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GENERAL ADVANCE OF ALLIES LIKELY AGAINST GERMANS ON BELGIAN SOIL VERY SOON

Armed Collision Expected in the Near Future in Several Portions of the Vast Theatre of War Operations on the Continent

RUSSIAN ARMIES MOVE ON GERMANY

Franco-Belgian Allies Now in a Good Military Position and Ready to do Battle With the German Invader at Any Time

London, Aug. 17.—From many sources come clear indications...

It is not only in the West but also in the East and South of the vast theatre of war that a collision is impending.

Russians are already in East Prussia and Galicia and a second Russian army, already 800,000 strong, is nearly ready to move forward against the Germans.

Growing in Numbers. These two Russian armies will steadily grow in numbers week by week and we shall soon know whether the Russians are making their chief efforts in the North or South.

The flanks of the great Russian army in Poland are threatened from East Prussia on the right and from Galicia on the left. These threats have to be dealt with before any advance towards Berlin can be made.

When German concentration was unveiled it was found to extend somewhat more to the North than had been expected. Had the Germans obtained a clear route through Belgium this fact might have gained for them an initial advantage.

Every French corps, practically, has been moved one peg further to the Northward. As a consequence the Franco-Belgian allies now are in a good military position.

Present War Is Playing Great Havoc With German Commerce On Seas

London, Aug. 12.—Broadly speaking, the entire German shipping outside the Baltic is held up, and forty German ships have been captured in three days.

Five German cruisers in the far east and three in Australasia. There is one cruiser and two gunboats for the entire coasts of east and west Africa, one battle cruiser accidentally in the Mediterranean, with one small cruiser, possibly a gunboat and three cruisers in the whole Atlantic.

British ports all over the world are closed to them; French and Russian ports are closed, and approaches to their home ports are patrolled by the enemies' cruisers and destroyers.

Not one can reach home without passing the North Sea. The German cruiser force is entirely inadequate for this large German mercantile marine.

Man Of Iron Is General Leman, Heroic Defender Of Liege Forts

Brussels, Aug. 11.—The German losses on August 5, were enormous. The last figures give them as 5,000 dead that day, 24 guns captured, together with 15 Prussian flags and several hundred prisoners with a thousand rifles.

The German staff had to modify completely their plans on account of the resistance of the Belgian troops to the seventh and tenth German army corps, the latter being the famous Iron Division of Branderburg.

General Leman, defender of Liege, is in his 62nd year. He is a strict disciplinarian, but he is as strict towards himself as he is towards others.

Until a few months ago he was the head of the Belgian military school, and he is regarded as the chief Belgian authority on Roman Law, military architecture, engineering and science.

Often after a ride of thirty miles he would return to the military school to discuss strategical and tactical problems with the officers until morning. His example was an inspiration to the garrison of Liege. The likeness to the career of the famous general Stonewall Jackson, who was an instructor in mathematics at the Virginia Institute at the outbreak of the Civil War, will strike historians.

OFFENSIVE MOVE STILL CONTINUES

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Paris announces that it is officially stated that the offensive movement which was begun last night in great force along a line from Sarrebourg on the Franco-German frontier to Lunville in the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, has been continued today.

GENERAL JOFFRE LEADS ALLIES

Stockholm, Aug. 16.—General Joffre is reported to have been placed in command of the allies in Belgium.

MOSCOW RELIEF FUND NOW \$650,000

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—The merchants of Moscow have raised one million two hundred and fifty thousand and fifteen roubles (about \$650,000) for the benefit of families of wounded reservists.

H.M.S. GLORY NOW AT HALIFAX

Halifax, Aug. 16.—H.M.S. Glory arrived here today. (Battleship, 12,950 tons, 13,500 horse power, 4 twelve inch, 12 6-inch guns. Commander Loftie).

ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

ORDERS THE GERMANS TO WITHDRAW

Tokio, Aug. 16.—Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding that she withdraw and evacuate Kiao Chau. Unless Germany unconditionally accepts by August 23rd, Japan will take action.

JAPAN SENDS ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Tokio, Aug. 16.—The news that Japan has sent an ultimatum to Germany, is officially confirmed. The newspaper Jiji Shimpo, which is usually well-informed, in an extra, gives some additional details. The Japanese ultimatum presented to Germany, was forwarded on Saturday night, according to the Jiji. Besides demanding the turning over of Kiau Chau to Japan, pending its return to China, Japan asked that the German warships in Far Eastern waters be disarmed, also the forts of Kiau Chau. Germany is also required to withdraw all warships from the China Sea.

JAPAN PREPARING FOR ARMED CONFLICT

Pekin, August 16.—Copies of the Japanese ultimatum to Germany were handed to the Chinese Government and the Foreign Legations to-day. As it is not considered likely that Germany will comply with Japanese demands, preparations are proceeding for a campaign by force of arms.

Three British regiments in China have received instructions to hold themselves in readiness for transportation. The statement in the Japanese ultimatum that Japan proposed to return Tsing Tau to China is regarded hopefully by the Chinese officials.

The Chinese Foreign Board announced to-night that China realizes that she cannot forcibly prevent transgression of her territory. She is, however, strengthening her forces at Tsi Nan, with a view only to regulate Chinese affairs. A protest will be lodged if the allies land troops beyond the fifty kilometre limit, allowed to the German troops for manoeuvring.

According to Japanese figures, the German troops at Tsing Tau number 3,500. There are several hundred reservists in various Treaty ports.

It is not known where the German fleet has gone. It left port about ten days ago with colliers.

U. S. A. TRANSMITS THE ULTIMATUM

Washington, Aug. 16.—Owing to cable interruption, Japan has not been able to deliver her ultimatum to Germany, and the United States will undertake to communicate it to Berlin.

FRENCH ADVANCE THROUGHOUT ALSACE

Continue to Force the German Troops to Retreat—Many Prisoners

London, Aug. 16.—This morning came confirmation of the French advance in Alsace. This was a surprise event to military men, as it was expected the French would hold off until the great battle impending in Belgium would be fought.

More Violations. The violation of the neutrality of Belgium has extended from the Belgian and French lines to Holland.

The French War Office also claims that the Germans planned to make a double attack on the French forces—through Belgium, of course, and through Nancy. The first failed, and the second was never completed in its entirety.

LORD ROBERTS NOW COLONEL-IN-CHIEF

Will Have Charge of Such Overseas Forces as Come To England

London, Aug. 16.—King George has appointed Lord Roberts to be Colonel-in-Chief of such of the overseas forces as may come to England.

Lord Roberts, who is 82 years of age, offered his services to the Government in any capacity as soon as it was certain war would come. He has been busy in various ways ever since.

BRILLIANT MOVES OF FRENCH FORCES

This Move Will Threaten the Rear of the German Army In Belgium

London, Aug. 16.—The Paris Temps, according to a Reuter despatch, thus summarizes the situation:—German forces stretch from Liege district to Mulhausen district, with marked density north. Their front seems to follow the course of the river through the frontier, which is crossed at Longwy and Clercy.

A large part of this front has been brilliantly carried by the French, and the German columns are now falling back. They left behind many dead and wounded, in addition to prisoners. In the Upper Vosges the French troops also continue to make progress and the Germans are retreating.

ONLY 500 GERMANS ESCAPED FROM 5,000

At the Battle of Haeln—German Artillery Lost Many Guns

Brussels, Aug. 16.—According to latest advices from the Belgian capital, barely five hundred German soldiers escaped out of the four or five thousand which engaged in the Battle of Haeln. Many of the field guns of the German artillery were lost in the swamps.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DOWN ON THE KAISER

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Rome says that fugitives arriving there from Berlin declare that the Socialists are rising in revolt throughout Germany.

BIG CLASH COMING OF MANY MILLIONS

Delay in Joining Battle Caused by the Difficulty of Moving Huge Forces

London, Aug. 16.—Discussing the coming clash of millions of men in Belgium, the military expert of The London Times, Colonel R. E. Pington, writes: "The huge bulk of the enormous German force is advancing steadily along a line that runs from Diest, forty miles east by north of Brussels and Luxembourg."

The massing of such an enormous number of troops has never been attempted before, and doubtless it has taken longer than was expected. One of the reasons the Belgians have taken so many cavalry prisoners is that the German cavalry seems repeatedly to have got out of touch with their supplies.

Reservists Arrive

Twenty-five reservists from Labrador points arrived by the Sagona Saturday afternoon.

SAW THE BRITISH CAPTURE 2 SHIPS

One was a Freighter and the Other a Big Passenger Liner

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Huelva, Spain, reports that the crew of the steamer Katherine, from Algiers, say they saw an English torpedo flotilla capture two German steamers. The latter tried to escape and eight shots were fired before she came to. A prize crew was put aboard the passenger steamer, the captain refusing to steer her to Gibraltar.

DINANT BATTLE CLEAR WIN ALL THROUGH FOR THE FRENCH, WHO ROUTED GERMAN TROOPS

Fight Raged All Day and Was a Severe One Resulting in Thousands Being Killed and Wounded

FRENCH ARTILLERY DID GOOD WORK

Germans Continually Retreating and the French Moving Forward Their Troops—Bad Day For the Invader

London, Aug. 17.—The Times correspondent at Namur, Belgium, who witnessed the fighting at Dinant on Saturday says the battle occupied the whole day but was made up of two actions.

The first continued from morning until two o'clock in the afternoon. The second occupied the remainder of the afternoon. From early morning when the Germans took a part of Dinant on the left bank of the Meuse and a regiment of French Infantry advanced at the same time from South to North

and occupied the other side of the town. Skirmishes between the two forces proceeded throughout the forenoon.

In the afternoon the fighting took the form of an artillery engagement. The French infantry withdrew from the town into the woods at the side of the Meuse. The artillery then took charge of the battle and at the same time a French Infantry regiment advancing along the Meuse on the right bank from Huax at the South of Namur, flung itself on the Germans in the town and aided by the artillery drove them off.

Then, from three o'clock until six the two armies were engaged in an artillery duel across the town. It was always the Germans who were retiring along the hills to the South of the town, and always the French who moved forward their batteries little by little.

Gradually the French drove the Germans southward pursuing them all the time with infantry and Chas seurs.

To all appearances the French artillery made better practice than the Germans.

The number killed and wounded must have been heavy.

French Win Naval Engagement; Routing The Austrian Fleet Sinking Two of Their Ships

London, Aug. 17.—A despatch says a naval battle between the French and Austrian warships began off Budua, Austria, in the Adriatic at 1 o'clock this morning. The French squadron coming from the south attacked the Austrian warships. Two Austrian iron clads were sunk and one was set on fire. The fourth fled northwards towards Catterac.

The fight lasted over an hour.

"Is Blood Thicker Than Water?" H. G. Wells Asks The United States

London, Aug. 12.—"Is blood thicker than water?" The London Express addresses that question to America in an article by H. G. Wells.

It records a daydream, and the awakening, and imagines a tremendous sensation in London theatres and cinemas when the following appeared on a drop curtain: "Last war (officially)—If England needs help, America will respond, Washington."

"Magnificent," says Wells, in his dream talk, as his fancy hears tumultuous cheers. "It is worth while now that all this should have occurred; it brought about a wonderful consummation of right with-

out force, bringing into being the English speaking world Power that for ever banish this barbarism and military despotism that can mow down peasants and an industrial people like the Belgians, who only ask justice and peace."

But the great dream faded away before the actual news from Lloyds agent at New York that German steamers were embarking reservists and coal for use against England. "I said to myself: 'Then these are not really brothers, but aliens, speaking our mother tongue,' and was sorry. I also read President Wilson's offers of mediation and my brain echoed a derisive laugh."

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST KAISER IN OWN CAPITAL

Paris, Aug. 15.—A special to The Figaro from Brussels says that two foreigners, who arrived from Berlin, which city they had left with some difficulty, declared that they had witnessed an agitation against the Emperor in the German capital. They say that on Unter den Linden they heard cries of "Down with the Emperor," and "Down with the Crown Prince."

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED AT LIEGE

London, Aug. 15.—The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent says a Berlin newspaper has confirmed the report that Major-General Von Buelow, brother of Prince Von Buelow, former German Imperial Chancellor, was killed in battle early this week.

SEVEN WAR DECLARATIONS

Record of Europe Since July 28—Average Almost One Per Day

This is the record of Europe since July 28. The declarations in the general European war have been as follows:

- July 28—Austria declared war on Serbia.
Aug. 1—Germany declared war on Russia.
Aug. 4—Germany declared war on Belgium.
Aug. 4—Germany declared war on France.
Aug. 4—Germany and England declared war on each other.
Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia.

NINE STEAMERS LEAVE NEW YORK

New York, Aug. 15.—Nine steamers sail from New York to-day for ports in England, France, Holland and Italy carrying passengers and mail as a result of an official notice from the British Admiralty that the Atlantic Ocean steamship lines are clear of German cruisers.

RUSSIA MAKES OFFER TO POLAND

St. Petersburg, Aug. 15.—The Russian Government promises Poland freedom in the matter of religion and language and autonomy if the Poles are loyal in the present struggle with Germany and Austria-Hungary.