanced hospitals.

Prospero left La Scie at 9:45 a.m.

Portia passed Cape Race at 9:35 She is due at 5:30 p.m.

British Annihilated Large German Force

London, Sept. 12.—A despatch to The Daily News from Paris says: "A motor car brings news from the front that the first and second divisions of the British Army with the French cavalry and artillery cut off and defeated a large force of the enemy, sixty miles Northwest of Paris, taking 6,000 of the enemy prisoners and 15 guns.

The Germans are reported as demoralised. The half-starved prisoners ravenously devoured beef and biscuits supplied by the British troops. During the fight 50 British cyclists from the cover of a small wood wiped out 150 of the enemy's cavalry. The Allies' losses were severe, but they are as nothing in comparison to those of the enemy who is now retreating North of Marne and West of Ouroq.

BRITISH DREADNOUGHT AUSTRALIA CHASES GERMAN CRUISER NURNBERG

Honolulu, Sept. 7.—The Watson Navigation Company's steamer Wilhelmina reported on arrival here to-day that she picked up a wireless message from the British Dreadnought Australia, then in Hawaiian waters, saying that she was in full chase of the German cruiser Nurnberg, which left here September 1st. The Nurnberg is a small cruiser of only 3,450 tons and if overhauled would have little chance with even an armored cruiser. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1 inch rifles. It is believed here that the Australian cable to British Columbia was cut off by the Nurnberg. The interruption to the cable is between the Bamfield, B.C., cable station and Fanning Island.

SAYS VON STEIN WAS IN THE PAY OF THE KAISER

Sydney Paper Says Documents Showing This Were Found Among his Papers

KEPT HIS CONNECTION AS A CLOSE SECRET

Story of Plans of Wabana Which Reached the Hands Of the Germans

From private reliable sources The North Sydney Herald learns that among papers of the late Mr. Von Stein, who died recently in St. John's, Nfld., were found documents proving conclusively that the deceased, up to the time of his death, was in the pay and employ of the German Emperor. Many of our citizens will remember Von Stein, he being engineer on the steamer Falcon when she first came here from the Old Country many years ago. After leaving the Falcon in Newfoundland, Von Stein accepted a position with the Reid-Newfoundland Co. as foreman in their shops.

Won Confidence

Being an exceptional clever engineer and scholar he moved in the best circles, a fact which evidently won for him the confidence of the people. The fact of his being in the employ of the Germans was as religiously kept secret as was the successful way he secured valuable information for the Kaiser. On several occasions he visited many of the important inland and coastal portions of the Ancient Colony and acquired a knowledge of general affairs second to none in Newfoundland. During all the years he lived in the latter place, the fact of his being connected in any way with the German authorities was kept to himself.

One instance of his faithfulness to the interests of the Kaiser was manifested when General Manager Cantley, of the Scotia Company, visited Germany on business connected with his Company. It surprised Mr. Cantley very much when he was shown by the Germans full and complete maps and drawings of the Company's immense iron ore deposits at Wabana, giving even the slightest detail in connection therewith. Von Stein has two sons at present in the war fighting against the Allies.

Allies' Position Is Excellent One

London, Sept. 12.—The Morning Post correspondent at Nantes, France, says: "Never has the Allies' position looked so promising. At the same time we should be cautious in proclaiming the good news.

"The Germans want repose and possibly their commanders' will, if they can, be content to hold the Allies at bay for a time."