

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

Vol. I. No. 248.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

COST THEM 100,000 MEN

Frightful Losses of the Germans in Their Unsuccessful Attempts to Break the British Line at Ypres

London, Nov. 9.—A despatch to The Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says: "After a desperate attack, lasting a whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed. It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had withdrawn from town which became a 'No Man's Land' across which shells from both sides burst.

The Germans made a superhuman effort under cover of the fierce bombardment of British position. They had prepared for the determined onslaught, masses of men being hunched in succession, at chosen points.

On our front the assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one of the Scottish and one of the Guards went down with bayonets to stem the advance.

It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war and it succeeded. The break in the line was repaired and the German attack was once more driven back.

That was their last effort. To-day the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further south, but not with the same fury as they exhibited in the onslaughts of the past week.

So fierce has been fighting around Ypres that the casualties of Germans are believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated.

New German Army Numbers 580,000 Men

Paris, Nov. 6.—Information reaching here shows that the recently raised German Army has a total strength of 580,000 men, and is made up principally by calling out the recruits of 1915. The remainder are volunteers of all ages.

The army is divided into twelve corps and will be used as follows:—Six corps for service in Belgium and France, two to form a reserve force and stationed around Strassburg, and the other four to be employed in a special effort to take Verdun.

Reached Haven of Rest, Anyway

Fog Befuddles Whole Detachments of Germans, Who Are Captured by Allies.

Paris, Nov. 8.—During an action against the position known as Grand Crown Nancy, according to a French semi-official announcement issued in Paris to-day, one German battalion alone left three hundred dead on the battlefield.

Many prisoners yesterday were made along the whole front, in some instances entire units being captured. In the district of Leuz, where thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surrender voluntarily. One of them included, one officer, three non-com. officers and fifty men.

The Germans, so the announcement says, are weary of the hardships imposed on them. They were confident the French would treat them well.

Winston Churchill Succeeds Carnegie

Aberdeen, Nov. 8.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, in succession to Andrew Carnegie.

S. S. Adventure is now loading fish at Harvey & Co.'s.

S. S. Sindbad arrived to Shea & Co., Saturday.

Colonials Were Popular Feature Of London's Lord Mayor's Show

Military Side Was Special Attraction—Great Ovation Given Detachment of London Scottish

London, Nov. 9.—Shorn of its picturesque pageantry but with its imperial and military features unprecedented in a century, the Lord Mayor's parade made its way through the streets today. With the exception of the gaudily-decorated State coaches the parade showed little color. The men were clad soberly in khaki and there was none of the brilliant display which usually distinguished the procession.

Enormous crowds gathered to see the men who are now fighting England's battles on the Continent.

One of the most popular organizations in the parade consisted of several battalions of the Canadian troops now in England awaiting an opportunity to go to the front.

When a battalion of the London Scottish, who recently distinguished themselves in France, swung along, the crowd hailed them with great enthusiasm. But none of the military created more interest than did the veterans of the naval battalions who survived the fall of Antwerp.

The Lord Mayor's banquet tonight will provide unique and historical features. The attendance of members of the Cabinet promises to be greater than ever before in the history of the function and the Opposition also will be well represented.

Ordinarily there are not more than two or three Foreign diplomats present, but tonight 19 Ambassadors and Ministers will be about the tables.

REPUBLICANS MAKE BIG GAINS IN UNITED STATES ELECTIONS

In New York State the Democratic Nominee for Governor Was Defeated by Nearly 150,000 Votes

REPUBLICANS GAIN 108 CONGRESSMEN

Reducing the Democratic Majority in the House From 141 to 33—Massachusetts Likely Democratic

New York, Nov. 4.—The Democratic party through yesterday's elections apparently retains control of both branches of Congress, although gains made by the Republicans in the lower house threaten to reduce the Democratic majority to a minimum. This is the outstanding feature of yesterday's general election of which the most significant development was the dwindling away of strength of the Progressive party.

Returns from every section of the country indicate that the Progressives, who cast a larger vote than the Republicans in 1912, have been absorbed in a large part by that party. In almost every case there was a decisive falling off in the Progressive vote, with the conspicuous exception of California, which, apparently, has re-elected Governor Johnson, its Progressive hero.

Republican gains were made in every section of the country, and leaders of that party asserted that the tariff issue has been instrumental in bringing it about. Some of the more optimistic of the leaders asserted early to-day that there was a chance that the Democratic majority in the house of representatives would be overturned, but there appeared to be small prospects of such an outcome.

State Elections.

The result of state elections was less definite. In a number of cases democratic administrations were overturned, but these were offset by instances in which the reverse was the case. Republican leaders were elated, however, by the showing made in New York, where District Attorney Chas. S. Whitman was elected to succeed Governor Glynn, the Democratic incumbent, by what bids fair to be a record vote. As the late returns came in Mr. Whitman's plurality mounted steadily and early to-day it was estimated that he would win by nearly 150,000. In Pennsylvania there was a huge increase in the Republican vote.

Senate Returns.

Complete returns show the following Democratic elected to the senate: Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona; James P. Clark, Arkansas; Duncan U. Fletcher, Florida; Hoke Smith, (long term), Georgia; J. C. W. Beckham (long term), Johnson N. Carman (term ends March 3, 1915), Kentucky; R. F. Broussard, Louisiana; Wm. J. Stone, Missouri; Lee S. Overman, North Carolina; John Waller Smith, Maryland.

Incomplete returns indicate the election of the following Democrats to the senate: Benj. F. Shively, Indiana; Geo. E. Chamberlain, Oregon; Roger C. Sullivan, Illinois.

CANADA WEST FEELS ALARM

Over the German Naval Victory in the Pacific—Fear Raid by the Enemy's Ships

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—The massing of the German warships in the Pacific off Chili has created considerable alarm for the safety of Canadian cities on the Pacific Coast. With the Gaisensau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden, and the Emden, Germany has an exceedingly powerful fleet assembled. The fact that these boats have at last been gathered into one fleet is taken as a clear indication that Germany has perfected arrangements for coaling the fleet.

Until the German naval base in China is reduced and the British and Japanese fleets attacking it are set free, it is felt that there can be little done to round up the German fleet. It is feared that the boats will steam north and under threat of long distance bombardment, attempt to levy a tribute on the City of Victoria, as Belgian cities have been fined in Europe.

The only danger to which they would be subject in carrying out such an enterprise would be an attack from the two submarines which Canada bought from Chili at the opening of the war, and which are stationed in the waters of Vancouver Island.

Powerful "Australia"

The Australian battleship Australia single handed, could defeat the whole German fleet if it got within striking distance, for the Australia has as much advantage over the Gaisensau and Scharnhorst as they had over the old Good Hope and the Monmouth.

The naval authorities at Ottawa have been in conference all morning in discussing the situation, and some measures will likely be taken, though what they are has not yet been determined. There have been messages received from the Canadian authorities on the Pacific Coast asking for advice.

One thing which has disquieted the Canadian authorities is the fact that the Germans have evidently been excellently informed as to the movements of British cruisers. This has been demonstrated on several occasions and especially so by the encounter of the superior and inferior German fleets off the coast of Chili to the disadvantage of the British.

SENDING HELP TO "MONMOUTH"

Valparaiso, Nov. 8.—The Chilean steamers Valdivie and Chiloe, flying Red Cross flags, have sailed with sealed orders from the Government. The transport Maipo was despatched earlier.

It is assumed that the mission of these vessels has to do with the report that the British cruiser Monmouth was driven ashore on the Chilean coast during last Sunday's naval engagement.

Schrs. Blanche and Bohemia have arrived at Bonne Bay to load herring for Gloucester.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Japs Elated, Germans Worried Over The Capture of Tsing Tau

Extraordinary Enthusiasm Throughout the Japanese Empire—Germans Make Premature, Childish Threats

Tokio, Nov. 9.—The Japanese are still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the Empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag.

Cheering crowds serenaded the high officials of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Britain's share in the victory.

Congratulations.

Imperial edicts congratulate British as well as Jap warriors. The Admiralties of Britain and Japan have exchanged felicitations. The municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George, and stated the combatants who were captured during the final assaults upon Tsing Tau will be surrendered formally on November 10th.

Every steamer in the harbor of Kiao Cho was sunk and navigation had been made perilous by mines. It is understood the terms of surrender are practically unconditional.

Thanks Allies. Emperor Yoshihito and Empress

ACTIVE PORTUGUESE ARMY CONSISTS OF 130,000 MEN

Nation Can Put at Least One Hundred Thousand Fully Equipped Men in the Field at Any Time

London, Nov. 4.—The Daily News military expert writes: "Now that Portugal has thrown in her lot with the allied powers a few notes about her army will be useful.

"As in other Continental countries, military service is obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45. Color service is for three years, after which the recruit passes into first reserve for five years, and then into the second reserve for seven years. He is called out for two trainings of thirty days each during the first reserve service, and two trainings of twenty days each during his seven years' service in the second reserve. After completing these fifteen years of color and reserve service he passes into the territorial army, which corresponds to the German Landsturm.

"About 18,000 young men reach the age of 20 every year, some 10,000 of whom are taken to color service, the remaining 8,000 receiving no military

training, but being available for any duties required of them on mobilization. "When mobilization is ordered, after allowing for wastage, the number of fully trained men in the active army and its two reserves amounts to about 130,000 with perhaps 50,000 men of the Territorial Army as a final reserve. These 130,000 are organized in six divisions, with ten regiments of cavalry and six of artillery. There are about 6,000 cavalry and 300 guns.

"Besides this European force there are some 10,000 to 12,000 Colonial troops used to garrison the Portuguese Colonies.

"The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles, the cavalry with Mannlicher carbines, and the artillery with the French Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun of 75 millimeters.

"From the above figures we may say that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men in the field, complete with all arms and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts.

"Of the quality of the troops it is not possible to speak with any certainty, as we have no experience to guide opinion."

Russians In San River Battle Capture Twelve Thousand Men

As Well as Many Rapid Fire Guns and Much Munitions of War—Pressing Hard on Heels of the Enemy

Petrograd, Nov. 8 (Official).—On the Prussian front our troops have dislodged the Germans from the region of Wirbalten, which was strongly fortified, and have progressed as far as Stallerponen, 16 miles E.N.E. of Gumbieruen.

In the region of the Rominto forest and Lyk, our troops continue to press on the heels of the rearguard of the enemy.

On the left bank of the Vistula our cavalry has penetrated German territory, damaging the railway near Pleschen, to the northwest of Kalisz. On the road to Cracow on Nov. 6th we attacked the Austrian rearguard, along the Nida river, and the next day were operating on the river Nidezia in Galicia, where our troops are continuing their offensive movements.

In the latest engagements in the San River, we captured 125 officers and 12,000 soldiers, as well as rapid fire and munitions of war.

South of Przemysl on Nov. 6 we took more than 1,000 prisoners.

BIG STAKE AT ISSUE

In Desperate Effort Which the Germans Are Preparing to Make in W. Belgium

Paris, Nov. 9.—The lull in the fighting in the environs of Dixmude and Ypres is only the prelude of a further effort to which all forces that the Germans can raise will be concentrated.

The last attack made with twelve army corps failed. The next, it is said, will be made by even more; all advices from the front indicate this clearly. The reports that the Germans are gathering an important army at Ingelmuster, the affirmation that the battle against France must be decided at an early date; the orders given to German Generals to break through before the end of the month and the various movements of troops observed by aviators in Belgium all tend to show the purpose of the Germans.

All of the military writers here agree that the efforts will be of first importance to Germans. If unsuccessful, it is contended here it will be the last Germans will be able to make as they will then recognise the necessity of falling back on a line a little more to the rear which will, as is their custom, have been fortified in advance with the greatest possible care.

They will, therefore, strain every nerve and sinew in this battle of Ypres and the fighting is likely to be of a character even more intense than anything that has gone before.

If the Allies successfully resist the new onslaught the military writers say the day when France will be freed of invaders will be brought sensibly nearer.

BRITISH TO HOLD GERMAN STEAMER

London, Nov. 6.—The Admiralty announces that the German steamer Ophelia, which was seized while she was flying the Red Cross Flag, and against which action Germany protested, is being detained because her name had not been noted to England as that of a hospital ship.

The Admiralty adds that at the time of the seizing of the Ophelia, "she was behaving in a manner inconsistent with the duties of a hospital ship, and the vessel will be brought before a prize court."

ARDOR SEEMS TO BE COOLING

Paris, Nov. 8. (Official).—Yesterday between the North Sea and Lys, fighting was less violent. Attacks by the enemy were repulsed in the direction of Dixmude, and to the northeast of Ypres.

In almost all of this front we, in turn, advanced, notably in the region of Messines.

In the neighborhood of Armentiere the British troops progressed slightly.

Between Labassee and Arras the attacks of the enemy were repulsed.

The Fisheries Dept. had a message from Bonne Bay today that there is a better sign of herring.

Russians Make Many Captures

In Two Weeks They Took Prisoners 274 Officers and 18,500 Men.

Petrograd, Nov. 8.—The left wing of the Russian Army in engagements between Oct. 23 and Nov. 4, on the front, in the vicinity of Cracow, took prisoners 274 officers and 18,500 men. This information was given out at Petrograd to-day.

In addition to these prisoners the Russians captured 3 howitzers, 40 pieces of artillery, 38 rapid-firing guns, and a large quantity of material for making cartridges.

Jap Army For Europe

Tokio, Nov. 9.—Since the fall of the German position at Tsing Tau the question of Japan sending an army to Europe has begun to attract increasing attention.

The idea finds a considerable support in military circles, where it is believed that such a movement would be welcomed by France.

Schr Greenwood has sailed from Burin for Halifax with 1700 qtls. dry fish and 10 bbls. dry caplin.

WEATHER REPORT Toronto (noon)—Fresh W. to N. winds; fair and a little cooler today and on Tuesday.

RUBBERS, At Lowest Prices, For Everyday Sales. WOMEN'S from 47c. to 90c. MEN'S from 68c. to \$1.65. GIRLS' from 36c. to 64c. BOYS' from 54c. to 90c. WOMEN'S GAITERS \$1.60 to \$2.65. MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS', LONG RUBBERS. The Quality of the above will compare favorably with those usually sold at much higher prices. Knowling's EAST, WEST and CENTRAL STORES. nov.7,9,12,16.