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HONOUR, BRITAIN'S INCENTIVE

In the Lines of International Policy She Adopts Under Various Circumstances

GREY MAKES REPLY TO THE GERMANS

Says Britain Would Have Defended Belgian Neutrality Even Against France

IMPERIAL UNITY

Proof of the Righteousness of British Dealings Seen in Practical Loyalty of the Dominions

London, Sept. 16.—The official Press Bureau announces that the following statement is issued with the authority of Sir Edward Grey, with regard to the communications made by Dr. Von Bethman Hollweg, Imperial German Chancellor to the Press.

"Does anyone believe," asks the German Chancellor, "that England would have interfered to protect Belgium freedom against France?" The answer is that she would unquestionably have done so.

Sir Edward Grey, as reported in the White Paper, asked that Government whether it was prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other power violated it.

The French Government replied that they were resolved to respect it. Assurances, it was added, had been given several times and had formed the subject of a conversation between President Poincaré and the German Chancellor, who entirely ignores the fact that England took the same line about Belgian neutrality in 1870 that she has taken now.

In 1870, Bismarck, when approached by England on the subject, admitted and respected treaty obligations in relation to Belgium. The British Government stands in 1914 as it stood in 1870; it is Herr Von Bethmann Hollweg who refused to meet us in 1914 as Prince Bismarck met us in 1870.

Not At All Strange. The Imperial Chancellor finds it strange, that Mr. Asquith, in his Guild Hall speech, did not mention the neutrality of the Scandinavian countries and suggests that the reason for the omission was some sinister design on England's part.

It is impossible for any public speaker to cover the whole ground in each speech.

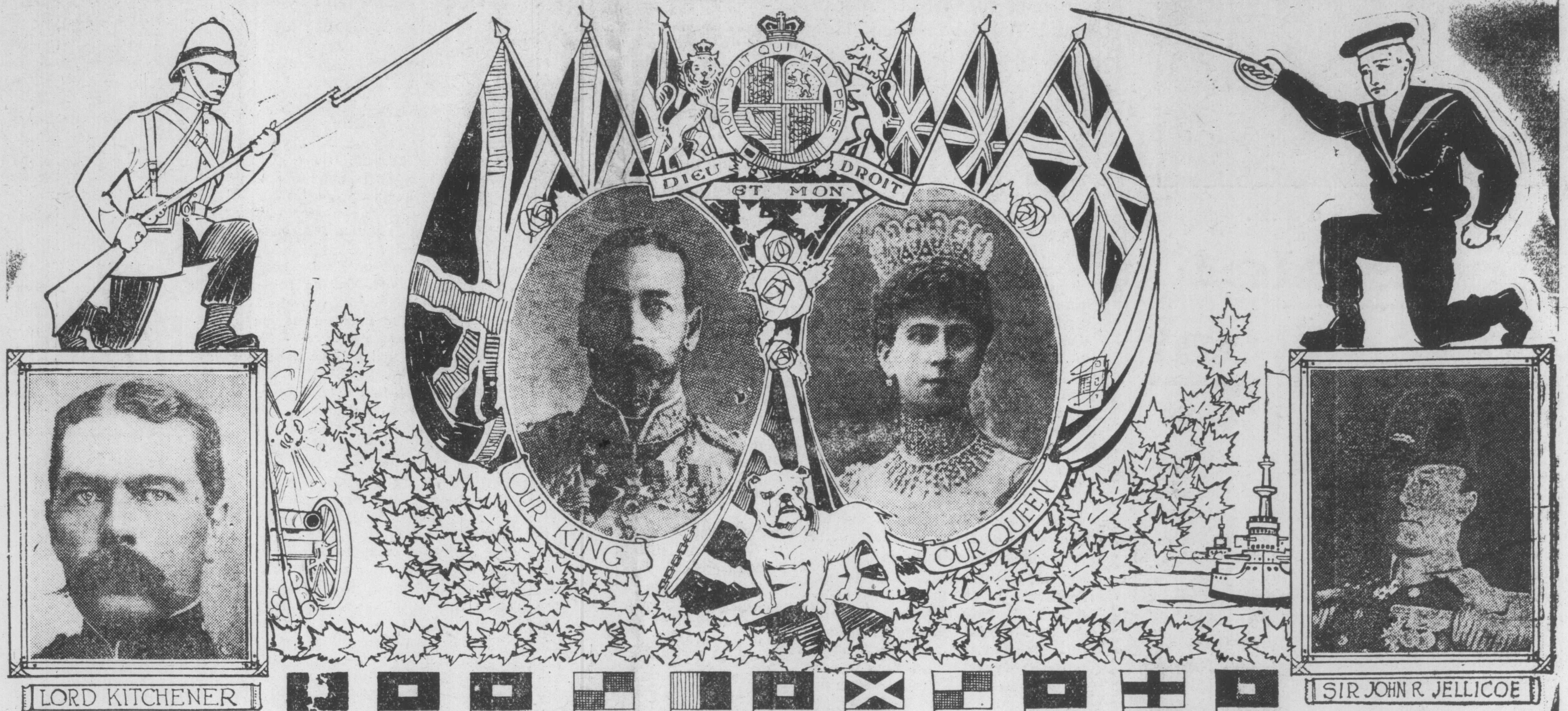
The German Chancellor made reference to Denmark. The Danes are not likely to have forgotten the part played by Prussia and England respectively in 1863 and 1864 when the Kingdom of Denmark was dismembered and the integrity of Norway and Sweden was guaranteed by England and France in the treaty of Stockholm in 1855.

Facts Contradict This. The Imperial Chancellor refers to the dealings of Britain with the Boer Republic and suggests that she has been false therein to the cause of freedom.

Without going into controversies now happily past, we may recall what General Botha said in the South African Parliament a few days ago when expressing his conviction of the righteousness of the British cause and explaining the firm resolve of the South African Union to aid her in every possible way.

Great Britain had given them a Constitution under which they could create a great nation and had ever since regarded them as a nice people and as a sister state.

Where They Prefer to Be. Although there might be many who in the past had been hostile



OPERATION OF HOME RULE IS SUSPENDED

Measure Also Covers the Welsh Disestablishment Bill

WILL WAIT TILL AFTER THE WAR

Opposition Leader Enters Protest Against Government Procedure

London, Sept. 15.—After the Unionists had made a formal protest and had left the Chamber, the House of Commons this afternoon passed through all its stages the bill introduced by Premier Asquith to suspend the operation of the Irish Home Rule and Welsh Disestablishment Bills. In the House of Lords the motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill was adjourned on a vote of 93 to 29.

Introduced By Asquith. Introducing his bill, Mr. Asquith repudiated the assertion that the Government had violated any of its assurances to the British flag, he could vouch for it that they would ten times rather be under the British than under the German flag.

The German Chancellor is equally unfortunate in his reference to the Colonial Empire. So far from the British policy having been recklessly egotistic it has resulted in a great rally of affection and common interest by all the British Dominions, among which there is not one but is aiding Great Britain by soldiers or other contributions, or both, in this war.

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German Crown Prince's Army Is Repulsed By The Allied Forces

Paris, Sept. 15.—The German Crown Prince's army has been repulsed in an attempt to break through between Verdun and Toul. This is officially announced.

General Von Kluck Surrenders Says Recent Report To London

London, Sept. 15.—The correspondent of The Central News at Dieppe, under date of Monday, September 14th, transmits a report that the Germans under General Von Kluck have been forced to surrender.

The correspondent says a report has reached Dieppe that the extreme left of the Allies after making an encircling movement by way of Roye and Ham and joining the force from Boulogne district have compelled Von Kluck to surrender with, according to one statement 1,400 men and according to another statement with 25,000 men, and a quantity of guns and war material.

New Fogo Church

The C. E. congregation of Fogo has just started work on a new church which is being erected near the old building. It will be larger than the church now used, is very prettily designed and will reflect the highest credit on the pastor and people. It will afford considerable employment during the winter months.

Entered a Protest. Mr. Bonar Law, the Opposition leader, during whose speech the Liberals left the Chamber, entered his protest against the Bill introduced by Mr. Asquith.

Mr. Redmond, the Irish Leader in the Commons, replied to Law in a speech supporting the Bill. He expressed the hope that during the intervening period, when Ulsterites and Nationalists were fighting shoulder to shoulder, a new spirit would arise all over Ireland, making a real settlement possible.

Expressed Satisfaction. The Welsh and Labour leaders expressed their satisfaction with the Bill, and it passed through all its stages with cheers from Nationalists and Ministerialists.

In the Lords during a debate on Lord Crewe's motion for the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, adjournment was taken by a vote of 93 to 29.

Some military experts are of opinion that the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse, and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days. Much must pass before this takes place, however.

The last reports from the allies were that they were keeping up a keen pursuit. With probably fresh troops, the French left wing, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continues to harass the

BATTLE OF THE MARNE VICTORY FOR ALLIES; GERMANS STILL STRONG

General Von Kluck, Co-operating With Other German Armies in Attempt to Check Northward Advance of the Allied Armies

HAVE CHOSEN EXCELLENT GROUND ON WHICH TO OFFER NEW BATTLE

Allies Keeping Up a Keen Pursuit and Are Continually Harassing the Germans—Trying to Repeat Outflanking Movement

London Sept. 16.—The Battle of the Marne has about come to an end. Although the Allied Armies are keeping in touch with the retreating Germans, it is evident the latter are taking up positions to stay the northward advance of the French and British.

General Von Kluck with his army has made a stand north of the river Aisne on a line marked by the forest of Laigle and Caronne, while the armies of Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen, the Duke Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince are falling back to straighten out the front on which the next big battle will likely be fought.

Germans Maintain Cohesion. Although the Germans have been badly punished in their long retreat and have lost many guns and men, they maintain cohesion, and unless the French succeed in their attempt to get between army of the Crown Prince and those operating west of him, they will present a solid front when the time comes for another clash which will be as big as the recent battle.

The new position of the Germans, if they can gain it, offers better opportunities for defence than the ground they have passed over during the last ten days.

Their right apparently extends as far west as St. Quentin through a country intersected by rivers and streams that will embarrass the attacking forces.

Main German Forces.

The main German forces under Generals Von Buelow and Von Hausen, the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Crown Prince, stretch along the river Aisne to the hills behind Rheims and then north to Verdun, thus holding the roads and railroads running north from Rethel to the Belgian frontier, and eastward to Luxembourg, Metz and Lorraine. Thus by bringing the army of the Crown Prince more in line, they will be covered by their own fortress at Metz.

Another Sedan? Some military experts are of opinion that the Germans will offer their next big resistance on the Meuse, and that another battle of Sedan will be fought before many days. Much must pass before this takes place, however.

The last reports from the allies were that they were keeping up a keen pursuit. With probably fresh troops, the French left wing, with large forces of cavalry, some of which are reported as far north as the Belgian frontier, continues to harass the

German right, while the British and French forces, which gained passages over the Aisne two days ago, and are now somewhere between that river and the River Oise, are trying to repeat their outflanking movement which they carried out at Ourcq, last week.

Rheims Reoccupied. Rheims has been reoccupied by the Allies, but reports make no mention of the neighboring fortress of La Fere and Laon, the recapture of which should not be difficult, as they are constructed to resist attack from north and south they are relatively weak.

On the French right the Germans are falling back to Chateau Salins, just across the Lorraine border, which has been the scene of so many skirmishes since the beginning of the war.

In the Vosges and Alsace the situation remains unchanged, both sides reserving their strength for a more critical contest in the west.

READ THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Mine Again Working

There is a good sign of fish at Till Cove. The mines at that place have started working again, which is of great aid to the residents of the place.

AUSTRIA FACES LOSS OF ARMY

Russian Army Has Succeeded in Tying it up in Very Dangerous Position

REINFORCEMENTS ARE CHECKED

Germans Hurrying to the Rescue Are Held up by Russians at Grodek

CAUGHT IN A MORASS

And Can Only Escape, if at all, With Tremendous Losses in Men and Supplies

London, Sept. 16.—Telegraphing from Rome the correspondent of the Daily Express says the surrender of the Austrian Army led by General Dankal von Affenberg is imminent.

The heir of the Austrian throne Archduke Charles Francis, is with General Dankal's Army which is entirely cut off from communication. Five German Army corps which were marching to the relief of the Austrians have been checked at Grodek by a Russian corps.

General Dankal's army is caught in a morass west of the River San.

The last hope of the Austrians is to concentrate between the triangular fortress works of Przemysel, Cracow, and Jarcelau. They can accomplish this, if at all, only by tremendous losses.

KAISER GOES TO E. PRUSSIA

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Petit Journal prints a telegram from Berlin stating that the German Emperor will proceed to East Prussia to assume the chief command against the Russian side.

YERMONDE WAS DESTROYED BY GERMANS

Belgians Found Enemy Had Razed Thousand Out of 1400 Houses

PRICELESS WORKS OF ART DESTROYED

Allied Forces Catch Up With The Retiring Germans and Engage Them

Paris, Sept. 15.—On the right wing we have caught up with the rear guards and even the main bodies of the German armies. Our troops have entered Amiens, abandoned by the Germans. The latter still seem to hold on a front outlined on the Aisne.

At the centre the enemy are resisting on the heights north and north-west of Rheims, but between Mount Argonne and the river Meuse they are falling back on the right wing. In Woerue, French troops have managed to clear the fort of Tryon, which had been violently attacked during the past few days.

In Lorraine, French detachments are in pursuit of the enemy and keeping in good offensive.

The spirit and health of our armies continue excellent.

Establishing Stronghold? It is rumored that the Germans are trying to establish a stronghold in Luxembourg.

M. Poincaré has communicated a telegram from King Albert, saying that the great victory won by the great bravery and military genius of the Allied armies has caused us immense joy. "I am requested to convey to you the Belgian nation's hearty congratulations. We fold an unshaken confidence in final success."

Mr. Poincaré tendered his thanks, adding that French troops were proud to fight side by side with the brave Belgians and British for liberty, civilization and justice. No one shall forget what the great Belgian people did for common cause.

The offensive of the Belgians is continuing vigorously on a very large battle front, the Belgians re-occupying Aerschot and Tirlemont, on the railway line between Brussels, Liege and Aix la chapelle. They put the Germans in a very dangerous position, compelling the enemy to show fight.

On the right wing the Belgians owing to the superior numbers of the adversary, were compelled to retire on their positions, but the left wing was successful.

The Belgians entered Yvermonde, of which previously a thousand houses were destroyed by the Germans out of fourteen hundred, and priceless art works were also destroyed.