

YOU'LL BE SURE TO FIND IT IN "The MAIL and ADVOCATE"

THE MAIL AND ADVOCATE.

Vol. I. No. 211.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1914.

Price:—1 cent.

GERMANS PAID FOR DECEIT

Held Up Hands in Token of Surrender and Then Fired on Advancing British Troops

WERE MOWED DOWN TO THE LAST MAN

German Spy Who Directed Enemy's Artillery Fire is Discovered and at Once Executed

At the Battlefront, Sept. 25.—French and British troops, intermingled with Turcos and Moors, not only held their own, but caused the strongly reinforced German western wing to reel backward near St. Quentin yesterday and today, and imperilled the German line of communications towards the frontier of Belgium.

The German centre has been weakened by a rush of troops from that position to meet the movement of the Allies, and the two strong forces were engaged at close quarters today between St. Quentin and Tergnier. The military authorities refuse to permit the disclosure of the exact position of the fighting, but it is generally known that the battle now progressing is of prime importance.

Fighting Doggedly.

Meanwhile at other parts of the battle line, which is about 120 miles long, fighting continued today in dogged fashion. The Allied troops followed the example set by the Germans and dug themselves in.

The artillery of both armies kept up an incessant fire, while French and German aviators reconnoitered from above.

The Commanders of the Allied forces have found the reason for the wonderful precision of the German fire, in a spy discovered in their lines, who signalled directions. He was caught and shot.

Hardened to It.

The troops appear to have become thoroughly hardened to accustomed conditions. The commissariat and ammunition supply departments are working perfectly, and the soldiers occupying the advanced firing lines are scarcely ever without one hot meal a day, which is brought them in camp kettles from field kitchens.

ENGLAND IS ROTTEN WITH SPIES

Who Keep Germany Constantly Advised of Movements of British Troops

TELEGRAPH NEWS THROUGH HOLLAND

And Only Punishment Existing Laws Give These Treacherous Sneaks is Imprisonment

London, Sept. 26.—Edgar Wallace, military expert of the Birmingham Post writes on extraordinarily good information that the Germans are constantly informed of the movements and even of the contemplated movements of English troops.

News of every shipment of troops is telegraphed to Berlin by way of Holland, says Mr. Wallace Turkey.

England and Scotland are rotten with spies and under existing laws they may act with impunity knowing that at the worst they may be only sentenced to penal servitude.

"Because we fear to offend the fastidious tastes of a few elderly Bayswater Dowagers, we must not spill the blood of brutes who are endangering the precious lives of our men and the safety of these regiments."

The British artillery officers praise highly the gunnery of their opponents. They declare that the German shells almost always burst at accurate range but often too high to do damage.

Snatch a Little Rest.

The soldiers take occasional spells or repose when in deep trenches, smoking pipes, cigarettes; rations of tobacco being supplied regularly. Meanwhile shells tear by overhead with a sound like the ripping of parchment.

The British officers relate an incident which they say occurred during twilight last evening.

A large force of German infantry when charged by a British battalion, held up their hands as a token of surrender. The British approached to take them prisoners, when, it is said, the Germans re-opened fire. The British officers ordered their men to lie down, which they did.

Cressy's Commander Says That Only One Submarine Destroyed 3 British Ships

London, Sept. 26.—The facts concerning the sinking of the British cruisers Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy, by German submarine or submarines are contained in an Admiralty statement issued last night which reports that Commanders Nicholson, of the Cressy, and Norton, of the Hogue, state that the Aboukir was hit by one torpedo and sunk in thirty-five minutes. Three torpedoes were fired at the Cressy, one of the explosives missing her narrowly; she lasted from thirty-five to forty-five minutes.

The Hogue was struck twice, ten to twenty seconds elapsing between the torpedo shots and went under in five minutes.

There is no Evidence That More Than One German Submarine Was Present

NUMEROUS DEEDS OF HEROISM DONE

Cressy Got in Several Shots at the Submarine and the British Believe She Was Sunk by Them

The Cressy fired at the submarine and some of the officers were confident that the shots sank her.

Commander Nicholson says that the three torpedoes directed against his ship might have been fired by the same submarine and that there is no real proof that more than one submarine was engaged.

Discipline Maintained

Report show that the greatest discipline was maintained and that acts of heroism were performed, but the Admiralty has established a rule that such affairs must be governed by same laws as prevail in naval action and that disabled ships must be left to their own resources rather than that other ships should be jeopardized by rescue work.

WAR UNEXPECTED BY GT. BRITAIN

Lloyd George Says Country Never Dreamt Germany Would Descend to Such Deception

London, Sept. 25.—Speaking to-day at a meeting of his neighbours held at Cricketh, in Wales, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, made the declaration that war was quite unexpected.

"We never dreamt it would occur, he said, until a few days before hostilities commenced. He never thought any country could be so devilish as to pretend great friendship and at the same time make elaborate arrangements to attack. Indeed he thought the war was so far away that he had made arrangements to spend August and September at Cricketh."

It took fifteen years to break Napoleon, he continued; he did not think it would take anything like so long to vanquish Emperor William; but long or short, England was going to see it through.

The s.s. Pomeranian sailed at 12.15.

The s.s. Morwenna left at noon.

Three British machine guns were brought into action, which killed every German in that portion of the field.

LOST GROUND BUT REGAINED IT

Superior German Force Pushed Back French But Repulse Was Only Temporary

Paris, Sept. 26.—An official communication issued at 11 o'clock last night regarding the progress of the battle in northern France, says that yesterday morning the French troops in the region of Noyon were compelled to give ground before superior forces, but having been reinforced they again assumed the offensive, the engagement being one of particular violence.

The text of the statement is as follows: (1) On our left wing in the region of northwest Noyon our advanced troops, having come in contact with superior forces of the enemy were compelled yesterday morning, to give a little ground. The struggle in this vicinity is taking the character of extreme violence. Being reinforced however, by fresh troops, these troops have vigorously taken the offensive.

(2) In the centre there is nothing new to report.

(3) On our right wing the enemy has begun to give way before the attacks of our troops, coming from the direction of Nancy and Toul.

In the southern region of Woerwe the enemy is retiring towards Rupt-

REINFORCEMENTS REACH ALLIES

Germans Also Have an Accession of Strength and Desperate Fighting Ensues

Paris, Sept. 25.—Further British reinforcements have landed in France. The Germans have occupied the heights of the Meuse and are marching on St. Mihiel. The French have occupied the opposite heights before Verdun.

German reinforcements from Liege oppose the British on the Allies' left wing and are fighting desperately. British and French cavalry have cut the German line of communication between Cambrai and St. Quentin.

Some German siege guns have been captured by the French.

Boys Fined

Three boys were before Judge Knight to-day charged with indecent conduct. One was fined \$5.00, but the others were dismissed.

de-Alad, in Meurthe-et-Moselle.

On the heights of the Meuse the German forces have succeeded in penetrating nearly as far as St. Mihiel, on the right bank of the Meuse twenty miles south-south-east of Verdun, but have not been able to cross the river.

ASQUITH SUMMONS THE LOYAL

To Take Up Arms For the Empire and in Defence of Their Rights and Privileges

ALL CLASSES ARE IN ACCORD

As to the Justice of the Conflict Great Britain is Now Waging Against Germany

Dublin, Sept. 26.—Premier Asquith appeared at the Mansion House here tonight for the purpose, as he expressed it in opening his speech, as head of the King's Government, to summon loyal and patriotic Ireland to take her place in the defense of our common cause.

The Prime Minister received tremendous welcome and his opening words aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

He went on to say that there had been wars with regard to which there was a diversity of opinion, but that was not the case today.

Today, he declared, throughout the Empire, and without distinction of word, party or race, climate or class or sect, the people were united in defending the principle and in maintaining the interests which were vital not only to the British Empire, but to all that was worth having in our common civilization and to the future progress of mankind, whether Great Britain succeeded or failed—"but," exclaimed the Premier, "we are not going to fail."

"There could not be any higher cause than vindication of international good faith and the protection of weak against the violence of the strong and those who preached a practical religion of force."

"Germany was the real responsible factor in this war."

Great crowds gathered in the streets of Dublin and cheered the Nationalist Volunteers who, armed with rifle and bayonet, acted as Guards of Honour.

The s.s. Sagona arrived at noon today from Labrador.

GERMANY MUST FIRST CATCH HIM

Has Condemned to Death the Abbe Wetterle on a Charge of High Treason

BUT HE'S SAFE AT BORDEAUX

Germans Do Some Boasting About the Financial Position of Their Country

London, Sept. 26.—An official statement recently received from Berlin by the Marconi wireless telegraph says the Board of Trustees of the Imperial Bank of Germany draw attention to the fact that the bank has proved itself quite equal to the exceptional demands made upon it by the war, and that Germany is armed both economically and financially to fight the war on all sides until results have been obtained which will secure the political and economic future of Germany.

An enquiry has been held at Colmar, Prussia, into charges of high treason against the Abbe Wetterle, member of the Reichstag, from Alsace-Lorraine, and he has been condemned to death.

His property has been ordered seized.

The Germans in South Morocco have been made prisoners by the French and interned in Sobdu Province, Oran.

The Germans are being treated well, it is said.

Congratulations

Miss Isabella Thistle, of this city, who has been studying nursing at Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, has passed her first year's exams creditably. We congratulate her on her success.

WEATHER REPORT

Toronto (noon)—Wind shifting to eastward and increasing with rain to-night. Sunday strong northerly winds; generally fair and quite cool.

Italy Is Expected To Declare War By The Twenty-Eighth Of September

Paris, Sept. 22.—Italy is on the verge of declaring war against Austria and Germany. This is the opinion of the best informed public men in France. All indications point to Sept. 28th as the date Italy will decide definitely to throw in her lot with the Triple Entente.

A correspondent arriving here from Bordeaux has private information from a source close to the Italian Cabinet that changes in the Cabinet are imminent, and that within two weeks the military and naval forces of Italy will be added to the strength of the allies.

Determining Reasons.

The determining reasons for the forthcoming declaration are: That Italy owes a duty to civilization to cast the weight of her power against German militarism, now that the issue is in the balance; that Italy will certainly be the victim of German vengeance if the Triple Entente is overwhelmed; that now is the time to recover ancient territory now held in Austria; and, finally, that the public opinion of the country can no longer be restrained.

The developments of the past few days all point to the abandonment of neutrality and to the active participation of Italy.

Must Act at Once.

There is a strong belief that the Russian Government has in the friendliest manner reminded Italy that this is the time when armed intervention would be most welcomed by the Triple Entente and most effective in the campaigns against Austria and Germany. The Giornale d'Italia, of Rome, quotes St. Petersburg newspaper as declaring that the arms, for it cannot be expected that Italy will be recompensed merely for maintaining neutrality.

Complete Mobilisation.

All Italian reservists have been called for

Sept. 28th. It is a fact that the mobilisation of the Italian army has been going on quietly, and that the customary announcements have been suppressed.

The Italian military attaché at Berlin has been recalled, and the German military attaché at Rome will be withdrawn. It is understood that the Italian attaché was insulted in an official salon by remarks derogatory to Italian action, and that he replied vigorously before taking leave.

At Breaking Point.

The personal relations between Emperor William and the King of Italy are at the breaking point. The Emperor has sent to the King this positive threat: "Conqueror or conquered, I shall never forget your treachery."

But probably the most powerful incentive of war is the violent attitude of the people. It is not too much to say that Italy faces a revolution if she refuses much longer to fight Austria.

People Restless.

Despatches from Rome give details of many riots, in which the police and soldiers repressed the people only with the greatest difficulty. Such riots are in progress over all the kingdom. The ancient hatred for Austria has flamed forth. There is news by telegraph and mail that the situation in Italy is intensely critical, and that Italy, while endeavoring to cling tenaciously and honorably to absolute neutrality, is fast being swept into the war. The plans of her statesmen are falling to pieces, and the time is said to be perilously near.

Host of Unemployed.

One of the most powerful factors in the situation is the host of unemployed, who, turned away from closing factories, swell the mobs of

London, Sept. 20.—"Ten times the Germans charged the Franco-British lines along the Aisne and ten times they were driven back by wonderful counter charges, in which the Franco-British soldiers used the bayonet with such terrific effect that the fields, the roads and the river were choked by German dead."

This is the stirring yet tragic report of an attempt by Gen. Von Kluck's army on the German right, heavily reinforced, to wreak vengeance on the French left wing. This wing includes England's first army, under Sir John French, a wing of which hurled the German right back from Paris, forcing the whole of the Kaiser's great army to retreat.

Furious Night Attack.

This fierce battle along the Aisne, which is only part of the fiercer and greater "Battle of Seven Rivers," began on the 14th, when the Germans delivered a furious night attack. But the French and British were not surprised and did not give a foot, though the fighting of the Germans in this engagement has not been equalled for ferocity and daring since the war began. Their losses in each attack on the Franco-British stone wall were appalling, but Gen. Von Kluck continued to hurl dense masses of his troops at the Allies all through the night in a supreme effort to check their forward march. When dawn came the French and Bri-

malcontents in the great cities and cry unceasing for war. At the outbreak of hostilities there was little employment. Now the problem is distressing. The streets of Rome, Milan, Turin, and Naples are more crowded daily by a hungry, sullen army of destitutes, who blame Germany for their situation and shout for vengeance.

tish not only had held their own, but had gained ground.

During the whole of the 15th and 16th there were attacks and counter-attacks, while the artillery roared all the time. The British gunners were firing with deadly accuracy and inflicting frightful punishment on the enemy. When the morning of the 17th came the Franco-British again assumed the offensive, and after seven hours of continuous desperate and often hand to hand fighting, forced the Germans back about seven miles, capturing about one thousand men and many quick-firing guns. The losses on both sides were very heavy, but the German losses are said to be as three to one.

Guns Sing Death Song.

This is the first connected account from a part of the immense battle front, stretching from the Oise to the Meuse, where thousands of great guns are singing their song of death by night and by day and where the latest report says, the Kaiser's pride, the famous Prussian Guard Corps, the elite of the German Empire, has been wiped out.

More than three million men are engaged in this titanic struggle for the mastery of Europe.

Peace Not Discussed.

Every day now comes news to England of her brave and dear one fallen in the fight for freedom, but there is naught of peace here. King George voiced England's view when he said yesterday, in proroguing Parliament:

"We are fighting for a worthy purpose and we shall not lay down our arms until that purpose is achieved."

Mr. John Redmond echoed it when Home Rule became a law when he and all the members

of the Irish Nationalist Party joined in the cry of "God Save England!" and sang "God Save the King."

Theirs was the voice of Great Britain and Ireland, at last really united. And behind these voices is "K. of K." moulding and marshalling four new armies to join the forces in France in the fight for the preservation of the independence of little Belgium and European freedom from the iron rule and the military despotism of Potsdam.

As this despatch is filed news comes that the Germans are erecting defences and entrenching heavily all along the Aambre and the Meuse from Maubeuge to Namur, which is interpreted here as an indication that the Crown Prince's army is getting ready to lead in a general retreat and that blood soaked Belgium is again to be the theatre of an awful tragedy. But this time Belgium will not be the only sufferer.

GERMANS INVADE BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux, September 19.—The German invasion of Bordeaux is in full swing. Train after train brings portions of the German army. Some are wounded, but all are prisoners. The Red Cross Officers and nurses, who have relieved the Germans, are offered pay out of jewelry, gold, silver and diamonds they had taken from French ladies before the retreat began.

The Germans who arrived last night are a sorry sight. They have been on the verge of starvation. Many of them told their nurses they were thankful they were wounded and had fallen into the hands of the French, from whom they would get good care and food. The German prisoners are all heartily sick of war.