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THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

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Another Russian Victory Over The Turks Is Reported

Czar's Artillery Was Too Much For The Ottoman Soldiers—In West Germans Are Everywhere Repulsed

Paris, Nov. 9 (Official).—To our left wing the Germans have again taken the offensive on Dixmude and in the region of Ypres, especially south-east of the latter town. Their attacks have been repulsed everywhere.

To sum up: At the end of the day on the front from Dixmude to La Lys we have progressed on nearly every point, but our advance is slow owing to the offensive of the enemy, and the very important organization they have had time to effect around our points since beginning. The fog has made operations difficult, especially between La Lys and the Oise.

At the centre on the Aisne the progress, previously reported, has been maintained.

In Argonne and around Verdun nothing important.

To our right in Lorraine there is quiet; in Alsace new attacks of Germans against Col. de Stemarie again resulted in failure.

A Council of Ministers was held yesterday morning. M. Viviani, accompanied by M. Leon Bourgeois, visited Rheims yesterday and decorated Mayor Cross with the Legion of Honor.

M. Millerand, Minister of War, arrived at Toul and visited the Mortagne battlefield, where he saluted the graves of our dead, and after visiting the ruins of Gerbeviller left for Bordeaux.

The War Minister addressed a congratulatory letter to the armies to General Joffre.

Russia (from Tiflis), Nov. 7.—Two Turkish divisions and numerous artillery, covered by cavalry, marching from Hassan Kala towards Koeprikoei, were defeated in an effort to outflank the Russian left wing. The Turks were unable to resist the Russian artillery fire and fled. The hilly nature of this region protected their retreat.

German Cruiser 'Emden' Is Rounded Up At Last

LONDON, Nov. 10.—It is officially announced in London today that the German cruiser 'Emden' has been driven ashore and burned.

SUNK BY AUSTRALIAN CRUISER

Twenty-two ships, mostly British, have been sunk by the Emden, the vessels having a total value of about Four Million Dollars.

The Emden was destroyed by the Australian cruiser Sydney. She was driven ashore on an island of the Coco Group.

The Sydney sighted the Emden yesterday morning and with her superior speed she at once closed in and gave battle.

The German boat could not escape and there was a running fight, at the end of which the Emden, burning from the shells of the Australian cruiser, was beached.

The casualties on the Sydney are said to have been slight.

The Cocos Islands are situated in the mouth of the Bay of Bengal, about 800 miles East of the City of Madras which was shelled by this German cruiser some time ago.

The Australian cruiser Sydney which has thus effectively closed the active career of the Emden is a protected cruiser of 5,600 tons. She had a speed of 25 1-2 knots as compared with the 24 1-2 of the Emden.

The main armament of the Sydney consisted of eight 6-in. guns, while the Emden was equipped with ten 4-in. guns.

Russian Army Established On German Territory Again

Continued and Irresistible Offensive of the Russians Has Cleared All Germans Out of Poland

Petrograd, Nov. 9.—What is described here as a continued and irresistible offensive by the Russian Army, resulting in the evacuation of Poland, by the Germans, is reported today.

A Russian army has successfully established itself in German territory, 15 miles west of the Russo-German border. In addition the Germans are said to be generally relinquishing their stand along the Wartha River.

This advance was accomplished by a Russian cavalry movement in out-flanking the German left.

Russian penetration of German territory to Pleschen, Prussia, north-west of Kalsiz (Kalis), from which point the Germans appear to be withdrawing, threatens the German line of communication along the South Polish frontier.

The Russians attacked the Austrian rear guard at Pinozom, which commands an important crossing on the Vistula, 25 miles from Cracow.

It is asserted that a general retreat of the Austrian forces on Cracow, as a new base, is now apparent.

The s.s. Pelican sailed for London yesterday.

Formal Surrender Of Garrison Today

Washington, Nov. 9.—The German garrison at Tsing Tau is to be formally surrendered to the investing allied British and Japanese forces today.

Almost 5,000 Men.

Pekin, Nov. 9.—The German legation states that the garrison at Tsing Tau numbered between 4,500 and 5,000 men.

It is thought at the legation, from advices received, that the town was not badly damaged by the bombardment.

MINE DESTROYS A DUTCH SHIP

Lowestoff, Nov. 10.—The Dutch freighter Lugzur Poolster has foundered through striking a mine.

The crew were saved.

SWEDISH VESSEL BUNK BY A MINE

London, Nov. 9.—The Swedish steamer Alle was blown up by a mine in the North Sea, and foundered.

Six of her crew were drowned, and the others were landed at Yarmouth.

"WE SHALL NOT SHEATH THE SWORD UNTIL THE MILITARISM OF PRUSSIA IS FINALLY COMPLETELY DESTROYED"

Declared Premier Asquith at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in Guild Hall, London, Last Night—Belgium Must Be Avenged and Recompensed and all the Small Nations of Europe Safeguarded Against Such Aggression in the Future

NOTHING IN THE GREAT CONFLICT SO FAR TO DAMPEN THE HOPES OF THE ALLIES

All the German Plans Have Been Frustrated and the Future is Promising—Kitchener Praised French and British Forces—Churchill Says the Work of the Navy is Not Fully Realised—Balfour's Telling Speech

London, Nov. 10.—Scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm were witnessed at the Guild Hall tonight, the occasion the inaugural banquet of the new Lord Mayor of London—Sir Charles Johnston, who succeeds Sir Thomas Bowyer.

Added interest was attached to the gathering by reason of the special circumstances of the times, the presence of the principal ministers of the Crown responsible for the conduct of the war, and the diplomatic representatives of the Allied nations.

Occasion Unique in History of London.

The Guild Hall has been the scene of many civic national functions during the past five hundred years, but seldom has there been one which so strongly appealed to popular imagination.

The guests, who numbered a thousand, including leading statesmen, diplomats and financiers, entered the civic headquarters of London between two lines of khaki-clad men, and as each dignitary entered and repaired to his place in the Hall he was greeted with rounds of cheers.

But the real enthusiastic outburst was reserved for Premier Asquith, Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War; Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Japanese, Russian and French Ambassadors; the Belgian Minister and the Commander of the Canadian Contingent.

Balfour's Address.

After the formal toast, "The King and the Royal Family" had been proposed, Ex-Premier Balfour proposed "The Allies." He emphasized that the toast was without precedent, but he added, "We are living in times that are also without precedent when the whole world is either in arms or on the tip-toe of anxious expectation."

"Japan," continued Balfour, "had made one of the most drastic answers by the capture of Tsing Tau, to the most insolent message ever sent by one sovereign to another, that which, 17 years ago, compelled Japan to give up Port Arthur which she had taken from the Chinese."

Gallant Russians.

The ex-Premier spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry of the Russian army, the powers of organization displayed by the Grand Duke Nicholas and the remorseless speed with which Russia had carried out her movements.

Here one success after another might be looked for, and as for the west, the memory of the days when the French and British fought side by side against the enemy of civilization would never be forgotten.

Servia's Sacrifice.

Balfour also spoke of Servia, which was prepared to give up everything, short of national existence, to keep the peace of Europe. Belgium whose history was even more tragic. Belgium had been over-run by the Ger-

mans for no cause except the expediency of war—Cynicism could go no further in politics and he denounced the brutal militarism inflicted upon a civil population.

Belgium, he declared, would be restored to all and more, of her ancient prosperity by the Allies, who were bound together by the pursuit of one great object. There was no danger of disagreement, for no mean or petty motive actuated them.

Fights for Civilization

"We are five nations," said the ex-Premier in conclusion, "and we fight not for ourselves alone but for civilization and for all small States who seek to follow their own ideals without interference from any unauthoritative and insolent aggressor."

The Prime Minister rose to respond to the toast "His Majesty's Ministers." "Never," he said, "has any Government in our history more needed the whole-hearted confidence and unselfish cooperation of the community without distinction of party or class. Never has that confidence been more ungrudgingly expressed and that cooperation more generously offered."

Was Unprovoked.

Referring to Turkey's entrance into the war, he said that when the war began we made it clear, in conjunction with our Allies, to the Turkish Government, that if they remained neutral, their Empire should not suffer in integrity or authority.

Turkish statesmen, vacillating in council from day to day, allowed their true interests to be undermined by German threats, by German ships, by German gold. They were tempted to one futile outrage after another.

"It is not the Turkish people, it is their Government that we have to fight."

Did Good Work With Bayonet

British Made Successful Use of the Cold Steel in Repulsing Notable German Attacks.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Despatches from the French Foreign Office to the Embassy here yesterday, repeated in substance the French and Russian War Office statements, and added some comment on the successful work of the British troops in the West, and the destruction of a railway by the Russians in the East. The cablegram said:

"At Ghelweldt the British troops repulsed the enemy in a notable attack made upon them, and forced them back at the point of the bayonet. "In Woerre district we have been able to retake several trenches which had long been previously taken from us by the enemy.

"In Prussia, the Russians have destroyed a railway leading to Pleschen north-east of Calsen."

Germans Plan A Big Effort

Rushing Many Thousands of Troops and Lots of War Supplies Into West Belgium.

Amsterdam, Nov. 9.—A correspondent at Antwerp says that a movement of the German troops from the western theatre of war, on a big scale, is now progressing.

A large number has been withdrawn from the Yser, and long trains filled with men and munitions are moving into Germany by way of Brussels and Louvain.

The Ottoman Government that has drawn the sword, and I do not hesitate to predict that that Government will perish by the sword."

Death Knell of Empire.

"It is they and not we who have rung the death-knell of the Ottoman Dominion, not only in Europe, but in Asia.

"With this disappearance of Turkey will disappear, as I hope and believe, the blight which for generations past has withered some of the fairest regions."

Asquith told his hearers that they should not be moved unduly by the conflicting fortunes of the campaign which was going to be a long struggle.

Nothing to Dash Hopes.

"There is certainly nothing," he declared, "in the warfare of this hundred days to damp our hope, to depress our confidence or impair our resolve.

"Our enemies tried in turn three separate objectives, namely, Paris, Warsaw and Calais, and from each in turn they retired balked—frustrated by the invincible steadfastness of the Allies.

"But this is not enough. We shall not sheath the sword which we have not lightly drawn until Belgium recovers in full measure more than all that she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secure against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed on an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussia is fully and finally destroyed.

A Great Task.

"That is a great task worthy of a great nation. It means for its accomplishment that every man among us, old or young, rich or poor, learned or simple, should give what he has and do what he can."

Earl Kitchener pointed out the great issues at stake, the advantages possessed by the Allies in men and material and, in that wonderful spirit which has never understood the meaning of defeat, praised the Territorials, particularly the London Scottish and East Indians.

He spoke of the admiration of the "Glorious French."

British troops for "The Glorious French," and said that under the direction of General Joffre, who is not only a great military leader, but a great man. We may confidently rely on the ultimate success of the Allied forces in the western theatre of the war.

He praised the brilliant leadership of the Grand Duke Nicholas and also "the splendid deeds of the gallant Belgian army" and the gallantry of the Japanese forces.

Fighting for its Existence.

Continuing, Earl Kitchener said, "the British Empire is now fighting for its existence. I want every citizen to understand this cardinal fact, for only from a clear conception of the vast importance of the issue at stake can come that great national moral impulse, without which governments, war ministers or even their navies can do but little.

"I have no complaint to make whatever about the response to my appeal for men. The progress in the military training of those who already have enlisted is more than remarkable and the country may well be proud of them. But I shall want more and still more until the enemy is crushed.

Losses Severe.

"Our losses in the trenches have been severe, but such casualties are far from deterring the British nation from seeing the matter through. They

Loyalists Completely Disperse A Rebel South African Force

Rebels Were Commanded by Beyers—De Wet Wins a Small Loyalist Commando Under Cronje

London, Nov. 10.—General De Wet the rebel leader, says Reuter's Pretoria correspondent, has been in contact with, and dispersed, a small Government commando under General Cronje, a Member of the Legislature, near Doornberg. In the course of the fighting De Wet's son, Daniel, was killed.

The Government is sending strong reinforcements to Cronje.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent gives the following concerning the fighting in South Africa.

An engagement between General Lammer's forces and the Transvaal rebels under General Beyers occurred on the Vet River, south-east of Bloemhof on Nov. 8.

The rebels, well-armed and led by Beyers, were entirely dispersed, losing 9 men killed, 11 wounded and 364 prisoners.

300 rifles and 300 horses were also captured.

The Loyalist casualties were 3 men killed and 9 wounded.

WAS GOOD DAY IN THE NORTH

Fog Created Many Difficulties, But the Allies Successfully Maintain All Positions.

Paris, Nov. 10 (Official).—There has been no notable modification in the situation by reason of difficulties which an intense fog has created in connection with operations of any extent.

In the North the day has been good. We have maintained our positions between Woerre, Lys and Lanjemark, and made appreciable progress between Lanjemark and Dixmude.

Caught Fire At Sea And Was Beached

London, Nov. 9.—A despatch from Melbourne says that the British steamer Norfolk, on Ninety Mile Beach, near Port Albert, is burning fiercely. She caught fire at sea and was beached.

The s.s. Rudolph Hansen, which loaded fish here has arrived at Allcante.

Cruiser "Koenigsburg" Effectively Bottled Up

London, Nov. 10.—The German cruiser Koenigsburg, which disabled the British cruiser Pegasus some weeks ago, has been bottled up at Mafia Island on the coast of German East Africa by the blocking of the Channel to the Harbor.

The Koenigsburg is a cruiser of slightly less tonnage—3,420,—than the Emden. Her speed is 23 1-2 knots and her main armament consists of ten 4-in. guns.

Russians, In Two Weeks, Captured 31,000 Prisoners

British War Office Also Reports That Four Hundred South African Rebels were Recently Captured

London, Nov. 9 (Press Bureau).—In the North the enemy appears to be concentrating actively in the region of Ypres, but we hold our own. Progress has been made around Soissons.

Russian cavalry has penetrated the German province of Posen, destroying the railway at Pleschen, and the Russians are advancing on the East Prussian front.

Between Oct. 23 and Nov. 4, the Russian left wing captured nearly 19,000 prisoners and many guns on the Thorn-Cracow front, and a further 12,000 prisoners in recent fighting on the San.

The Admiralty report a successful operation against Fao in the Persian Gulf.

About 400 more rebels have been captured in South Africa.

SITUATION QUIET IN WEST BELGIUM

Havre, Nov. 9.—The Belgian Government has issued the following: The situation at Nicuport is stationary with a slight advantage to us.

On the remainder of the front there is almost complete quiet.

The enemy still occupy the right bank of the Yser, at several points of support, which have been cannonaded by our artillery.

will act rather as an incentive to British manhood to prepare themselves to take the places of those who have fallen."

In paying a tribute to the leadership of Sir John French and his Generals and to the high efficiency and courage of the army, the War Minister said: "I think that it has now been conceded that the British army has proved itself to be, not so contemptible an engine of war as some were disposed to consider it."

Work of the Navy.

Winston Churchill told of the work of the Navy and continued: "It is difficult to measure the full influence of the naval pressure in the early stages of the war, but it will spell the doom of Germany as assuredly as winter strikes the leaves from the trees.

"As to the loss we suffered," he said, "the punishment we received is clear and definite and the punishment we inflict is very often not seen, and when seen very often cannot be measured, but time will tell."

The First Lord also pointed out that, despite these losses, the navy was stronger in every way than at the beginning of the war.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

British Ships Are Reported

Glasgow and Otranto Now in Straits of Magellan, en route to Falkland Islands.

Santiago, Chili, Nov. 10.—The British cruiser Glasgow which was engaged with the German squadron in the battle off the Chilean coast on Sunday, Nov. 1st, and the British transport Otranto, have arrived at Point Limit in the Straits of Magellan, bound for the Falkland Islands.

Push Back Enemy Towards Cracow

Petrograd, Nov. 10 (Official).—On the East Prussian frontier fighting continues. The Russian troops have occupied Solap.

In the direction of Mlawa (Poland) we have advanced and have stopped the movements of railway trains of the enemy near the station of Soldan, East Prussia.

Beyond the Vistula the Germans have withdrawn from Wiclawek to Meszuma, and from Konin to Shepy.

On the roads to Cracow we are continuing to push back the rear guards of the Austrians.

South of Przemysl on Nov. 7 we captured 1,000 prisoners and a number of cannons.

On the coast of Caucasus on Nov. 6 and 7 cruisers of the enemy made appearance.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (Noon) — Strong breezes to moderate gale, N. E. to N. Snow or rain today, then clearing.

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G. Knowling

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