

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

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GERMANS MUCH DISAPPOINTED OVER THE EFFECTS PRODUCED ON ALLIES BY ARTILLERY FIRE

Their Tactics Have Been to Direct a Tremendous Fire Against the Position of the Allies With the Hope of Shattering the Nerves of Their Men

BUT THIS PLAN HAS SIGNALLY FAILED AND ALLIES ARE STRONG AND COURAGEOUS

German Shells Make Holes in the Ground Big Enough For the Graves of Five Horses, but British Jocularly Name Them "Coal Boxes" and "Black Marias"

THE ALLIES FEEL THAT THE VICTORY IS THEIRS Even Though the Battle is Bound to Last Some Days Yet and the Losses on Both Sides Are Bound to be Unprecedentedly Heavy

London, Sept. 25.—The Official Press Bureau has issued a report from General French's headquarters supplementing his despatch of Sept. 22nd and dealing with the British operations in France. A portion of the text follows: "The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units of very different formation from the active army Reserve and proving, as is shown by the uniforms of prisoners recently captured, that our progress although slow on account of the strength of the defensive positions against which we are pressing has, in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days yet before any decisive result is reached, since it now approximates somewhat to siege warfare. "The Germans are making use of searchlights and this fact coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery leads to the supposition that they are employing material which they may have collected for the siege of Paris."

Difficult to Summarise. The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth and nineteenth cannot be summarised. That fact was expressed recently by a neighboring French Commander to his corps after having repulsed the repeated and violent counter attacks made by the enemy: "we have a feeling that we have been victorious." So far as the British are concerned, the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words. During Friday, the 18th artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during the daylight and at night the Germans counter attacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry, as always, by a heavy bombardment, but the strokes were delivered with great vigor and ceased about two in the morning.

Cut Communications. News was received that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the North, so cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication, which was of particular importance to the enemy. On Saturday the nineteenth, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently evoking a reply from our guns. Some of their infantry advanced with the intention of attacking but on coming under our fire they retired. Otherwise the day was uneventful except for the activity of the artillery which is a matter of normal routine rather than an special event.

Aeroplanes Active. Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect in a transport park near Lafere. A buried store of the enemy's munitions of war was also found not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagon loads of cable being dug up. Traces were also discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned, all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retirement was hurried.

Were All Repulsed. On Sunday, the 20th, the Germans took advantage of a brief spell of fine weather to make several counter attacks against the different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy, but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light.

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In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they heard a military band in the enemy's lines just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German Infantry started their advance with the bands playing.

Hot For Infantry. Offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk but with no greater success. The brunt of resistance has naturally fallen upon the Infantry and in spite of the fact that they have been so subjected, they have, on every occasion, been ready for the enemy's infantry, when the latter attempted to assault and they have beaten them back with great loss.

The object of a great proportion of the artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by a concentrated and prolonged fire and to shatter their nerve with high explosives before the infantry attack is launched.

They seem to have relied on doing this with us but they have not done so, though they have made several costly experiments before discovering this fact.

Don't Worry British. From the statements of prisoners it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite all the losses inflicted, have not been at all commensurate with the colossal expenditure of ammunition, which has really been wasted. By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good; it is more than good, "It is excellent," but the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress even by immense shells filled with high explosives which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to act as graves for five horses.

Have Them Named. German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in calibre and on impact they send up columns of great black smoke. On account of this they are dubbed "coalboxes," "Black Marias" or "Jack Johnson" by the soldiers. Men who take things in this spirit are very likely to queer calculations based on loss of morale and so carefully framed by the military philosophers.

Bombardment Effective. A considerable amount of information has been gleaned from prisoners and from this it has been gathered that our bombardment on the fifteenth produced a great impression. It is also reported that our infantry made such a good use of the ground that the German companies are decimated by our rifle fire before any British soldiers can be seen.

Station Closed. Washington, Sept. 24.—Liasconsett Station, Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., was to-day ordered closed at noon to-morrow by Secretary of Navy Daniels.

JAPS DISPOSE OF GERMAN SPY. Peking, Sept. 24.—A letter received here from a German in Tsing Tau says that Baron von Eisenbach, former second secretary of the German Legation at Peking, was killed by a Japanese patrol, dressed in Chinese clothes.

Swiss Despatch Says Germans in Full Flight From Lorraine. Paris, Sept. 25.—The Matin publishes a despatch from Basel, Switzerland, which says that the Germans are in flight from Lorraine, and declares that during the attack upon the entrenched camp at Verdun the Austrian and German artillery had ten thousand dead and fifteen thousand wounded.

Poor Shooting. Mr. Reg. Harvey, who was partridge shooting at Tickle Harbor Barrons, returned yesterday. He reports partridge scarce.

KENDALL'S SHIP GETS IN TROUBLE

The 'Montrose' is Ashore in the River Lune With Her Stokehold Full of Water

Nantes, Sept. 24.—The British steamer Montrose from Quebec, is ashore in the River Lune, with a stokehold of water. The Montrose is the steamer that carried Dr. Crippen, the wife-murderer, and Ethel La Neve, on their flight to America in 1910.

Her captain is the ill-fated H. G. Kendall, who was in command of the Empress of Ireland, when she was run down and sunk in the St. Lawrence, last May, with the loss of 1,000 lives. After being cleared by Government enquiry of responsibility for this disaster, Capt. Kendall was sent back to the Montrose. It is supposed that the vessel was in French waters as a military transport.

BRITISH JAIL FOR BARONESS

Who Broke the British Registration Regulations

London, Sept. 24.—Baroness Maria Von Nemburg was sentenced at the London Police Court to-day, to three weeks' imprisonment, for failing to register as an alien enemy. The Baroness said her husband is commanding the 8th German Army Corps, while her son is a member of the Officers' Training Corps at Westminster school. She has for years kept a private hotel in the Bloomsbury district.

'Germania' a Prize

London, Sept. 24.—The racing yacht Germania, owned by Lieut. Dr. Gustave Krupp von Bohlen Holbach, head of the Krupp gun works, has been ordered detained by the British prize court. The Germania was sent to England to participate in the Cowes Regatta.

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Allies Capture Town of Peronne

London, Sept. 24.—The German offensive was extremely vigorous to-day at the western end of the long line stretching along the rivers Oise, Aisne and Woevre.

The allied troops, whose gaps had been filled with freshly arrived reinforcements, not only repeatedly pushed back the masses of Germans thrown against them, but eventually carried out a successful counter-attack. This resulted in gaining considerable ground and in the definite capture of Peronne, about which town the fiercest engagement occurred.

CATTARO STORM CENTRE OF EAST

Bombarded by the French—Ships Sunk by Mines

Bari, Italy, Sept. 24.—Vessels which have arrived here from the Dalmatian coast, report that the bombardment of Cattaro by French ships and guns on Mount Lovchar has begun.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Correspondents telegraph from Trieste that two Austrian torpedo boats and one destroyer were sunk by floating mines on the coast of Dalmatia.

New York, Sept. 24.—Wall Street News Agency says that three Italian torpedo boats and one destroyer struck mines off the Dalmatian coast and sank.

GERMAN EFFORTS HAVE NO SUCCESS

Enemy Assumes the Offensive But is Checkmated and Repulsed by the Allied Forces.

(Official St. Pierre Bulletin)

Paris, Sept. 24.—At our left wing between the Somme and Oise our troops have progressed in the direction of Roye. A detachment has occupied Peronne and maintained itself there, though violently attacked by the enemy.

Between the Oise and Aisne the enemy continues to maintain very important forces solidly entrenched. We have slightly advanced northwest of Berry-au-Bac.

In the centre between Rheims and Argonne there is no change.

At the east of Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse the enemy has delivered its attacks with desperate violence. The battle continues with alternations of progression on certain points, and retreating on others.

On our right wing there is no noticeable change. In the region of Nancy and in the Vosges, a few detachments of the enemy have again tried to come in on national ground, repulsed in doing so the light elements of our troops, but their offensive has been immediately stopped.

In Galicia the Russians having taken Jaroslau, surround completely Przemysl and continue their offensive on Cracow.

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NOTHING AT ALL MYSTERIOUS ABOUT TACTICS OF GERMANS

The Sole Meaning of Their Game is That They Are Fighting Hard to Stave Off Defeat at the Aisne, a Development That Would Mean Their Utter Annihilation

London, Sept. 25.—A correspondent of the Daily News telegraphing on Tuesday from outside Paris says: "The battle now proceeding very many, are well armed, have strong positions and know that if they break now they break for good. Luck Plays a Part Their prolonged and formidable resistance is no more mysterious than their retreat; luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers, admitting the value of that essential and it is safe to say Germans will never get back to Paris—they will see Berlin first."

"There is nothing more mysterious in their plans than that, and the Allies cannot make quicker progress because the Germans are very many, are well armed, have strong positions and know that if they break now they break for good. Luck Plays a Part Their prolonged and formidable resistance is no more mysterious than their retreat; luck is almost as important in warfare as good soldiers, admitting the value of that essential and it is safe to say Germans will never get back to Paris—they will see Berlin first."

CANADA'S TROOPS ON WAY ACROSS

Transports Heavily Armed And Convoys by British Warships

Quebec, Sept. 25.—The major part of Canada's contingent for service in Europe is already on its way to the front in transports heavily armed and guarded by British men of war in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers.

DRESDEN CHASED BRITISH STEAMER

But She Escaped and Got Safely to Harbor in the South

Paris, Sept. 25.—News received here from Santa Aremas, Strait of Magdolan, says the British steamer Ortego was pursued for three hours and fired upon by a German cruiser believed to be the Dresden. The Ortego escaped, arriving undamaged at Cape Verdi, Falkland Islands.

BERLIN REPORT ON WAR EVENTS

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The following official announcement dated the 24th has been given out at the Leimy headquarters in the Western theatre of war. "To-day there have been some minor engagements, but nothing of importance has transpired. There is no news from Belgium or the eastern war arena.

Day of the Fortress In War is Past

Recent Events Have Shown Their Uselessness

Berlin, Sept. 25.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—It is still too early to attempt to base general prediction concerning war in the future upon what the engagements of the present great war have shown. One prediction, however, does seem fairly justified already. That is that the day of fortresses has passed.

The new 42-centimeter (16.8 inch) siege gun of the German forces appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortifications ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utterly walls of reinforced cement and steel, ripped open steel towers and piled the mass upon the fort's defenders.

The new siege gun has been the surprise of the war. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in possession of all other important nations, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of German army officials themselves had so much as heard of it.

VANDALISM IS RESUMED

Paris, Sept. 25.—It is announced officially in Bordeaux that the Germans last night recommenced bombarding Rheims cathedral.

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KITCHENER'S LITTLE WAY

The Sirdar, Lord Kitchener, wanted a certain modern make of gun and so specified in a requisition sent to the War Office. In due time he received a reply saying the Government would send a different make. Immediately he returned the order, across which he had written, "You may keep your guns; I can throw stones at the Arabs myself." It is needless to say he received the weapons he desired.

It was during the Soudan campaign that he recommended for D. S. O. a Roman Catholic Bishop named Robert Brindle and was approached by a member of his staff, who remarked he hardly thought this would be popular in England unless a Church of England divine was also named. "I recommend a man for distinguished service," the General quickly replied. "His religion has nothing to do with the matter. Personally, it doesn't concern me what the people at home have to say."

PAID GERMANS BACK IN KIND

Auxiliary Cruiser Lowered Flag But Sunk British Boat—Then Sent to Bottom by the British

Monte Video, Uruguay, Sept. 25.—Details of the sinking of the German steamer Cape Trafalgar by the British auxiliary cruiser Carmania several days ago, were related by sailors of a British vessel which arrived here yesterday.

The battle took place at a point three hundred miles off Rio Janeiro, Brazil, and lasted two hours.

The Cape Trafalgar lowered her flag as if to surrender, whereupon a yawl filled with sailors put out from the Carmania to take possession of the German vessel. The Cape Trafalgar, however, suddenly opened fire upon the yawl, which sank, the sailors in the boat perishing.

The Carmania, whose officers were angered by the act of the Cape Trafalgar, opened fire, sinking the German vessel. The British boat then continued on her voyage.

In announcing the sinking of the Cape Trafalgar, the British Official Bureau on Sept. 20th stated that the Carmania lost nine men killed and that 26 others were wounded.

The survivors of the German ship, it is said, were rescued by a collier.

BELGIANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS

Rout a German Force and Take More Men Captive Than in Any Preceding Battle

London, Sept. 24.—Heavy fighting is proceeding at different points to the south of Antwerp, says a despatch from Amsterdam to Reuters.

At one place, the name of which is deleted by the Belgian censor, a German force of 2,000 men were routed. Many have been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

Never before have the Belgians, the despatch adds, taken so many prisoners in a single battle.

BRITISH GENERAL BLOWN TO PIECES

London, Sept. 21.—"Just at the moment when it was obvious that our guns were getting the upper hand, a shell struck General —, who was standing ten yards from me," an artillery officer is quoted by the Daily Totey. "He was blown to pieces." The general referred to is supposed to refer to Brigadier-General Findlay, one of the ablest officers in the British army, and a conspicuous defender of Ladysmith.

FORGING AHEAD!

That is the position of The Mail and Advocate, as each issue sees a larger sale. What about that WANT ADVT!