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BRITISH LOSS OF LIFE IN RECENT NAVAL BATTLE NOW ESTIMATED AT 2000

Monmouth Disappeared with all her Crew, Totalling Over Six Hundred Officers and Men

BELIEVED GOOD HOPE WENT TO BOTTOM

With a Complement of Nine Hundred More, Including Rear Admiral Craddock

Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 4.—The officers of the German cruiser Scharnhorst expressed the belief today that nearly 2,000 British officers and sailors had been killed in the naval engagement off Coronel.

The British cruiser Monmouth which was sunk carried a complement of 678 officers and men and the cruiser Good Hope carried 900 officers and men.

It is believed that the fire-stricken and shell-riddled cruiser Good Hope went to bottom in the gale that was raging during the battle and it is certain that Sir Christopher Craddock was among the lost.

With All Her Crew. Valparaiso, Nov. 4.—The Monmouth is known to have been lost with practically all her crew, as the result of a naval fight and the Good Hope was severely damaged and on fire when she escaped under cover of darkness and it is believed here that she went to the bottom, while the Glasgow and Otranto took refuge in a Chilean port.

The Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Nürnberg were still in harbor early today coaling and provisioning in preparation for steaming away later in the day.

Relieve the Others. It is supposed they will relieve the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen which have the Glasgow and Otranto bottled up in the port of Talcahuano. It would seem like madness for these British ships to leave this haven of refuge and it is likely they will be dismantled and interned unless a superior British and Japanese fleet should make its appearance and go to their relief.

Admiral Von Spee in his official report of the battle says the action lasted only an hour being discontinued at nightfall when the British were forced to give way. The Good Hope, he says was then so badly damaged that she was unable to resist and could only make her escape protected by darkness.

Tried to Escape. The Monmouth under identical conditions tried to escape but was followed by a cruiser and was sunk with a few shots. Owing to the hurricane, no boats could be lowered, consequently there was terrible loss of life.

Details of the fight picked up from conversations with German officers who came ashore from the warships show that the Germans owing to the superior range of the guns in the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau opened fire when six miles away.

As the ships closed and the range came down to a distance of four miles the British ships were able to reply but by that time they were already seriously damaged.

The Germans declared that the British fought heroically but their artillery was ineffective against the superior weight of metal that the Germans were able to pour from the more modern guns of armored cruisers.

Leaves London. London, Nov. 5.—The Foreign Office today handed his passports to the Turkish Ambassador, Tewnik Pasha. The Ambassador will leave London tomorrow.

Calling Them Home. Constantinople, Nov. 5.—The Porte has recalled the Turkish Ambassadors to France and Britain, the Charge D'Affairs at Petrograd and the Minister to Serbia.

S.S. Tabasco sailed for England last evening.

From German Sources Only

London, Nov. 5.—The Times today under date of Valparaiso prints the report of Admiral Von Spee regarding the fight between British and German cruisers off the Chilean coast on Sunday night, which report, the despatch says, was made to the Chilean authorities.

No other news of the fight is available up to date, according to the despatch and there is no news of the Glasgow, Good Hope, or Otranto.

The Times despatch says that it is believed all of the Monmouth's crew were lost and it also relates that the German officers testify to the great gallantry of the crew of the Monmouth which, while in a sinking condition, attempted to hit the German vessels.

The universal opinion in Valparaiso is that the German squadron was always well provided with wireless information while the contrary was the case with the British squadron.

EIGHT GERMAN SHIPS IN FIGHT

Which Took Place in the North Sea on Tuesday—Engagement Only Lasted Fifteen Minutes

London, Nov. 5.—That four German dreadnoughts and four German cruisers took part in Tuesday's engagement off the East Coast of England was confirmed by the crew of the steamdrifter Carrigill.

According to the Skipper of the drifter the German ships appeared through the mists about 16 miles East north East of Lowestoft at seven o'clock in the morning, firing at the British cruiser Haydon.

The fight lasted fifteen minutes. The skipper also says that two British submarines in addition to D 5, which was sunk by striking a mine, pursued the Germans.

Twenty-two Men Lost.

London, Nov. 5.—The Admiralty announces that one officer and twenty-one men were lost in the sinking of the British submarine D 5 by a German mine in the North Sea on Tuesday.

GERMANS TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT

To Break Allied Line in West and Are Massing Men For the Purpose

London, Nov. 5.—A Belgian Socialist Senator who returned today from an official visit to King Albert says the Allies are now within ten miles of Ostend, but he did not believe the Germans are preparing for a general retreat through Belgium, but rather for a final supreme assault which would be made at a point Southwest of Ypres.

The Senator states the Germans have 500,000 men in the vicinity mentioned but says it was the general impression of the Allied Staff that German effort would be a failure because their troops not only were very weary, but were to a great extent made up of youthful and aged recruits.

When the German march down the coast began, the Senator declared, scarcely anyone on the ground expected they would be kept out of Calais; now the opinion has changed completely and it is freely stated the Germans would never reach their objective.

GERMAN FLEET MAKES A MOVE

Copenhagen, Nov. 4.—A fleet of German warships has gathered off Aland Islands, in the Baltic Sea, north-east of Stockholm, and opposite the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

They evidently were proceeding North, and have stopped to await orders.

Czar's Troops Now In Turkey

Petrograd, Nov. 5 (Official).—Our troops have crossed the frontier to Turkey and have driven back the Turkish advance guards. They took possession, after engagements, of 8 Turkish towns.

The Turks retreated after having suffered losses and abandoned their dead.

TWO UPRISINGS ARE SQUELCHED

Revolts Under Beyers and Maritz Reported as Completely Crushed

London, Nov. 5.—A Capetown despatch to Reuter's declares that the rebellion of Genl. Beyers in the Western Transvaal and the mutiny of Lt. Col. Maritz in Northwest Cape province now appears to be completely crushed.

"It is abundantly clear," the despatch concludes, "that the Rebels are ill equipped and have practically no organization."

JAPS DESTROY 25 GERMAN GUNS

Tokio, Nov. 4.—A despatch received here from Tsing Tau Province, China, says that Japanese forces before Tsing Tau, in the fortified positions of the German territory of Kikao Chau, have destroyed twenty-eight German guns, and captured eight hundred prisoners.

GERMAN CRUISER SUNK BY A MINE

In Jade Bay an Inlet on the German Coast Near the Weser

London, Nov. 5.—The German cruiser Yorck struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk.

The Yorck was an armored cruiser 403 feet long and carried a complement of 557 men. She was built in 1904, displaced 9059.

Jado Bay, where the vessel sunk is an inlet of the North Sea on the German coast, West of the mouth of the River Weser.

From German Source Only. London, Nov. 5.—The Admiralty has issued a statement in which it says it has received from German sources details of a naval engagement off the Chilean coast in which the British cruiser Monmouth was sunk and the Good Hope severely damaged.

The statement says Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

German Mine Sunk A German Trawler

Copenhagen, Nov. 5.—A large German trawler has been destroyed by a mine south of Danish Island, off Langeland in the great belt.

The fate of the crew is unknown.

Put out of Action

London, Nov. 5.—The Times prints a report that the German cruiser Konigsburg has been put out of action in the Indian Ocean.

Still Hammer Dardanelles

Rome, Nov. 5.—A telegram from Saloniki says the bombardment of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French fleet continues most effectively while the reply from Turkish ports is causing no damage, the ships being out of range of the land guns.

The Telegram adds that the outcome of the duel has excited feverish anxiety all along the Aegean coast.

ALLIES REPORT! GENERAL ADVANCE

And Germans Are Evidently Preparing for Withdrawal From West

London, Nov. 5.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail at Rotterdam says he has received official communication of the advance of the Allies on all the West Flanders front and, he adds, the German military bakeries have been removed in a Southerly direction from Ostend showing the intended retreat of the main German force.

"I have learned from reliable sources that last week's transfer of the Ninth German Army Corps has been completed from Belgium and France to East Prussia and that only half of their number has been replaced by volunteers.

"The Germans are short of big gun ammunition in West Flanders and transport is impossible owing to inundations.

Schr. Success arrived at Twillingate yesterday with coal, after a run of 4 days from Sydney.

GERMANY BROKE FAITH WITH THE UNITED STATES

Berlin Hands Out a Report

Berlin, Nov. 5 (Official).—Our attacks on Ypres, to North Arras and East to Soissons are progressing slowly but successfully.

South of Verdun and in the Vosges the French attacks were repulsed.

In the Eastern area of war there has been no material change.

LITTLE CHANGE TO BE ANNOUNCED

Paris, Nov. 4.—The French War Office gave out an official statement as follows: "On our left wing to the North the situation shows no change as compared to yesterday. The enemy has drawn back on the right bank of the Yser and we have recaptured Lombaertzde.

The Germans occupied, on the left bank of the Yser, nothing more than the head of a bridge.

WITHDRAW TO THE EAST

Every Appearance of General German Retreat From Positions in West of Belgium

Havre, Nov. 5.—The Belgian Minister of War today made public an official report from Furnes, on the Belgian coast half way between Dunkirk and Ostend.

The text follows: Detachments of Allied troops which today pushed ahead as far as Lombaertzde on the Yser from below Schoorbakke failed to discover any of the enemy. Only small detachments of artillery still remain in the direction of Westende and to the North and East of Schoorbakke small portions of the enemy's rear guard are still holding several bridges and farm houses.

On the left bank of the River Stuyvenkenke an almost unbroken column of enemy composed of all arms and extending from the Lake to Theurent has marched in an Easterly direction.

No forces of the enemy of any importance are reported East of the Yser, but several supply trains have proceeded from Thurot in the direction of Roulers and Deynze on the Lys.

BRILLIANT WORK OF THE BRITISH

Checked the Most Strenuous Efforts of the German Forces

London, Nov. 4 (Press Bureau).—Following is account of recent British operations in Belgium: On Oct. 30th the enemy, largely reinforced, violently attacked the position occupied by the First Army Corps and cavalry. The enemy lost very heavily.

Our commander was confident of maintaining his ground and has done so. The cavalry have fought splendidly, the fighting line being strengthened by the Indian troops.

On the night of the 30th a strong attack on Messines was repulsed. The enemy temporarily penetrated the line by weight of numbers, but were finally driven back by an excellent bayonet counter attack by our threatened left wing, reinforced by troops from Home and French Reserves.

A brilliant charge by the London Scottish First Territorials in the fighting line has earned the warmest congratulations from Sir John French.

On November 1st the enemy attacked and were repulsed, losing very heavily all along the line. Two 8 in. guns were demolished by our Howitzers, and a prodigious slaughter was occasioned by our artillery. The enemy is greatly discouraged by the maintenance of our line, and the repulse of repeated assaults, causing in some cases loss of whole columns.

The Allies' position is strengthened and reinforced to meet attacks now threatened.

When She Broke Her Pledged Word to Respect Belgian Neutrality, Says Former U.S. Secretary of State Who Says Also the U.S.A. Should at Least Protest

New York, Nov. 5.—Robert Bacon, a former Secretary of State, issued a statement today before sailing for England, in which he said that by violating the neutrality of Belgium Germany broke the treaty which she had with the United States when she signed articles one and two of the Second Hague Conference.

"Arg we to suffer a nation to break a treaty with us on any pretext whatever, without entering at least a formal protest?" reads the statement. "Will anyone contend that our neutrality imposes silence on us under such conditions? Are the Hague conventions become scraps of paper without a single word of protest from our Government. "If the treaties which we made at the Hague are to be so lightly regarded then why not all our other treaties?"

"As a matter of fact, it is our solemn duty to protest against the violation of pledges formally entered into between this Government and any other Government and we assume a heavy moral responsibility when we remain silent."

"To justify a policy of silence by the assertion that we are fortunate in being safely removed from this danger that threatens the European Powers and to urge that as a reason for us to sit still with hands folded is as weak as it is unwise."

INDIA TROOPS WIN PRAISE

By Their Great Coolness and Bravery Under Fire in Belgium

London, Nov. 4. (Press Bureau).—Indian troops are now operating with the British forces. One of the first Indian regiments in action was heavily shelled while entrenching, and showed great sangfroid, hardly troubling to look round after the first few shells.

Later, in storming a certain village of tactical importance, the Indian troops advanced under conditions of greatest novelty and difficulty under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, with a dash and resolution worthy of the highest traditions of the army. The Commander-in-Chief has sent the following message to the Indian Corps Commander: "Please congratulate your Indian troops on their gallant conduct, and express my gratitude to them."

The Indians operating in a country wholly different from their own, have shown marked adaptability and will doubtless prove themselves admirably trained and fully capable of holding their own."

SIGHTED FLEET OF JAP SHIPS

Santiago, Nov. 5.—A steam collier which has arrived at Valparaiso reported having seen 8 Jap warships at Gaster Island in the Pacific, 2300 miles off the Chilean coast.

NEW ITALIAN CABINET FORMED

Rome, Nov. 5.—In the New Italian Cabinet, Signor Salandra retains the posts of Premier, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Sidney Sonnino.

Treasury, Paolo Carcano and Justice Vittorio E. Orlando. The other portfolios will be retained by the same men who held them under Signor Salandra in the last Cabinet.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon) Moderate winds; Cloudy with light local falls of rain or sleet.

The Battle of Flanders The Bloodiest in History

The Fields are Covered with Dead, and the Canals, in Some Places, are Bridged with Bodies--The Battle Has Lasted Sixteen Days and the Scene in the Trenches is Terrible.

(By George Renwick.)

NORTH EASTERN FRANCE, midnight, Oct. 30.—The battle of Flanders has now been in progress for sixteen days. Though at the moment at which I write, the stupendous struggle cannot be said to have reached its conclusion, I think it may be safely stated that the result is no longer in any doubt, and that the situation can be summed up in three words.

The German raid on the concave coast towns of this part of France—Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne—has not only been frustrated, but the would-be raiders have been punished in a manner which cannot fail to have a tremendous morale of the entire German army and on the whole German plan of campaign.

Bloodiest Battle of War. As I write the night air is pulsating with the dull throb of the contending artilleries, the dread music of the guns sings loud with the tragic finale of the bloodiest battle of the war. Today has been one of its most awful days.

Last night reports from the front spoke of a lull in the titanic struggle. The Allies were said to be in impregnable positions, and fighting magnificently. The Germans were struggling with the valor of desperation. Now and then with a superb dash and with high bravery they pushed forward here and there, only to be driven back again and again they returned to the charge. The long line swayed and reformed itself; its twisted and straightened again, but it held everywhere.

The Carnage Renewed. Thursday's sun sank, and the two wearied armies welcomed the dark. Here and there under its cover the Germans abandoned lines of trenches, but this does not mean retreat. Before the morning light illuminated the field of carnage, guns were at it again with redoubled vigor, shaking the windows of the houses within a radius of twenty miles, and waking the sleepers.

Thea rittily duel opened another terrible day. Hardly was it light when great masses of Germans were attacking once more. Undoubtedly extreme

ly strong reinforcements had arrived it was not merely a local attack; it extended along the whole front in Belgium, and then spread itself away beyond Lille, to the south and south-west of which it raged with particular violence.

Enemy's Efforts Failed. I think it may be said that for the time being the battle of Flanders, renewed in this manner, partook of the nature of a diversion, while a desperate effort was being made to penetrate the Allies' line in the La Bassee Canal region, in pursuance of the German plan of reaching the coast first at the unfortified tower of Boulogne. However that may be, the day on the Flanders front saw as savage fighting as any of the fifteen that had gone before it.

The Slaughter Terrible. The battle of Flanders will undoubtedly go down in history as the most sanguinary of the first three months of the war before the struggle for the road to Calais is ended—and ended I am sure it will be at an early date—the battle will almost certainly be marked down in history with the hideous name of the bloodiest in history. The slaughter on the Marne, and the Aisne pales before me on the undulating countryside of Flanders. It is indeed doubtful if the numbers of those who have perished will ever be exactly reckoned. Those who have been in the battle tell me the grimest stories of the slaughter of the past week.

Littered With Dead. The fields and swelling seaside dunes are littered with the dead. Death has come in wholesale fashion and filled the trenches. The Yser, the name always to be remembered in history, has, it can be said without exaggeration run with blood.

The canals in some places can be bridged with dead bodies. The area which has been flooded between Newport and Dixmude is an inferno which words fail to describe. The water is thick with corpses and mad with the splash of shells.

A Terrible Sight. It was a terrible sight, an officer

told me, to see the Germans caught in their entrenchments when the flood came rushing in upon them. Just at that time the fire from the fleet and from the batteries of the Allies forces was increased very greatly in intensity. On the edge of the flooded areas infantry were at work with bullet and bayonet. Between fire and water, in a tornado of terror, which no one who saw it can ever wipe out of his memory, trench after trench was taken and a deep wedge was driven into the German position.

I talked with a soldier of the Black Watch. "It's hell, back there," he said. He sat down, and we listened to the booming of the guns. He told me how the guns of the monitors wrecked the trenches. "Why," he said; "there have been more shells thrown between the sea and Dixmude during the last week than were fired during the whole of the Boer War. I was in the trench which was charged by the Germans fifteen times in two days and a night, and without success on each occasion. After that it was simply impossible to charge any more, as the ground was strewn so thickly with dead bodies. Seven of the charges were made at night, and during the last six or seven days, most of the heaviest fighting has been done after dark. Those Germans are brave, one must say that. They come on again and again in such numbers, but when they see the glint of the British bayonet they simply turn and run."

Fighting at Night. The severest fights of the long battle have been night encounters and charges. The artillery fire, both from land and sea, has exceeded in intensity that of any previous engagement of the war. The English artillery has done extraordinarily effective work. Captured German officers express their surprise at the volume of fire from the English positions, and its amazing accuracy.

Belgium and French officers have given me vivid accounts of the German night attacks. They were very severe tests for the men in the trenches, but not on a single occasion has success crowned an effort of that kind.