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WESTWARD MOVEMENT GIVEN UP?

Little Likelihood of Germans Making any Further Big Attempt to Force Their Way Through to French Ports

London, November 30.—That the German enterprise that failed in Flanders will not be repeated for the present seems probable as the Allies have been allowed to capture some points of vantage around Ypres which were previously considered necessary to the German plans.

There has been a minor attack near Arras, but not in strong enough force to suggest that the Germans have decided to try to get to the coast by a direct route from the east.

An interesting report from Sir John French covering the period of the battle in Flanders and the days immediately preceding it show that this battle was brought on to outflank the Germans who countered and then by their plans to move to the north-east to Ghent and Bruges, which also failed.

After this the German offensive began, with the French coast ports as the objective, but this movement like those of the Allies met with failure.

There has been no development in the Balkan situation but stress is laid on that clause of King's speech at the opening of Roumanian Parliament in which he said: "I am convinced that, realizing the importance of the present situation, you will give the Government every assistance in passing such legislation as is demanded by circumstances and is required to meet the needs of the army."

Advantage Lies With Russians

In the Fighting With the Germans in the East, Although the Enemy Has Received Reinforcements

London, Nov. 29.—While depicting exaggerated reports of Russian successes in the battle in northern Poland, where the German Emperor has joined Field Marshal von Hindenburg, to offer his advice and encourage his troops, later available official reports from the Russian headquarters state that advantage in the fighting still lies with the Russian army.

It is also officially said that enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions, which has been so freely claimed by Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

Opposed to this are German official reports, which say that the Russian attacks have been repulsed, and that German counter attacks have been successful.

Some days must elapse before this battle, which promised to prove the most decisive of the war, is concluded. So far, all that is definitely known is that the German advance has been brought to a standstill, and some of the German troops have been partly or wholly surrounded, but they are still stubbornly fighting to break their way through the Russian lines, apparently to the northward.

Reinforcements have been sent from Thorn.

GERMAN ARMY FIGHTS HARD AS IT RETREATS

London, Nov. 28.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent sends an official statement which warns the public to observe caution in accepting rumors of a crushing Russian victory.

The statement says that the retreating Germans are offering a desperate resistance, and that the battle has not yet been finished.

Nurse Campbell read an interesting paper dealing with tuberculosis at Saturday's meeting of the Current Events Club.

End of Flanders Battle Is Apparently in Sight Says Marshal French

The British Commander-in-Chief's Report is Couched in Most Optimistic Strain—Sees Success Ahead For the Allies

ENEMY'S VIGOR SEEMS ABATED

Enemy's Artillery Fire During Last Few Days Has Noticeably Slacked and Infantry Attacks Have Ceased

GENERAL SITUATION

Allies Are Keeping Best German Troops Cooped in Trenches Along 250 Mile Front While Russians Are Active

London, Nov. 20.—Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the field speaks in an optimistic vein concerning the position of the Allies, as reported to-day by the Official Press Bureau. The report covers the general activities of the British troops from November 14th to 20th, with extensive reference to the fighting, preceding those dates.

Summing up the situation, in concluding his report, Field Marshal French says: "As I close this despatch signs are evidence that we are possibly on the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Arras."

For several days past the artillery fire of the enemy has slackened considerably and his infantry attacks have practically ceased.

General Situation.

In remarking upon the general military situation of the Allies, as it appears to me at the present moment, General French continues, it does not seem to be clearly understood that the operations in which we have been engaged embrace nearly all the central parts of the Continent of Europe from East to West.

The combined French, British and Belgian armies in the West and the Russian armies in the East oppose the united forces of Germany and Austria, acting as combined armies between us.

Attempt That Failed.

Our enemies attempted, at the commencement of the war to throw the weight of their forces against our armies in the West and detached only a comparatively weak force, composed of very few of the first-line troops, and several corps of the second and third line troops to stem the Russian advance until our Western forces could be completely defeated and overwhelmed.

Their strength enabled them from the outset to throw greatly superior forces against us in the West and this precluded the possibility of our taking vigorous offensive action except when miscalculations and mistakes made by German commanders opened up special opportunities for successful attack and pursuit.

The Battle of the Marne was an example of this, as also our advance from St. Omer and Hazebrouck to the line of the River Lys.

Important Duty.

In the West the duty we have, consequently, been called upon to fulfil has been to occupy strong defensive positions, holding all ground gained; inviting the enemy's attack to throw back these attacks, causing the enemy heavy losses in his retreat and following up with successful counter attacks to complete his discomfiture.

The value and significance of the operations of this nature since the commencement of hostilities by the Allied forces in the West lie in the fact that, at a moment when, the Eastern Provinces of Germany are in imminent danger of being overthrown by the numerous and powerful armies of Russia, nearly the whole active army of Germany is tied down to a line of trenches, extending from Verdun on the Alsatian frontier to the sea at Newport and East Dunkirk, a distance of 250 miles, where they are

GERMAN LINE SOUTH OF YPRES IS WEAKENING.

London, Nov. 30.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent reports that the Allies are taking the offensive South of Ypres, having discovered that the German line is weakening.

held with much reduced numbers and impaired morale by the successful action of our troops in the West.

Praise for Artillery.

I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered by the Royal Artillery throughout this battle.

In spite of the fact that the enemy brought up to support their attacks of guns of great range and shell power, our men have succeeded throughout in preventing the enemy from establishing anything in the nature of superiority in artillery. The skill, courage and initiative displayed by the commander of the Royal Artillery was marked.

The Royal Engineers have also been indefatigable in their efforts to assist the infantry by field fortification and trench work.

Casualties Unavoidable.

I deeply regret the heavy casualties which we have suffered, but the nature of the fighting has been very desperate. We have been assailed by vastly superior numbers, and I have every reason to know that throughout the course of the battle we have placed at least three times as many of the enemy hors de combat in dead, wounded and prisoners.

Throughout these operations General Foch has strained his resources to the utmost to afford me all the support he could. An expression of warm gratitude is also due General Duhal, commanding the Eighth French Army Corps on my left and General Demau, commanding the Tenth Army on my right.

Loading Pit Props

The s.s. Cairntorr is loading pit props at Lewisport. The props have been cut under the direction of Mr. Mike Martin and have been taken to Lewisport by rail for shipment.

Reinforcements To the Russians Trouble Germans

Berlin, Nov. 28.—Desperate fighting continues in Poland, but without decisive results, it is stated here today.

It is expected that German troops will be able to resume the offensive, but it is admitted that heavy reinforcements which have arrived on the frontier, are causing considerable trouble.

Germans Employ New Gun That Silently Discharges Its Shells At The Allies

Gun Makes No Report and the Shells Travel Through the Air Without Any of the Noise Made by the Ordinary Projectile, Arriving in the Opposing Trenches Without Giving Any Warning Whatever—Trenches Set Close to Each Other in Places—Truce Each Day For Tea Making

London, November 30th.—Light but interesting touches form the bottlefront from the pen of the British eye-witness, Col. E. D. Swinton, under date of Nov. 23, were given yesterday by the London Press Bureau. Of chief interest was the statement that the Germans are using a silent gun, probably of pneumatic equipment. Concerning this weapon the account says:

"In our centre the enemy employed a silent gun, which may be pneumatic, or worked by some mechanical contrivance. There is no report of the discharge; the projectile travels through the air without any of the warning made by an ordinary shell, and the first notice to be received of its arrival is the detonation. So far the weapon has done no damage."

Trenches Forty Yards Apart.

The account speaks of the trenches of the opponents as being at some points only forty yards apart. The British and Germans talk back and forth, hold shooting competitions and exchange tobacco.

"There the positions are not unwelcome to our men," the account says, "for they at any rate are safe from shell fire, the hostile artillery being unable to shoot, in the fear that it

DECORATES GEN. JOFFRE

Commander-in-Chief Gets the Military Medal From the President of the French Republic

Paris, Nov. 29.—President Poincare has decorated General Joffre with the Medaille Militaire, in token of the national gratitude. He pronounced, on that occasion, a speech, ending as follows:—

"The mourning and horrors of this sanguinary war, shall not affect the enthusiasm of our troops. The losses and sorrows sustained by the nation shall not shake her constancy, or cause her will to waver."

Tried to Obliviate It.

"France has exhausted every means to spare humanity this unprecedented catastrophe. She is aware that to avoid a renewal, she must, hand in hand with her allies, definitely abolish the cause. She knows that the present generation is bearing the legacy of the past and the responsibility of the future."

"She knows that a nation does not stand wholly in such a tragic pass of its collective existence, and that unless we surrender our whole history, we have not the right to repudiate our sacred mission of civilization and liberty."

Must Be Decisive.

"An indecisive victory, followed by a precarious peace, would expose to-morrow our French genius to renewed insults from that refined barbarity which takes the mask of science to gratify better its domineering instincts."

"The French nation will continue till the end, by the inviolable union of all her children, and with the persevering co-operation of her allies, the work of Europe's liberation, that is now started; and, when she will have ended it, she will find that under the auspices of her dead, a more intense life in glory, concourse and security."

Bulwark Inquest Has Been Adjourned

Chatham, Nov. 28.—The inquest into the death of 800 men who were lost, when the battleship Bulwark was blown up off Sheerness, was adjourned today until Dec. 16th, pending the Admiralty inquiry.

S. S. Stephano leaves New York on Wednesday.

Prospero left Fogo at 9.25 a.m. She is due to-morrow night.

Practically Surrounded, 3 German Army Corps Face Their 'Sedan' in East

Are Fighting Desperately, but With Little Chance of Success, to Escape From the Russian Trap

LIKELY MEANS ANNIHILATION

Even Though the Kaiser Has Gone to the Eastern Front to 'Help' His Generals and Cheer His Troops

New York, Nov. 30.—A cable to The Herald from London this morning says that practically surrounded by German army corps are this morning fighting desperately to break their way through the encompassing lines toward the South, in the hope of joining reinforcements sent from Thorn to aid them.

There, with their faces to the heart of Poland, with only a narrow line of communication to Posen frontier still open an orifice too small to permit the passage of the force without danger of annihilation, the Germans present one of the most dramatic pictures from the Eastern Theatre of war.

Can they escape a "Sedan"? all London was asking last night. That they are fighting with great determination, Petrograd admits, but with the enormous reinforcements the Grand Duke Nicholas is constantly receiving along the railway line, in his rear, there is little disposition to doubt the ultimate fate of the beleaguered corps.

Impelled by the gravity of the situation on the eastern front, the Kaiser has again appeared on the Russian frontier and has joined Field Marshal von Hindenburg to offer his advice and to encourage his troops.

Russians Lay Siege To Cracow

Milan, Nov. 30.—The siege of Cracow has begun, according to a correspondent who is with the Muscovite army.

He writes that the Russians are bombarding the forts with their heavy siege guns and that one of the suburbs of the city is reported to be in flames.

No Action In Caucasus On Nov. 23

Paris, Nov. 30.—A despatch from Petrograd contains a statement issued by the General Staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus.

It says "There was no action of any importance on November 23rd."

PITY GERMANS ON EAST FRONT; KAISER'S THERE

Berlin, Nov. 30.—It is announced at military headquarters that Emperor William is now with the German army in the East.

SORRY PLIGHT OF THE GERMANS ON EAST FRONT

London, Nov. 30.—It is impossible as yet to accurately estimate the German losses around Lodz says Reuter's Petrograd correspondent.

The Germans, in groups and companies, and even in battalions, are wandering starving and half frozen in the snow covered woods and fields, seeking an opportunity to surrender.

It would require something like six or seven fresh army corps to shut off the German retreat completely.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh W. to S. winds; fair and mild today and on Tuesday.

LOOK FOR OVERTURES FOR PEACE

German Military Men Said to be Anxious to Negotiate Before Allies Invade Their Country From the West

The Hague, Holland, Nov. 28.—Although the German press declares that Germany can bring 6,000,000 reserves into the field without making use of men under eighteen and over forty-five years of age, there are several indications that the Teuton officials are anxious for peace.

Serial-official attempts are being made to negotiate first with one and then with the other of the Allied forces.

Peace Societies Active.

The German sections of the peace societies are sending circulars to their representatives in Holland and other neutral countries to initiate a peace movement. The International Wohlfahrt Verein (Welfare Union) of Berlin, has made a direct appeal to influential Dutch newspapers by means of a printed circular, enclosed in an open envelope, expressing the wish that all neutral countries and lovers of peace work together and prepare the way for mediation overtures to be made by some neutral Power. It is considered remarkable that the circular should have reached its destination. If its contents had been displeasing to the German censor, it never would have passed the frontier.

Germany to Move.

In military and Governmental circles in Holland, it is considered likely that Germany itself will soon open peace negotiations. The Government sees itself seriously menaced by invasion and to have the enemy march into Germany will show the people that they have been misled by the Government as to the trend of the war. It will also impair the authority of the central Government and the cohesion of the States in the Empire.

Germany will try to hold Belgium at all costs until the peace negotiations are opened, as a plan for obtaining favorable conditions from the Allies.

A strong second line of defence has been prepared in Belgium. Roughly, it runs from Antwerp to Mons. A third line is being prepared along the Meuse river.

TWO BRITISH SPORTSMEN LOSE LIVES IN BATTLE

London, Nov. 30.—The latest list of British officers killed in France contains the names of two well-known athletes, G. R. L. Anderson, hurdler, and Lieut. Collins, a cricket player.

Anderson was twice English amateur champion on both high and low hurdles and Collins will always hold a place in the history of cricket as the batsman who made the highest individual score on record.

Big Force Of Germans Surrounded

Paris, Nov. 28.—Three German army corps are now practically surrounded in the Brezity-Strykoff region in Poland.

One corps has been captured and another routed, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Matin today. It has been learned on highest authority, the despatch states, that the German losses are considerably more than one army corps of men, who have been captured.

Another has been routed, and three corps are now practically surrounded in the above region.

KAISER VALUES BRITONS' HEADS AT \$5000 PER

London, Nov. 27.—A despatch from Flanders to The Times says the Kaiser has offered \$5,000 for the head of the British naval officers commanding the armored trains which have halted the Germans in Flanders.