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GALLANT BELGIAN SOLDIERS LITERALLY CUT THEIR WAY THROUGH THE GERMAN FORCES

Wearing Belgium Uniforms, the Germans Made a Surprise Attack But Were Soon Forced to Retreat

BELGIANS INDIGNANT AT GERMAN TACTICS

Were Badly Treated by German Machine Guns But Fought on Entirely Undismayed

Brussels, Aug. 17.—I have just returned from an automobile tour in Eastern Belgium, where I had found the popular game of Ullan hunting in full swing.

Stray parties of German cavalry which had lost themselves in the country between Warcome and the Belgian line, were being chivied from pillar to post by Belgian scouts, who took a considerable number of prisoners.

The reconnoitering forces seemed to be wholly unprovided with comforts. One German patrol, which ran into the Belgian outposts was quite convinced until it was fired on, that it was making its way back to the German position.

A great deal of desultory fighting took place along the northern portions of the line on Sunday. There was an engagement in the country southwest of Louvain. I arrived at the spot in time to witness the end of an encounter of which the cavalry, consisting of Ullans and Hussars, with a mounted machine gun section, the strength of which I estimated to be from 1000 to 1200 men, came from the direction of St. Trond with the intention, apparently, of effecting a surprise.

Germans Opened Fire A number of the inhabitants of the district had joined the Belgian soldiers and several parties were picking in the woods close to the outposts. Suddenly a terrific fire was opened by the Germans, who were advancing under the guise of friends.

The dismounted Belgian cavalry were thrown into momentary confusion by the suddenness of the attack. They rallied at once, however, and with drawn sabres charged the enemy without a moment's hesitation.

Cut Their Way Through The gallant little Belgians literally cut their way through to the German mass, piercing the cavalry line until they came under the machine gun fire of the enemy.

It might have gone hard with the Belgian horsemen, but at the psychological moment a battery of artillery came into action in support of the cavalry. The guns fired on the Germans, who being absolutely without cover were in a few minutes thrown into complete disorder and retreated pell mell.

Made Prisoners of Hussars In this last dash, the Belgians cut off and made prisoners of a number of the Hussars, who apparently had had enough of the encounter, and finding themselves cut off, raised their carbines uppermost in token of surrender.

Several young women of the district were involuntary witnesses of the fight. One girl, who had been talking with some soldier friends, picked up two German bullets which had fallen close where she was sitting. She displayed extraordinary coolness and pluck during the engagement, and when the first prisoner, a German Hussar, was led in, she asked for one of the Tueton's shoulder straps as a souvenir of an interesting Sunday afternoon.

The Belgians Indignant Great indignation was expressed by the soldiers, who took part in today's engagement at the deception practiced by the Germans in their attempt to surprise the Belgian position. I myself did not actually see any Germans dressed in the Belgian gendarmes uniform, but I am assured by several officers who were present at the beginning of the fight, that the advance guard of the Germans was unquestionably composed of men in Belgian uniforms.

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Tired of the War The prisoners whom I saw belonged to the Seventeenth Hussars. All seemed to be very glad to find themselves safe in the Belgian lines. They ate ravenously of the food offered them. All told the same old story of being utterly sick of the war, the why and wherefore of which they knew nothing.

Wounded Well Cared For The wounded are well cared for, and the prisoners, whether injured or whole, are humanely treated by their captors.

NOVA SCOTIA OFFERS BRITAIN 100,000 TONS COAL Halifax, Aug. 20.—The Nova Scotia Provincial Government has offered the Imperial authorities a hundred thousand tons of coal as a war contribution. The offer has been gratefully accepted.

40 WORKMEN LOST LIVES WHEN BUILDING FELL Washington, Aug. 21.—Forty British and American workmen yesterday were killed in the collapse of the new concrete Custom House at Ceiba Honduras, according to a despatch to the State Department.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE

SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL SITUATION, SHOWS BOTH THE FLEET AND THE ARMY HAVE ACTED IN EFFECTIVE FASHION

Seas Have Been Swept Clean by the British Navy and all the Expeditionary Force Were Safely Landed in France and Belgium on the Eighteenth—Fleet Safeguards the Trade Routes on the High Seas

OUTSIDE THE WATERS OF THE BALTIC THE GERMAN SHIPS ARE BOTTLED UP

British Commerce is Now Almost Normal While the German Commerce is Completely Paralyzed—On the Land Continual Minor Successes Have Been Gained by Forces of the Allies

New York, Aug. 20.—The British Embassy here, today, has received a summary of the naval and military situation to date. It is as follows:

Since the declaration of war the fleet has been responsible for the safety of the Expeditionary force, which completed its disembarkation in France on August 18th, in perfect order, and without casualty.

The work of the Navy on the Atlantic and elsewhere in safeguarding the Trade routes is best exemplified by the fact that at Lloyds yesterday, the war risk fell to forty shillings per cent., for almost any voyages of British vessels, whereas the rate to insure freight on corresponding steamers from the United States is thirty shillings per cent.

The German fleet, outside the Baltic, is confined to harbors; British commerce is almost normal, whilst German commerce is paralyzed.

The only casualty is the loss of the cruiser Amphion, which was blown up by a mine after having sunk the German mine-layer Koenigin Luise. One German submarine has been sunk in the North Sea.

In the South, where the Germans are apparently on the defensive, the French are advancing in a long line into Alsace and Lorraine, a great extent of which they now occupy, after driving back, in several engagements, the opposing German troops.

The Big Conflict Europe has been at war for over a fortnight, in a conflict which began with appalling suddenness, as far as the civilian world was concerned, with preparedness of high effectiveness in some cases for the fighting forces of these great empires.

Austria and Serbia were at war in the last week of July. Germany, the ally of Austria, professed herself aggrieved at the partial mobilization of French and Russian armies, gave each ultimatum, the shortest time for a reply, and began war by the invasion of Belgium, a country the territories of which she and the other powers had five several and distinct times pledged themselves to hold inviolate, and its declaration against Russia.

On August 1st German forces entered France, violating the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. Across these little states she unquestionably expected to march in triumph against the French. The unexpected happened. Belgium resisted not only the bribes of Germany but its arms. The first attack was on Liege, one of the fortresses of the Belgian system of defence. That fortress still holds out. France has penetrated and still holds a part of Alsace. French soldiers who have sung "How long, how long, O Lord!" are again on that soil as dear to every French heart. English troops have landed on French soil—Sir John French leading them. The German fleets are bottled up so that the war office has announced that the seas are clear for British commerce. Russia, supposedly unprepared, has already several million men in arms, and these are bearing down on the German frontier like a "huge and ponderous steam roller," as one writer describes it. Italy, which Germany has relied on for aid, in marshalling her land and sea forces and when she strikes, as strike she surely must, it will not be on the side of the "oppressor of Europe."

Such, from the thousands of lines of censored cables which have come to us, seem to be the vital facts.

From these facts so briefly recalled to the memory of our readers, and others, certain inferences which seem sound are to be drawn on various important topics.

The Spirit of the Empire—The British Government exhausted every means to preserve peace. Sir Edward Grey continued, until hostilities broke out, his mediation with the powers in the interest of peace; with all the prestige gained by his great success in dealing with the problems of the Near East, as Foreign Secretary of Asquith's government.

ALSATIAN TOWN OF MUELHAUSEN IN FRENCH HANDS

Its Recapture Was Preceded by a Very Severe Fight

BAYONET EMPLOYED

In Taking One Suburb—Much Ammunition Captured

Paris, Aug. 20.—The re-occupation of Muelhausen, in Alsace, by French troops is officially announced here. The re-capture of Muelhausen was preceded by a severe battle. French troops took one of the suburbs at the point of the bayonet, and also took, as a result of the victory, six German cannon and ammunition waggons.

The official note says that the situation in the Vosges Mountains is unchanged. In Lorraine the French line extends from north of Saarburg, passing Morhange to Dalmeney.

The situation in the Duchy of Luxemburg and Belgium is unchanged. Cavalry Outposts. Paris, Aug. 21.—The German cavalry have occupied Brussels. This official announcement was made last night. Strong columns are following up this movement. The Belgian army is retiring to Antwerp without having been engaged by the Germans.

WAR WILL BE LONG AND HARD SAY THE FRENCH

And Victory Will Go To the Side That Can Fight Longest

ENORMOUS LOSSES But France is Confident She Will Eventually Win

Paris, Aug. 21.—Discussing the possible length of the war, The Times says it may be taken for granted that Germany will fight to the bitter end, long and hard and will involve enormous loss with victories and reverses.

France will be finally the victor. The Temps also quotes General von Bernhardt, German military writer, who concedes success to the side which can hold out the longest.

The following expression of opinion is given by General Langlois, "The war will be long and victory belongs to the most tenacious."

RUSSIANS TAKE E. PRUSSIAN TOWN Capturing 12 German Guns And Large Number of Prisoners

St. Petersburg, Aug. 20.—Russian troops have occupied Gumbinnen, twenty miles from the Russian frontier of East Prussia, capturing twelve German guns and a large number of prisoners.

WAR OFFICE REPORT BRIEF Paris, Aug. 20.—A communication given out by the French War Department this morning is one of the briefest for some days. It announced only the bare facts of important developments now in progress in Belgium, and added there is nothing new along the front in Alsace and Lorraine.

GERMAN TROOPS OCCUPY THE CITY OF BRUSSELS; BELGIANS NOW FALL BACK

But Only Detachments of Cavalry Have Entered the Belgian Capital So Far, Says Report

BELGIANS RETIRE TOWARD ANTWERP

Have Done Their Work of Holding the Germans in Check and it is Now the Allies' Turn

London, Aug. 21.—The Germans have taken Brussels. The official announcement of the German victory of Brussels did not mention the casualties of either side. French official advices state that Muelhausen, in Alsace, has been recaptured by the French from Germans, who were said to be retreating on the Rhine, but in Lorraine it was admitted the Germans had forced French to fall back on their base.

Confirmation was received last night of the report that Emperor William has ordered resistance to any Japanese effort to seize Kiao Chau.

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CAPTURE OF CITY ENTIRELY WITHOUT STRATEGICAL VALUE

No Advantage to the Allies in Putting up Fight There

IT WAS NO SURPRISE

To the Allies, Who Have Made Plans to Engage Germans

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Petit Parisien in a review of the war situation says "A great battle is preparing. Belgium is to be the theatre of most formidable shock in history, the duration of which escapes prophesy."

Repulsed in the south at Dinant by the French, the Germans have been making, since Tuesday, vigorous offensive movement towards the North, which on Wednesday forced the Belgians, after a fine resistance, to fall back on Antwerp.

The Berlin Government will claim a triumph whereas, from a strategical point of view, the movement was of mediocre importance.

The French armies have also taken up their respective positions and it is certain that our General Staff is far from being taken unprepared by our adversaries tactics. The Staff had long foreseen them and is prepared to deal with them under the best auspices.

GERMANS BURN MANY VILLAGES

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch to the Central News from Brussels says that one long line of burning villages marked the German advance.

Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that a third list of German casualties, aggregating about 1,000 men killed or wounded, mainly in infantry men, has been published in Berlin.

The correspondent adds that the Gazette confirms the report that Prince Frederick William, of Lippe, was killed before Liege.

VANCOUVER MAY BE BOMBARDED BY ONE OF THE GERMAN CRUISERS

Canadian Minister of Marine Notices the People That a Hostile Warship is Approaching Their Port

WILL TRY TO GET SUPPLY OF COAL

And Vancouver Is Told To Refuse It Even If They Threaten To Lay the City In Ruins

SURRENDERED WITHOUT A SHOT

London, Aug. 21.—The Ghent correspondence to the Chronicle telegraphs "Brussels is now occupied by the enemy having been surrendered to the Germans without the firing of a single shot."

JAPAN READY TO FIGHT GERMANY Will Back Up Ultimatum With Force of Arms, if Necessary

Tokio, Aug. 21.—Japan is quietly preparing for eventualities following the expiration, next Sunday, of her ultimatum to Germany, demanding the withdrawal of the German warships from the Orient and the evacuation of Kiau Chau.

Strictest prohibition has been placed on the publication of any information concerning the movements of Japanese ships and troops. All correspondence is censored and the newspapers are, closely watched.

The War and Navy Departments are preparing for a move on Kiau Chau where, according to current reports, the fortifications are formidable.

Since the outbreak of the European War, thousands of Chinese Coolies have been employed in strengthening the defences.

Portia left Placentia at 12.20 a.m. Fogota left Fogo at 10.45 a.m.

ANTWERP READY TO REPEL ATTACK

London, Aug. 21.—The correspondent of the Times at the Hague telegraphs: "Preparations for the defence of Antwerp extend over an enormous area. All classes in the city are joining in the work day and night but there is no sign of panic or confusion."

GERMANS MOVE TOWARD ANTWERP

London, Aug. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Tuesday night, says "the Germans seem to be moving in the direction of Antwerp and any Belgian backward movement in that direction may therefore be explained as strategical movements which point to the early discomfiture of the army."

PROSPERO LEFT TRINITY AT 9.40 A.M. AND IS DUE HERE AT 3.30 THIS AFTERNOON.

WEATHER REPORT Toronto (noon)—Moderate, variable winds; fair and warm. Saturday, local showers, but partly fair.