

BRAVE BELGIANS BATTLE BACK THE GERMANS

Amsterdam, Sept. 18.—German reports say Prince Frederick Karl Von Hensen, brother-in-law of the Kaiser, has been badly wounded in the thigh, but Joachim's injuries have not been followed by any complications and he is progressing normally, though will have to keep in the hospital for many weeks.

From a German source comes the news that Cologne, Duisburg and Wesel are being prepared for attack. Yesterday a strong German force bombarded Tedmonde for hours, but little damage was done, for the simple reason that the old town has been a heap of ruins

since the previous exhibition of German ferocity. The Germans were evidently driven back by the Belgians, after a severe fight, leaving a number of dead. The Buggenhourter woods, Southwest of Malines, were found to be filled with encamped Germans. They were accordingly

bombarded from the Liezele fort, and a great part of the forest is now in flames. All is quiet now at Malines and trains are running and the people returning. Two English aviators have arrived at Antwerp after an unbroken flight from Dunkirk. That frantic German efforts

are being made to prevent truth from becoming known regarding the war is illustrated by leaflets being showered over Holland today. A lad brought a packet to my hotel, but said he was not allowed to tell me by whom they had been printed or sent.

The leaflet, which is headed "Official German News," says that five French divisions have been cut off Northeast of Paris, by the Germans, that the Anglo-French troops have been beaten back for ever across the Marne, that the first company of German guards

acted like heroes South of St. Quentin and took thirty-two guns, that the position before Paris was very satisfactory, and that the German retreat was only a trick to entrap the enemy and completely surround them.

ATROCITIES OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IN BELGIUM

Washington, Sept. 17.—A resume of the findings of the Belgian Commission of Inquiry, appointed by the King of the Belgians to investigate the alleged atrocities committed by German troops by the Belgian legation here, was made public, after the report had been presented to President Wilson. A partial summary follows: "German cavalry, occupying the village of Linsmeau, were attacked by some Belgian troops and two policemen. A German officer was killed by the Belgian soldiers during the fight. None of the civilians had taken part in the fight, nevertheless, the village was invaded at dusk, on August 10th, by a strong force of Germans. "In spite of the formal assurances given by the Burgomaster that none of the civilians had taken part in the fight, two farms and the six outlying houses were destroyed by gun fire and reduced to ashes. No, recently discharged fire

arms were found. Those in one group were bound, and eleven of them placed in a ditch, where they were afterwards found dead, their skulls fractured by the butts of rifles. "During the night of August 10, German cavalry entered Velm in great numbers; the inhabitants were asleep. Without provocation the Germans fired on Mr. Deglimme's house, and broke into it. They destroyed most of his property. They carried off Mme. Deglimme, half naked, to a place two miles away. She was then released, and as she fled, was fired upon, without being hit, however. Her husband was carried to a point in another direction and fired upon. He is dying. "Farmer Jeff Kkerckx, of Neerhespen, is an eye witness to the following acts, committed by the German cavalry at Orsmael and Neerhespen, on Aug. 10th, 11th, and 12th: An old man had his

arm cut in three longitudinal slices; and was then hanged head downward, and burned alive. Young girls were raped, and little children outraged at Orsmael and mutilations, too horrible to describe, were inflicted on other inhabitants. "After an engagement at Haelen, Commandant Van Damme was so severely wounded he was lying prone on his back. He was murdered by German infantry firing revolvers into his mouth. "At times the Germans went into the battle with a Belgian flag. Near a fort at Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag, and when Belgian soldiers approached them to take them prisoners, they were fired upon at close range. "Aerschot, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, was invested by the Germans, on the morning of August 19th. No Belgian troops remained behind. No sooner had the Ger-

mans entered the city than they began shooting several inoffensive civilians. In the evening, claiming that superior German officer had been shot by the son of the Burgomaster, the Germans took hold of every man in the city, carrying them fifty at a time, within some distance of the town. There they grouped them in lines of four men, made them run ahead and fired upon them, killing forty of them. For three whole days they continued to pillage and set fire to everything in their way. About 150 inhabitants of Aerschot are supposed to have thus perished. The German army penetrated into Louvain, after having set fire to the surrounding town and villages. From the moment of their entrance to the city they requisitioned lodging and food for their troops. They entered every private bank and looted their reserves. They entered private residences and sacked and pillaged them. Un-

til they took hostages, all the prominent men of the city were detained. Women and children were outraged and ill-treated by the soldiers. Previous to the German invasion, the whole city had been warned repeatedly not to offer any resistance to the German troops or to oppose hostile acts. "On August 25th an engagement took place in the neighborhood of Louvain, between German and Belgian troops. The Germans, repulsed and pursued by the Belgian troops, retreated toward Louvain in full panic. Many witnesses testify that at that moment the German garrison in Louvain was erroneously informed that Belgians were entering the city. Immediately the German garrison stationed at Louvain, withdrew towards the station, where they clashed with their own troops, which were being pursued by the Belgians. Everything seemed to

point to the fact that a contact took place. From that moment pretending that the Belgian people had fired upon the German troops, the Germans began bombarding the city and kept up their bombardment until ten o'clock that night. The houses which had not taken fire were set ablaze by rockets, with which the German soldiers were supplied. The fire continued for several days. Numerous corpses of civilians covered the streets and squares. An eye-witness testifies that in one place he counted more than fifty charred bodies of people; many persons who had taken refuge in their cellars trying to escape, and falling into the furnace of the blazing city. "The city is entirely destroyed with the exception of the city hall and the station. The fire continued for days, and, far from trying to stop it, the Germans seemed on

the contrary, trying to feed it, by throwing straw into it. The Cathedral and the theatre were consumed by the flames. The town resembled an old city in ruins, in the midst of which drunken soldiers were carousing, carrying around bottles of wines and liquor, while the officers themselves were installed in arm chairs, drinking like their own men. "The procedure of the German seems to be the same everywhere. The summary concludes with a review of similar outrages committed subsequent to the committee's departure for the United States. This includes the destruction of Termonde, where, out of 1,400 houses, only 295 remained standing.

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AFRAID OF HER
Big Force of Austrians Watching Italy
Rome, Sept. 20.—A report received here from the Austro-Italian frontier, says that 300,000 Austrian troops are watching the Italian frontier and that Trieste has been left with only a garrison of 20,000 men.
WEDDING BELLS
Dr. C. A. Forbes, third son of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Forbes, of Bonavista, and Miss Irene Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews, of Montreal, were married at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Claremont Avenue, Montreal.

REWARD OF VICTORY IS GENERAL JOFFRE'S
It Was His Brain That Conceived the Tactics Which Have Worn Out Enemy
London, Sept. 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail, explaining General Joffre's success, says: "The reward of praise must be chiefly Joffre's. It was not always kindly that the name of Joffre was mentioned during the retreat from the frontier, though the chorus of praise now would make one think that confidence had never wavered. He has had the courage to expose himself to the danger of contempt and the criticism of his course to realize his plan for final victory." General Joffre recently said: There are two methods of making war, one to employ troops in masses and the other to fight in extended order. The former is the German method. It is immensely costly in life, but they can afford it for two reasons, the immense superiority in numbers, and the fact that their men are disciplined to mechanical obedience that they fight best when closely held together under the personal command of their officers. "The extended order is the French way. The French soldier does not fight well wedged together, and he becomes impatient under constant command and mechanical discipline. "One thing is certain. In the open country I cannot meet troops in a mass and of greatly superior numbers with extended troops. To have the best chance for success I must fight in such a position that the battlefield is limited to the strong fortresses which will support the extended lines of the French, and by limiting the front will hamper the movements of the Germans. "This is what Joffre has done, retired to the narrowest part of France, between Paris and Verdun. The success of his strategy is amply shown."

GERMAN SOLDIERS SHOT BY COMRADES
Detachment of Prussian Artillery Annihilated by Their Own Troops
London, Sept. 17.—In a despatch from Paris, the correspondent of Reuters, says an officer, now a prisoner at Troyes, France, admits that the Germans made serious mistakes during the fighting at night which they indulged in since the beginning of the war. Near Malines this officer says a detachment of German artillery annihilated a Prussian regiment under the impression that it was engaging French infantry, mistaking one another for French troops, shot each other down to the last man.
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