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CANADA'S TROOPS AT SEA

Being Escorted Across By a Strong Convoy of British Battleships and Cruisers

OTHER WARSHIPS WILL MEET THEM

And Convoy Them To England—Major-General Alderson Canadian Commander

London, Oct. 5.—An additional cruiser squadron will, it is learned, meet the Canadian Army division which is now on the way across the Atlantic, when it reaches these shores. The contingent is now being escorted by a convoy of cruisers and battleships which will be met by a second convoy and taken to a point of debarkation which will be decided upon later.

Hughes Busy

Ottawa, Oct. 5.—Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, returned to Ottawa from Gaspé, today after directing the embarking and sailing of the flotilla which is now carrying the Canadian force overseas to England.

There were rumors that Col. Hughes might go across with the troops, but it is learned he had no intention of doing so. It is probable that after taking up a number of matters which remain to be looked after with respect to the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Minister will take a short holiday which may assume the form of a trip to England to see the Canadian soldiers training.

Meets approbation

The announcement from England that Major General Alderson will probably command the contingent has been confirmed by Col. Hughes. He stated today that the name of Alderson had been one of those which were submitted to the War Office and agreed to by the Canadian authorities.

He has every respect for the abilities of the British officer and states that his appointment will be a matter for gratification in military circles here.

It is understood there is still no decision as to sending over a second contingent and reinforcements will probably be despatched from time to time and will be assembled and equipped at their own mobilisation points.

26,000 IRISH VOLUNTEER

Natives of the Emerald Isle Actively Show Their Eagerness to Uphold the Honor of Great Britain in Battle

Dublin, Oct. 5.—The number of new recruits for the British army obtained in Ireland amounts to about 26,000. More than 8,000 of these are from Dublin District, 4,000 from Cork District and the remainder from Belfast.

Not all of the Belfast recruits are Unionists nor are all the Southern recruits Nationalists.

The Belfast Nationalists claim to have furnished 5,000 of the Belfast recruits which number, relative to their total population, is larger than the proportion supplied by the Unionists.

London, Oct. 5.—Some estimates say that some five thousand Irishmen from Glasgow have joined the colors. From Lancashire, it is said, omitting Manchester and Liverpool, fifteen thousand have joined.

Leeds has furnished many Irish recruits and Dundee one thousand. Mining villages have been largely depleted.

Birmingham will furnish at least three thousand. Similar reports come from South Wales, Bristol and the West.

The figures regarding Irish enlistment have been compiled by the Nationalist party organizers in the various districts.

Miss A. Pilot, who was visiting friends in England, returned by the Mongolian.

BELGIAN COMMISSION MAKE SECOND REPORT ON GERMAN OUTRAGES

British Official Press Bureau Issues Translation of Terrible Indictment

SHOWS GERMANS ACTED AS BRUTES

Showed No Respect For Rank, Age or Sex and Committed Monstrous Outrages

BURNT MANY ALIVE

Committed Awful Excesses in Belgian Towns Even When There Was No Provocation

The British Official Press Bureau has issued a translation of the second report of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry on the violation of the Rights of Nations and of the Laws and Customs of War. It is as follows: To Mons, Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice.

Antwerp, Aug. 31, 1914.

Sir—The Commission of Inquiry have the honour to make the following report on acts of which the town of Louvain, the neighbourhood and district of Malines have been the scene:

The German army entered Louvain on Wednesday, Aug. 19, after having burnt down the villages through which it had passed. As soon as they had entered the town of Louvain the Germans requisitioned food and lodging for their troops. They went to all the banks of the town, and took possession of the cash in hand. German soldiers burst open the doors of houses which had been abandoned by their inhabitants, pillaged them, and committed other excesses.

The German authorities took as hostages the Mayor of the city, Senator Van der Kelen, the Vice-Rector of the Catholic University, and the senior priest of the city, besides certain magistrates and aldermen. All the weapons possessed by the inhabitants, even fencing swords, had already been given up to the municipal authorities, and placed by them in the church of Saint Pierre.

Girl Stabbed

In a neighbouring village, Corbeck-Loo, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, a young woman, aged 22, whose husband was with the army, and some of her relations were surprised by a band of German soldiers. The persons who were with her were locked up in a deserted house, while she herself was dragged into another cottage, where she was raped by five soldiers successively.

In the same village, on Thursday, Aug. 20, German soldiers fetched from their house a young girl, about 16 years old, and her parents. They conducted them to a small deserted country house, and while some of them held back the father and mother others entered the house to drink. They then brought her on to the lawn in front of the house, and raped her successively. Finally, they stabbed her in the breast with their bayonets.

Life in Peril

When this young girl had been abandoned by them after these abominable deeds she was brought back to her parents' house, and the following day, in view of the gravity of her condition, she received extreme unction from the parish priest, and was taken to the hospital of Louvain, as her life was despaired of.

On Aug. 24 and 25 Belgian troops made a sortie from the entrenched camp of Antwerp, and attacked the German army before Malines. The Germans were thrown back on Louvain and Vilvorde. On entering the villages which had been occupied by the enemy, the Belgian army found them devastated. The Germans, as they retired, had pillaged and burnt the villages, taking with them the male inhabitants, whom they forced to march in front of them.

Belgian soldiers entering Hofstade, on Aug. 25, found the body of an old woman, who had been killed by bayonet thrusts. She still held in her

hand the needle with which she was sewing when she was killed.

A woman and her 15 or 16 year old son lay on the ground, pierced by bayonets. A man had been hanged.

Burnt Alive

At Sempt, a neighbouring village, were found the bodies of two men, partially carbonised. One of them had his legs cut off at the knees; the other had the arms and legs cut off. A workman, whose burnt body has been seen by several witnesses, had been struck several times with bayonets, and then, while still alive, the Germans had poured petroleum over him, and thrown him into a house to which they set fire. A woman who came out of her house was killed in the same way.

A witness, whose evidence has been taken by a reliable British subject, declares that he saw on Aug. 26, not far from Malines, during the last Belgian attack, an old man tied by the arms to one of the rafters in the ceiling of his farm. The body was completely carbonised, but the head, arms, and feet were unburnt. Further on, a child of about 15 was tied up, the hands behind the back, and the body was completely tore open with bayonet wounds.

In Supplicating Attitude

Numerous corpses of peasants lay on the ground in positions of supplication, their arms lifted and their hands clasped.

The Belgian Consul in Uganda, who is now a volunteer in the Belgian army, reports that wherever the Germans passed the country has been devastated. The few inhabitants who remain in the villages tell of the atrocities committed by the enemy.

Thus, at Wackerzeel, seven Germans are said to have successively violated a woman, and then to have killed her. In the same village they stripped a young boy to the waist, threatened him with death, holding a revolver to his chest, picked him up in lances, and then chased him into a field and shot at him, without, however, hitting him.

Everywhere there is ruin and devastation.

Aged Priest Shot

At Buecken many inhabitants were killed, including the priest, who was over 80 years old.

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ITALY TAKES ACTIVE PART?

Reported to Have Landed Sailors at Albanian Seaport

London, Oct. 5.—Despatch from Rome says that the *Vittoria* has published a special edition saying that it is rumored Italian sailors were landed at Avlona, a seaport of Albania on the Adriatic on Friday. There is no confirmation of this rumor.

LED GERMANS INTO AMBUSH

How French Fooled and Decimated Big Force of the Enemy

London, Oct. 5.—The French, taking a leaf out of the German book are adopting the ambuscading methods used so successfully by the Germans during the early period of the war, says a Reuter's Paris correspondent.

When the approach of two German divisions was reported between the Oise and the Somme Rivers, French Dragoons advanced to meet them, occupying the village.

After exchanging a few shots the Dragoons retired, drawing the Germans after them as far as a forest where a heavy force of French infantry had been posted, supported by light artillery.

When the Germans were drawn into the range by the pretended retirement of the Dragoons, the French batteries opened mercilessly and the German

ALLIES MOVE EVER FORWARD

Allied Forces Tenaciously Hold What They Gain and Slowly Push the Enemy Back

BRUNT OF CONFLICT STILL IN THE WEST

Where the Allies Have Made Considerable Gains—Fighting Way Ahead Trench by Trench

On the Battlefront, Oct. 4.—Trench after trench of German lines fell into the possession of the Allies yesterday, after vigorous assaults carried home with a determination combined with newly-learned lessons of caution.

The Germans, who had borne back the Allies' western wing slightly on Friday, retained their advanced positions near Roye until these became untenable. They then fell back to new lines, which had previously been prepared.

Near Belgian Border

The western wing of the Allies' army is still further extended today and now reaches within 30 miles of the Belgian frontier, carrying the Allies' overlapping movements in a northeasterly direction. German reinforcements on this end of the line are very strong. These troops were probably brought from bodies of German forces echeloned in the rear of their advanced entrenchment. Their courageous dashes against the Allies' front did not meet with success, and the French and British were able to make them fall back on their deep trenches.

Impressive Scene

The sight of the Allied infantry creeping across the open spaces in front of the trenches in a brilliant line which glittered on their weapons, was impressive. Everywhere the French and British soldiers seemed as though glued to the ground, but yet their widely extended lines progressed, always forward.

In only two or three instances did they encounter machine gun fire before reaching the German trenches. They found few Germans there to meet their bayonets, as the enemy retired to another line only a few hundred yards back.

RUSSIANS GAIN GREAT VICTORY

Brilliant Work of Russian Cavalry—Cossacks Make Daring Raid

London, Oct. 5.—It is officially stated here says the exchange Telegraph Petrograd correspondent: "That the Russian victory and a German defeat was complete and the enemy is in disorderly retreat toward East Prussian frontier."

"The Russian troops showed exceptional bravery and persistence and are pursuing the enemy who abandoned in their retreat cars, guns, and stores which have been founded."

"On the left bank of the Vistula and in Galicia there is no change in the situation."

Regiments Drowned

London, Oct. 4.—A despatch from Petrograd says the Germans are evacuating Russian territory. Whole regiments have been drowned in the Niemen River and have lost their siege artillery. The Emperor, it is declared, escaped with difficulty.

POPE ENDEAVORS ESTABLISH PEACE

Rome, Oct. 4.—The Pope has personally written to the Austrian Emperor urging him to use his power to shorten the conflict.

In this action the French took 800 prisoners.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

NEWFOUNDLAND SENDS HER FIRST CONTINGENT FOR SERVICE ABROAD

Inspiring Scenes When the First Newfoundland Regiment Marched to the Transport

WATER STREET WAS A BLAZE OF COLOR

And Huge Crowds Thronged the Streets to Bid God Speed to Our Volunteers

THOUSANDS AT PIER

Where City Bands Were Assembled to do Honor to the Gallant Lads in Khaki

Newfoundland Volunteers have left. We wish them good luck, and hope that all may return in as good health and spirits as they were in when the dear old place that they all love so well vanished from their view.

Saturday, St. John's rose nobly to the occasion and our boys received a 'send off' they will not quickly forget. It was the greatest demonstration of loyalty ever seen in the city.

Thousands of men, women and children turned out to do the soldier boys honor. It is estimated that fully 25 thousand people were assembled in the vicinity of the Furness Wharf pier to have a last hand-shake and wish God speed to the lads who represent Newfoundland in the conflict in which the Motherland is engaged.

There will be a greater demonstration, however, we feel certain, when they return victorious, and it will be the earnest prayer of all that they may come back safe and sound.

Although no notice of their departure had been announced Water Street and many residences were draped with bunting. The Flag of Old England was in evidence everywhere. Business had been suspended and young and old rich and poor rubbed shoulders to pay tribute to the khaki clad boys.

The crush near the pier was tremendous. The police and naval reservists had all been detailed to cope with the crowds but it was simply impossible to keep the street clear.

Were Disappointed

It was regrettable that they did not parade thro' the city, as many of the older folk who were desirous of seeing them were almost crushed to death in the crowd.

At 4.30 p.m. they left the camp grounds at Pleasantville, and, headed by the C.C.C. Band and in command of Capt. Franklin, they proceeded thro' Government House Grounds and then along Military Road, Prescott and Water Streets, to the Furness Pier where the Florizel was berthed.

Thousands accompanied them on the march and thousands more were waiting to receive them as the eastern end of Water Street. Thunderous cheers greeted them as they marched along, but unmindful of the greetings and applause they marched silently on.

Proud of Them

Everyone looked at them with pride. They certainly marched well and carried themselves like veterans. They are as fine a body of men as could be found anywhere. Many are giving up luxurious homes and the best social environments, gladly, to fight for the Empire's cause. They are prepared to put up with all the hard knocks that may come to them.

No one of our lads but has left comforts and loving friends, and their readiness to volunteer for life on the battlefield shows that they are men in every sense of the word.

At the pier the bands of the C.L.B. Methodist Guards and Salvation Army had assembled and rendered appropriate airs.

Governor There

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Davidson, the Premier, and citizens prominent in Church and State were assembled, and as the squads marched on board ship, enthusiasm was unbounded and all cheered until they were hoarse.

No distinction was made; from Capt. Carty down, they were cheered and re-cheered. The city lads were nearly

all known to the crowds and their hand swere nearly shaken out. The outport lads were not overlooked either, and they were honoured as much as the others.

Were the outport boys sailing from their home town they would have received a hearty send-off. St. John's knew this, and tried to make up for it.

Colours Cheered. When Lieut. Tait arrived carrying the Regimental Colors, guarded by a squad with fixed bayonets the assembly went wild.

There were many sad scenes, but we will not dwell upon them. It could hardly be expected for tears not to flow at such a time. The soldiers themselves had light hearts and merry faces, and their droll sayings caused many a smile on tear-stained faces. Shortly after six the last man and kit was aboard, and the Florizel hauled off in the stream.

Then the roll was called showing 525 soldiers of whom eighteen were officers.

Bands in the Tugs. The bands were in the tugs Ingraham and John Green, and there were scores of motor boats, and they serenaded the transport playing national airs and cheering.

The men of the Battery were in evidence and volleys of musketry told the soldiers that the hardy fishermen of that place were watching them. All yesterday the Florizel was the centre of attraction. Crowds lined the King's wharf and hundreds went off to the ship's side to get a last look at their friends.

In Good Spirits. The boys were in good spirits. It was not an easy matter catering to such a large number, but before supper matters had been straightened out and all were satisfied.

At 9 last night His Excellency the Governor went on board to bid the boys farewell, and remained until 10. Then the Florizel got up anchor and proceeded through the Narrows, accompanied by several tugs and boats. The ship was bound to the vicinity of Cape Race where she joined the Canadian transports numbering 31 ships, and an escort of five British warships. Where they will land in England is not known.

We again wish them good luck.

Some Disappointed. Nearly fifty volunteers are disappointed because they were not selected. There is not a word of truth in the report that some had backed out. All were only too anxious to go.

We again wish them good luck. The Florizel's crew is made up principally of Newfoundlanders, and a hardy lot they are.

(Continued on page 6)

BATTLES RAGE NEAR ANTWERP

Belgian Army is Putting Up A Plucky Fight Against Germans

London, Oct. 5.—The Belgian legation issued the following official announcement last night: "On the east of the river Senne the defense of Antwerp has been forced to fall back to the river Nethe before a violent attack of German artillery, after a desperate resistance of five days."

Our position on the Nethe is very strong, and the Belgian army will resist with its full energy."

Antwerp, Oct. 4.—The Germans have made no further progress in their attacks on Antwerp. Two assaults have been repulsed and have been followed by counter attacks by the garrison.

The defenders after being forced back to the river by the German artillery, hold a strong line.

Regiments Destroyed. London, Oct. 4.—Fort Waelhem, a stronghold outside of Antwerp, destroyed an entire regiment of besieging Germans on Saturday.

Antwerp, Oct. 3.—The German bombardment has extended to four other forts on the south and south-west of the city.

Nothing Decisive. First—"On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras without any decision having been reached yet. The action has been (Continued on page 6)

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT FRONT

Paying a Visit to Commander-in-Chief Joffre and Will Congratulate the Troops Personally

FIERCE FIGHTING, BUT INDECISIVE

Although the Allies Are Steadily Pressing Northwards and Taking Prisoners

(Official French Bulletin.)

Paris, Oct. 4.—At our left wing the fighting is in full swing in the region of Arras without any decision being obtained. Fighting has been less violent between the Upper Valley of Ancre and the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise.

Made Progress

We have progressed in the region of Soissons where enemy's trenches have been taken.

We have restarted the offensive on several points at the front and on others our positions are maintained.

In Argonne we have repulsed the enemy towards the North.

In Woerwe we have taken prisoners between Apremont and the Meuse and on the Rupt-de-Mad we are progressing thro' slowly.

Gone to the Front

The President of the Republic in company with Messrs. Viviani and Millerand have gone to the front in an automobile to congratulate the troops personally. His first visit will be for General Joffre at the General Quarters. His absence will last three or four days, and he will pass thro' Paris on his return.

PROGRESS OF BATTLE IS SLOW

Force the Germans Back Trench by Trench and Hold Newly-Won Positions

BRILLIANT DASHES BY ALLIED INFANTRY

Western Wing of the Allied Armies Has Driven Enemy to Within 30 Miles of Belgium

Paris, Oct. 5.—The following official report was issued by the French war office at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"First on our left wing after having repulsed all the enemy's attacks we have resumed the offensive on several points. At other points our positions well maintained."

Second—"On the centre nothing noteworthy has taken place as far east as the Argonne region. In the Argonne district we have driven the enemy back toward the north. In the south of Woerwe we are making progress, but very slowly."

Nothing New

Third—"On our right wing in Lorraine and the Vosges there is nothing new."

An official announcement issued by the French war office last night reports progress in the region of Soissons, where several German trenches have been taken.

The battle on the left is in full swing, without any decisive result having been attained.

The text of the communication follows:

Nothing Decisive

First—"On our left wing the struggle is in full swing in the region of Arras without any decision having been reached yet. The action has been (Continued on page 6)