

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 205

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

RUSSIA WILL HAVE ARMY OF 7,000,000 MEN IN THE FIELD HER TROOPS STILL CONTINUE TO GAIN IMPORTANT SUCCESSES GREAT BATTLE OF THE AISNE IS STILL RAGING FURIOUSLY

LONDON, Sept., 19---The Correspondent of The Times, from a point behind the lines at Senlis and Chantilly, under date of September 16, wires: "The Allies Succeeded in crossing the line on Sunday, after a most desperate struggle on the North Bank.

"The Germans were able to reform their lines and obtained large reinforcements on Monday and a second and greater battle opened all along the line.

"Details are scanty, but there is every indication that the struggle has been possibly more terrible and greater than the struggle on the banks of the Marne.

"General Von Kluck's defensive demanded the Allies' utmost strength and determination.

"Smashing attacks have been made and sustained in a manner that will make this battle one of the most momentous of the whole war.

KAISER'S PETS CUT TO PIECES BY THE ALLIES

Imperial Prussian Guard Practically Wiped Out in Recent Battles—German Attempts to Repulse Allies Vain

ENEMY'S TACTICS WERE DESPERATE And Their Massed Attacks Eclipsed Anything Seen so Far Since War Began—Attacked Ten Times

London, Sept. 19.—The Exchange Telegraph's Paris correspondent in a despatch received last night, says, a comprehensive account of the five days' battle on the Aisne River, which he described as the fiercest on the western theatre since the beginning of the war was given by a French officer who arrived in Paris yesterday.

Called a Halt

On the morning of the 14th, the officer said, the Germans called a halt, but by the afternoon the battle became general. All next day the battle was of a ding-dong nature, the Germans evidently awaiting reinforcements. During the night, however, they delivered a furious attack on the extreme left, but the British and French troops gallantly met the onslaught, repulsing the Germans no fewer than ten times, with fearful losses.

Sought to Break Line

The Germans still came on, however, seeking to break through the French line. There has been nothing like it since the war began. The enemy hurled dense masses of troops on us in a supreme endeavor to check our forward progress, but when dawn came we still held our position, and even had gained ground slightly.

The artillery duel continued through the next day.

Desperate Fight

The morning of the 17th again saw a desperate fight. This time we threw the Germans back 17 kilometres, capturing 600 men and a lot of mitrailleuses. The Paris correspondent of The Exchange Telegraph Company says all accounts received at Paris agree that the famous Prussian Guards, the corps elite of the German Empire and the especial pride of the German Empire, have been practically blotted out from the battle which have been waged along the Meuse, Marne and Aisne rivers.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Fresh N. to north-west winds, generally fair today and on Sunday.

WANTS THE U.S. TO GET INTO IT

London, Sept. 19.—The United States should declare war on Germany immediately, declares Professor Nale, of the Chicago University.

GERMANS ENTRENCH THEIR WHOLE LINE

Building String of Fortifications From Maubege To Namur

London, Sept. 19.—A despatch from an Exchange Telegraph correspondent, from Ostend, says the Germans are entrenching themselves on the river Sambre from Maubege to Namur.

I have seen important defensive works thrown up at Farciennes and Floreffe and many inhabitants of these places have been forced by threats to perform labor on the works.

I have been told that the same kind of fortifications are being erected on the Meuse from Givet to Namur, but it is impossible to cross the Sambre to see for myself.

I believe, however, my information is accurate.

WILL EXCHANGE THEIR PRISONERS

Paris, Sept. 19.—The French and German Governments are arranging, through Washington, for an exchange of prisoners of war.

It is understood that James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, has called Germany's attention to the plan.

VOLUNTEERS FROM THE U.S.A.

Lord Lyveden is Raising a Corps of Anglo-Americans For British Army

London, Sept. 19.—There are not lacking adventurous neutrals these days who like to get into the European fight, hence the Anglo-American contingent that Lord Lyveden is organizing.

It is not the intention of Lord Lyveden to interfere with American neutrality, and he, therefore, seeks only British subjects in the States, or Americans who are residents of Britain, or have taken out British citizenship papers.

Permission to organize such a contingent has only recently been granted by the British War Office, yet over two hundred have already enrolled.

The plans are to form half an infantry battalion, 480 men, one of two squadrons of cavalry of 150 men each, and besides small detachments. Then, if at the end of four months, the command passes the inspector, the men will take the Ancient Army Oath of Allegiance to the King, and go to the front as a unit.

RUSSIANS PURSUING AUSTRIANS IN EAST; IN FRANCE A MIGHTY BATTLE IS RAGING WITH FRIGHTFUL LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

Russians Continue to Gain Important Successes in Galicia, and are Capturing Many Prisoners and Guns and Much Ammunition From the Austrians—Have an Army of 90,000 Men Marching into Central Poland With Another of Two Million Men to Follow

ALREADY A MILLION RUSSIANS IN GALICIA WIT HALF A MILLION IN EASTERN PRUSSIA

Will Soon Have Seven Million Men in the Field Altogether—In Eastern Prussia Her Forces Have Met a Check But Will Soon be Reinforced and Enabled to Resume the Offensive Against the German Forces

SERIES OF COMBATS IN WESTERN BATTLE

Attacks and Counter-Attacks Follow One Another in Rapid Succession Every Hour Out of the Twenty-Four—Germans Fail in Their Desperate Attempts to Break Through the Line of the Allies—Terrible Carnage

London, Sept. 19.—Reports from Petrograd say that the Russian pursuit of the Austrians continues and that the Russians have gained importance successes over the Austrian rear guard. Convoys of two army corps with 30 guns and ammunition and five thousand prisoners are said to have been captured.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, for, according to a Rome despatch, an army of 90,000 Russians is marching into Central Poland followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army also aggregating two million strong is coming from more distant regions, and will reach the front in October.

Million Russians in Galicia

There are already said to be a million Russians in Galicia, and half a million in East Prussia.

While these numbers seem to be enormous they are considered probably a fair estimate of what Russia will have available for beginning her war.

It is said she will soon have seven million men on the move.

While continuing the offensive in Galicia, Russia is standing on the defensive on the East Prussian frontier, her army having been driven back by the Germans.

This army, however, is said to be intact.

Gigantic Battle Raging in France

On the battle front by way of Paris, a gigantic battle, or, more properly speaking, series of battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of a sustained and combined movement but in reality of several combats proceeding incessantly, at the strongest points of the German army defending the line along the River Aisne.

Each encounter, however, influences the execution of the general idea of the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied army.

Attacks and counter attacks follow one another in rapid succession every hour out of the twenty-four.

During the course of the night of Sept. 15th the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere, but were met by the French and British with a courage that was simply marvellous

against overwhelming odds.

The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than ten times with marvellous tenacity and intrepidity but were unable to break thro

the firm line presented by the Allies.

The infantry fight just before daylight was the most violent of all. The Germans appeared to throw into the charge all that remained of their energy but were repelled, retiring behind their guns with enormous losses but not before they sacrificed many of their number displaying a resolution which approached desperation.

A vigorous counter attack from Allies ensued, during which a small extent of ground was gained. Last night was relatively calm along the front but today the fighting became more furious than ever.

After this stage of the fight was concluded, the Germans appeared to retire about a mile.

Hand to Hand Fights.

During the combat the adversaries in many instances came hand to hand and the bayonet was extensively used.

The carnage was terrifying, but the troops of both armies appeared to have been hardened to such scenes and fought with indomitable coolness, despite the heaviness of the losses.

The Allies' aviators apparently discovered the placements of some big German guns, notwithstanding the cleverness with which they were hidden beneath an earthen covering strewn with branches of trees.

The Allies' artillery opened a concentrated fire on a certain portion of the line and the heavy German artillery shortly afterwards lapsed in silence at that spot, although it is not known whether they were rendered impotent or were merely silenced owing to their former emplacement having become untenable.

Slightly Retreated.

It is impossible to learn from any one portion of the line what is occurring at other places, but an inclination to recede slightly seemed evident on the German side, although they offered a most obstinate resistance and fought as though made of iron.

The Allies at the same time doggedly pursued the small advantage they gained and kept at the heels of their reluctantly retiring foe.

At the point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the Allies' line the fight was furious yesterday and today, and some of the most famous English, Scotch and Irish regiments including the Guards and Highlanders suffered severely.

They performed the tasks set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions, but at a terrible cost.

BATTLE RAGES NIGHT AND DAY

Paris, Sept. 19.—A gigantic battle, or, more properly speaking, battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier.

Fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but in reality several combats are proceeding incessantly at the strongest points where the Germans are defending the line along the River Aisne.

KARLUK'S MEN REACH NOME

Capt. Bartlett Telegraphs That All Those Who Survive the Wreck Are Alive and Well

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Captain Bartlett, who was skipper on Stefanon's ship the Karluk, has arrived at Nome on the American revenue cutter Bear. Information has been received by G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of Naval Affairs, from Captain Bartlett, who states in his telegram that those who survived the wreck of the Karluk are with him, all well.

The names of the survivors he gives as John Munro, Robert Williamson, W. McKinstry, F. W. Maurer, John Hadley, H. Williams, E. F. Chate, R. Templeman, all seamen, whose places of residence are not recorded.

Captain Bartlett is leaving Nome with the rest of the party on the 25th of September, aboard the Senator for Victoria, B.C. On arrival there he will proceed to Ottawa without delay.

OFFICERS FALL ON HONOR'S FIELD

Twelve Killed, Thirty-Four Wounded and Seven Are Missing

London, Sept. 19.—The War Office has received from headquarters at the front under date Sept. 15th, the names of twelve officers who were killed, thirty-four who are wounded, and seven who are missing.

Among the killed is Lieut.-Col. B. H. Montrossor of the Sussex Regiment, Lieut.-Col. H. C. Lowther, of the Scots Guards, is among the wounded. Col. Lowther was formerly Secretary to the Duke of Connaught.

SIENKIWICZ FAVORS RUSSIA

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 16.—Henry Sienkiewicz, the Polish author, has issued an appeal to the Austrian Poles to fight with Russia. He is the author of Quo Vadis.

S.S. Carthaginian arrived at Halifax at 11 a.m. yesterday after a run of 42 hours.

SITUATION UNCHANGED

No Definite Result Yet of Great Battle on the Aisne—Routed Uhlans—Exchange of Prisoners

London, Sept. 19.—An announcement issued by the Official Bureau this evening, says: "According to a report received this afternoon, there is no particular change in the situation.

There has been some activity on the part of the Allied cavalry, but without, at the present time, any definite result."

Samson's Doughty Deed

The Official Information Bureau announces that on Sept. 16th, Commander Samson, with an armoured motor car force attached to a naval flying corps, encountered a patrol of Uhlans, near Soutans, France, killing four, and wounding and capturing the fifth. The British suffered no losses.

More Approachable

The Press Bureau says that the Government has received information that the German Government is prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners in their hands, in return for similar information as to German prisoners here. It is contemplated such lists which will include information to physical condition of prisoners, will be interchanged periodically.

Letter Post

Arrangements are also being made for transmission to Germany of letters, parcels and money orders for prisoners. The German Government intends to permit correspondence between British prisoners and their friends in England.

The Austrian Government, it is also announced, intends to grant similar facilities with regard to prisoners in its hands.

PRINCE WANTED TO GO TO FRONT

London, Sept. 19.—The Prince of Wales was very anxious to go to the front, according to a statement issued this evening by the Press Bureau, and tried to get Lord Kitchener to consent to his doing so.

As he had not completed his military training, Lord Kitchener submitted to the King, "that for the present it is undesirable that His Royal Highness should proceed on active service."

ALLIES' LEFT MAKES PROGRESS

Paris, Sept. 19.—The following official communication was issued here last evening: "There is no change, generally, in the situation, except we have continued our progress on the left wing, and that a lull in the battle is noticeable.