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WILHELM WORRIED

Strain of the War and Disappointment Over Failure of His Plans Telling on Him

London, Nov. 7.—The correspondent of The Express on the Belgian front under date of Friday telegraphs the following:

The Kaiser himself is close to the front in Flanders making efforts to inspire his troops to gain Calais. A party of refugees saw the Kaiser in an auto yesterday. One of them said the Kaiser sat on the rear seat with the Duke of Wurtemberg. The front seat was occupied by military men, while a pilot car filled with soldiers went in front.

The Kaiser's extreme pallor and rigidity of features were very marked. He sat like a statue wrapped in a gray coat and listened to the report of a passing officer.

At the end he saluted but without a smile and then nodded silently to the soldier chauffeur to go ahead quickly.

Admiralty Announces 'Good Hope' Foundered After The Naval Fight

Monmouth Reported Run Ashore Glasgow Reaches Port Safely--Big Naval Battle in Progress off Coast of Peru

London, Nov. 6.—It is officially announced by the Admiralty, that the British cruiser Good Hope took fire during an engagement with Germans off the coast of Chili last Sunday, and foundered.

The Admiralty statement says, it is believed that the British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans reported to have been sunk, was run ashore. The cruiser Canopus, it adds, was not present at the time of the fight.

The Admiralty has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean Coast. During Sunday, November 1st, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden.

Both squadrons were steaming South in a strong wind and considerable sea. The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave it an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

Early in the action both the Good Hope and the Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope, and she foundered.

The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly, and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile during the whole action fought the Leipzig and Dresden.

On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result, is not known.

The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties. Neither the Ontranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

Reports received by the Foreign Office from Valparaiso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that it may be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption, to rescue the survivors.

The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus, the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable.

CRUISER GLASGOW SAFE AT CHILIAN PORT

London, Nov. 7.—A despatch to The Central News from Lima, Peru, says the British cruiser Glasgow, which was in battle with the Germans off Coronel, Chili, last Sunday, has arrived at Puerto Monte, Chili.

BIG NAVAL BATTLE RAGING OFF COAST OF PERU

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Private advices today to prominent British agents here from their correspondents in Valparaiso, report that an engagement is taking place off Yancay (Huaura) Peru, between British, German and Japanese warships.

Press despatches telling of a previous German-British naval battle are confirmed in messages.

BIG RUSSIAN VICTORY IN EAST PRUSSIA DESPERATE ATTEMPTS

London, Nov. 6.—The Russian Commander-in-Chief has wired General Joffre that the Russian troops have gained a great victory in East Prussia today.

Washington, Nov. 6.—A despatch to Earl Kitchener from the Grand Duke Nicholas was received at the British Embassy here today. It is almost identical to that sent by the Grand Duke to General Joffre.

The Grand Duke refers to the greatest victory since war began in Galicia.

The Embassy statement, quoting the telegram from the Grand Duke, is as follows:

"Following our successes upon the Vistula, a complete victory has just been gained by our troops along the whole front in Galicia.

"Our strategical movements have thus been crowned by what is incontestably the greatest success, gained on our side, since the beginning of the war.

"I am most confident of the most speedy and entire accomplishment of our common task."

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE GALICIAN TOWN OF JAROSLAW

Petrograd, Nov. 7.—The Russians have recaptured the Galician town of Jaroslaw, and have taken 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

Jaroslaw is seventeen miles North West of the Austrian fortress of Przemyel.

The Austrian attempts to cut off the Russian attackers, the messages say, have finally been broken, and the Austrians are now in full retreat along the River San.

Now Being Made by Germans to Retrieve Fortunes in West—Bringing up Fresh Troops

London, Nov. 7.—The French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon says that yesterday passed without any perceptible modification on the front. Fighting between Dixmude and the Lys continued without any marked advance or retirement.

The text of the communication follows: There was no perceptible modification during the day of yesterday anywhere on the front. Fighting continued between Dixmude and the Lys with the same characteristics as previously and without any marked advance or retirement at any point. There was violent cannonading to the North of Arras and also directed upon Arras without result for the enemy.

The German effort in Belgium and in the North of France continues. The Germans seem to have undertaken changes in the composition of their forces which are operating in this region and are reinforcing their reserve corps with active troops, with the idea of undertaking new offensive movement or at least to mitigate the bloody checks which have been inflicted upon them.

Between the Somme and the Oise and between the Oise and the Meuse there have been minor actions.

We have consolidated our advance on the village of Andrey to the West of Roye. A column of German wagons has been destroyed by the fire of our artillery at long range in the region of Nampcel.

To the East of the Forest of Aiguon, near Berry au Bac, we have retaken the village of Saigneul which had been captured by the Germans.

There has been furious fighting on the Argonne where, as a result of fighting with bayonets, our troops drove the Germans.

In Woerwé district, fresh attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

'Gneisenau' And 'Scharnhorst' Captured

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A special cable to The New York Herald from London today says it is announced from Tokio that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured while coaling.

These two German warships took part in Sunday's naval fight off the Coast of Chili. They are both 11,400 tons.

WILL RAISE SHIPS SUNK AT ANTWERP

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 2.—According to an Antwerp telegram to the Rhebanian Transport Company at Mannheim, some of the ships sunk in the port of Antwerp by the troops of the Allies have been raised and the river Scheldt is again navigable.

An inventory of the goods in the raised vessels is being made. The Antwerp government has invited bids for the raising of the remainder of the sunken ships.

The barge, Gaspé arrived at Pernambuco yesterday after a passage of thirty days.

Schr. J. R. Bradley is loading herring at Bonne Bay for the Gorton Pew Co., Gloucester.

BIG EFFORT A FAILURE

Strenuous Attempt of the Germans Brought to Naught by Cool Bravery of British in Belgium

London, Nov. 7.—A Daily Mail correspondent in Northern France writing under date of Friday says: The big contest for Ypres which raged all last Sunday culminated Monday afternoon in a supreme effort.

The Germans advanced all along the line cannonading the British positions but the entrenched British soldiers had not been shaken as the Ger-

3 MEN DROWNED AT HERRING NECK

Deputy Minister of Justice Hutcheon had the following wire from the Magistrate at Twillingate today:

"Yesterday at Herring Neck, a boat coming from Dildo with wood was drowned. Bodies recovered."

swamped. Two men Cassell's and one Richmond—all the crew—were drowned. Bodies recovered."

man infantry approached they met them with volley after volley of rifle fire.

The Germans staggered forward falling by dozens under the withering hail of bullets. They held on bravely for ninety minutes determined to win through it at all possible; then finding all attempts vain they withdrew under cover of darkness, leaving

thousands of their wounded behind on the field.

Railway communication with Lille has not been re-established. The Germans evacuated city five days ago. The wells and cisterns were full of dead and there was not a drop of water fit to drink.

Rigorous sanitation will precede the granting of permission to the inhabitants to their homes.

ANOTHER GERMAN PROJECT IN THE AIR

Rotterdam, Nov. 2.—The Germans now state they will mount 52-centimetre guns on Cape Gris Nez and bombard Dover and Folkestone. Three such weapons have been reported in the neighborhood of Liege on the way to the front.

They appeared to be the "fresh surprise for Britain," and about which the Germans talked so much since the beginning of the war.

Brilliant Manoeuvre Executed By British Forces on the Aisne Within 100 Yards of Germans

A Considerable Number of British Troops Were Moved From the Trenches to the Northeast of France and Their Places Taken by French And the Germans Were Kept in Complete Ignorance of the Movement.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Another eyewitness account from the battle front in France and Belgium, written as previously by Col. E. D. Swinton, of the intelligence department of the British general staff, was given out Tuesday, Nov. 3rd by the official press bureau. It bears the date of Oct. 26th and reads as follows:

"Oct. 26th, 1914.—Before the narrative of the progress of the fighting near the Franco-Belgian frontier subsequent to Oct. 20th is continued, a description will be given of a movement of a certain fraction of our troops from the former line facing north and east of Paris to the present position facing east, in the north-east corner of France.

"By this movement a portion of the British will now be able to join hands with a growing line of reinforcements. This now an accomplished fact as it is generally known and can, therefore, be explained in some detail without detriment.

"Mention will also be made of the gradual development up to Oct. 20th in the nature of operations in this quarter of the theatre of war, which recently has come into such prominence. In its broad lines, the transfer of strength by one combatant during the course of a battle which has just been accomplished, is somewhat remarkable. It can be compared with the action of the Japanese during the battle of Mukden, when Genl. Oku withdrew a portion of his forces from his front northwards behind the line and threw it into the fight against the extreme left of the Japanese armies.

"In a general direction, though not

in scope or possible results, owing to the coast line being reached by the allies, this parallel is complete.

"The Japanese force concerned, however, was much smaller than ours and the distance covered by it was less than that from the Aisne to the Franco-Belgian frontier. Genl. Oku's troops, moreover, marched whereas ours moved by rail and motor.

"What was implied in the actual withdrawal from contact with the enemy along the Aisne will be appreciated when the conditions under which we were then situated are recalled. The two lines were not one hundred yards apart, and for us no movement was possible during the daylight.

"In some of the trenches which were under an enfilade fire, our men had to sit all day long under the traverses—as are called those mounds of earth which stretch like partitions at intervals across a trench, so as to give protection from lateral fire.

"Long Hours on Duty.

"Even when there was cover such as that offered by depressions or sunk on roads on a hillside below and behind our firing line, any attempt was met by fierce bursts of machine gun and shell fire. The men in the firing line were on duty for twenty-four hours at a time. A preliminary retirement of the units was, therefore, carried out gradually under cover of darkness.

"That the Germans only once opened fire upon them while so engaged, was due to the care with which the operation was conducted and also probably to the fact that the enemy was so accustomed to the recurrence of sounds made by the retreats of men

German Port In China Surrenders To Allies After Long Defence

Garrison of Kiao Chau Lay Down Their Arms After a Three Months' Siege--Loss a Big Blow To Germany

London, Nov. 7.—Tsing Tau, the German-Chinese stronghold, surrendered to the attacking Japanese and British forces today.

Is a Big Loss to the Germans

Tokio, Nov. 7.—The capture of Tsing Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic Mainland as well as her last strategic position outside German Empire in Europe.

For nearly three months the German garrison of 7,000 has held out against land and sea attacks of Japs and of certain British detachments of both White and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war.

What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and British reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at a heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

MAIN RATIONS OF SOLDIERS FRUIT

Many of the soldiers wounded in the early battles have been brought to Sheffield and they have interesting stories to tell. A big, bluff sergeant in an Irish regiment gave an account of the wanderings of 200 British soldiers for three days and three nights with a great force of Germans in hot pursuit.

"Our line in the trenches was very thin, but our shooting was accurate," he said. "Our fellows were very cool and you would have thought they were on parade by the way they laughed and joked. It was after this encoun-

WEATHER REPORT Toronto (noon)—Wind becoming variable, fair and cool today. Showery by Sunday night.