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GREAT BRITAIN WAITS CONFIDENTLY, IF ANXIOUSLY, FOR DEFINITE TIDINGS OF THE GREAT BATTLE IN BELGIUM

Austria, Which Precipitated This Mad War, by Her Attack On the Servians, is as Amazed at the Resistance She is Meeting as Germany Was When the Belgians Made an Heroic Stand and Blocked Her Advance

BELGIUM HAS DESTROYED CONFIDENCE IN THE INVINCIBILITY OF GERMAN TROOPS

Has Routed the Flower of Germany's Soldiers and Driven One German General to Take His Own Life—England Sincerely Sorry Over the War-Madness of Germany and Austria, But is Fighting to Release Their People From Shackles of Autocracy and to Preserve World Peace

London, Aug. 20.—With England still grand mistress of the seas, with France gaining mastery of the air, with the Servians repulsing 400,000 of the flower of the Austrian eastern army in a fierce battle on the Save and with Russia's legions annihilating Austrian regiments and driving in the German outposts, England is waiting—waiting confidently—for the news of the result of the re-sounding clash of the arms in the great battle on the plains of Belgium.

Austria, which precipitated this mad war by her assault on Serbia, now has discovered that the Serbs are not awed by superior numbers and fight like madmen, just as Germany was amazed at the gallant resistance of the Belgians and was demoralized by these worms turning and driving back the Uhlans at the heronet's point.

Germany pitifully begs through her Imperial Chancellor to the United States to believe she is a victim of semi-Asiatic conspiracy to destroy what all Americans believe is one of the finest, bravest and most intellectual races in the world.

Handmaid of Despair Spurned by Holland which with its stout little army threatens to resist to the last if the War Lord dares to invade her soil; menaced by Scandinavia, which never forgets the seizure of Schleswig-Holstein; defied by the Swiss and deserted by Italy, which eagerly awaits the dismemberment of Austria, Germany's great army will fight with the courage that is the handmaid of despair. But it will no longer alas! with the belief born in the days of the grim Iron Chancellor and the eagle of Prussia.

Gen. Von Moltke, that the soldiers of the Fatherland are supermen and invincible.

That sublime faith has been destroyed by the despised Belgians, who have seen the backs of Germany's finest, the Death's Head Regiment, and have killed her Uhlans as if they were flies; by that stern Gen. Von Emmich, heartbroken by his failure at Liege, dead, it is whispered by his own hand, and by the scores of her officers and men reported as seeking to hide the disgrace of defeat by drowning themselves in the Meuse.

Deep Significance There is deep significance in the irony of fate that has enabled the Belgians to wipe out the boastful words "On to Paris" chalked on a captured German train and change it to "This car for Berlin."

Even now, when England is preparing to mourn over the bodies of her dead son, when it is officially bulletined that in view of the positions of the allied armies no further announcement will be made—a grave statement that presages an immediate and terrible action—England is heartsore over the madness of the two Kaisers, and sorry, sincerely sorry, that she is facing their wonderful people as an enemy. This is no war against Germany. It is a war to end an intolerable system which permitted two men to set a whole world mad; to force millions of men to kill, burn and destroy; which has strangled commerce and unloosed hatreds that will leave scars that will never be healed.

Austria's Bitter Lesson Austria, the land of haughty Hapsburgs, whose head to-day is an aged, very aged, man on the edge of the

ST. PAUL'S CROWDED WITH WORSHIPPERS

Who Go To Pray For the Welfare and Good Fortune of England's Sons

London, Aug. 22.—St. Paul's Cathedral which is situated in the heart of London was crowded all today and tonight by sorrowful worshippers downcast because of the war. The Cathedral general recognized as the nation's Church, was filled to capacity by citizens making intercession for soldiers and sailors who are engaged in the conflict.

Service began at 7 in the morning and continued throughout the day. A sign bearing the words, "Church full" was posted outside the gates of the Church yard which were closed and thousands of people gathered in the street awaiting an opportunity to enter.

Many soldier's uniforms were to be seen among the worshippers. Tonight the Lord Mayor of London attended the services with a large detachment of soldiers.

CANADIAN FORCE READY TO START

Will Sail Next Week—"Princess Pats" Now Fully Recruited

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The first Canadian regiment to leave for the front will be the Princess Patricia's Light Infantry. They will go direct from Ottawa and sail next week. The Royal Canadian Horse artillery will likely leave at the same time.

"The Princess Pats," as the regiment is called, is now fully recruited and is being rapidly whipped into shape.

The regiment is ready for fighting this very moment, as two-thirds of the men are soldiers and the remainder are men from Canadian regiments.

grave, has been already taught a bitter lesson.

"Rank is but the guinea's stamp—a man's man for a' that, for a' that." The rough Servian mountaineers shoot to kill, and they nearly always kill, whether the Austrian foe be a peasant or a prince. And as her army is reeling back before the savage Serbs, with her navy bottled up and helpless in the port of Pola, Italy, robbed by her of treasured cities, tells proud Austria not to force her into war; that if she does she will feel the points of Italian bayonets.

2 MORE CRUISERS NOW PROTECTING THE B. C. COAST

Newcastle, British, and Mont Calm, French, Are on Guard

GERMANS DISAPPEAR Supposed to Have Fled For Refuge to Apia, Naval Base

Vancouver, Aug. 22.—Seattle papers today published the story of the arrival on the Pacific coast of the British cruiser Newcastle and French cruiser Montcalm, which are being cialled at Esquimault station, and are cruising up and down the coast.

There is therefore no longer any need to keep from the Canadian public the news that their Pacific littoral and harbors are well protected from any invasion by the two German cruisers Leipzig and Nurnberg, which were operating in these waters, but which are now supposed to have fled to Samoa to take refuge in the German fortified naval station of Apia.

FRENCH CAPTURE 81 GERMAN CANNONS

According to a List Published in a Paris Paper, Le Matin

London, Aug. 22.—In a despatch from Paris, an Exchange Telegraph correspondent sends the following summary of alleged German losses as printed in The Paris Matin: Twenty-four cannons were taken by the Belgians from the third to the fifth of August at Liege.

Three cannons were taken by the French at Margennes August 11; six cannons were taken by the French at Obraun Department of the Meurthe on August 12th; twelve cannons were taken by the French near Schirme, Alsace, on August 14th; twenty-four cannons were taken by the Russians at Stallapohnen, East Prussia, on August 17th; twelve cannons were taken by the Russians at Dumbinnen, East Prussia, on August 17th. "This makes a total of 81 pieces of field artillery and rapid-fire guns, aeroplanes and motor waggons."

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT PROROGUES

Ottawa, Aug. 22.—Parliament prorogues this afternoon.

GERMAN WARSHIPS IN THE CHANNEL

London, Aug. 22.—The Daily Mail prints from Ostend the following despatch: The Germans are a few miles off Ostend on the English Channel. Forty thousand Germans who have marched through Brussels are now at Ghent. The English Consul at Ostend has advised all the English to leave this place.

GERMANS OVERRUN NORTH BELGIUM

London, Aug. 12.—The Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent telegraphing Friday says the Germans are overrunning Northern Belgium. They are now believed to be within striking distance of Ostend.

Main French Forces Are Now Engaged Fighting the Germans

Actual Disposition of the Four Great Armies as Religiously Being Kept a Close Secret by Military Authorities

BRITISH HAVE BIG FORCE IN THE FIELD

Big Battle Reported to Have Been Fought at Aerschot And the Germans Suffered Severe Losses

London, Aug. 22.—Worton Teason writes that the actual disposition of the four main armies, numbering in all more than two million men in Belgium is to-night hidden by the impenetrable curtain of censorship. No one is allowed to enter or to leave the immediate theatre of war; and no information is allowed to percolate out from within. All that is known positively is that the main French army have been engaged and that the British forces now at the front are larger than those of the Duke of Wellington commanded at Waterloo, that only four of Germany's 18 full army corps in Belgium have been mentioned in accounts of the severe but sporadic scattered battles fought this week.

Where Are They?

Where are the rest? We know that the Belgian army which retired from Brussels without firing a shot is still undefeated, and that it is not retreating quietly in its impregnable defences near Antwerp but is still harassing the Germans front.

An official despatch from the Belgium army headquarters sent to-day says a sanguinary battle occurred at Aerschot. The Germans advanced in close columns as at Liege and suffered heavy losses.

Liege Forts Resist

The latest bulletin from the French War Department says officially: "Liege forts still hold out. Those at Namur have not been attacked. In their forward march, Germany's armies will be caught between Namur and Antwerp which are only 38 miles apart in direct lines."

What does this portend? A week ago we watched the contending cavalry outposts, this week we have been watching encounters between advanced guards of main armies. Now the issue has passed into the hands of the main armies themselves.

The commanders are committed to certain lines of advance; they have found, as they believe weak spots in the opposing lines, and on that they will hurl their masses to force decisive results.

The Germans, it appears have decided to make their main attempt through plains of Central Belgium, where the natural features offer no great obstacle.

SENDING GERMAN CAPTIVES TO ENGLAND

London, Aug. 21.—A despatch from Bruges says, 18 German officers and 452 men, prisoners of war, have been sent away from that city, via Dunkirk, for England.

GUN-FOUNDER SAYS BULK OF CHANCES AGAINST GERMANY

Nothing But Unfortunate Mistake by Allies Can Cause Other Result

GERMANY IN PERIL

Both On Land and Sea, the Forces Against Her Are Good as Her Own

London, Aug. 18.—Hiram S. Maxim makes this statement: "If I were to look at it from a purely mathematical standpoint, I should say the chances against Germany are fully 10 to 1. Nothing but a very unfortunate mistake on the part of the English and the French will enable Germany to reach Paris.

"This is not like the war in South Africa or any other uncivilized country. Troops can and will be moved with great rapidity.

"There are no better sea-fighters in the world than the English. If they had to deal with Germany alone there would be little chance but that the German fleet would be wiped off the sea.

"But when you consider the French and Russian fleets are added, I should say that Germany does not stand one chance in a hundred."

BRITAIN TO LOAN BELGIUM \$50,000,000

London, Aug. 21.—Great Britain has decided to make a loan to Belgium of fifty million dollars, the money to be raised by Treasury bills for which tenders were called today.

ACCUSE GERMANS OF ROBBING DEAD

Paris, Aug. 21.—Eight German prisoners, accused of robbing the dead on the field of battle arrived today at Clermont-Ferrand, capital of the department of Sny de Dome where the police had great difficulty in restraining the population from attacking them.

When arrested at Muelhausen many jewels, a number of wedding rings and large sums of money were found on the Germans, and it is alleged these valuables were stolen from the bodies of officers and soldiers.

FRENCH DEFEAT GERMAN CAVALRY

London, Aug. 21.—A Central News despatch has been received from Paris, saying that the French forces defeated a detachment of German Cavalry coming from Leopoldshoehe and Huenyven in an engagement near Basel.

The Germans retired in the direction of St. Louis, leaving five hundred dead and wounded on the field. They lost most of their horses.

GERMAN PLANS AWAY OUT IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT

Figured on Being in Brussels Seventeen Days Ago

RUSSIANS MOVE FAST

And Are Further Into Germany Than Germans Into France

London, Aug. 22.—A document found on a German prisoner at Liege shows the Germans planned to occupy Brussels seventeen days ago. The interval has enabled the allies to occupy their chosen positions.

Meanwhile the German position in Alsace and on the Eastern frontier looks precarious. The Russians are already deeper into German territory than the Germans are in French.

Those who know the Belgian spirit declare that the tactical sacrifice of their beloved capital will no more bring the Belgians to their knees than the occupation of Moscow in 1812 brought the Russians. The decision rests with armies in the field and there is no reason to lessen confidence in the ultimate victory of the allies.

MILLION BUSHELS WHEAT FOR SWISS

Washington, Aug. 21.—More than a million bushels of American wheat are on their way to Switzerland, shipments of three cargoes having been arranged by Dr. Hubscher, the Charge d'Affairs at the Swiss Legation here.

Arrangements have been made to allow passage through France and Italy of food stuffs intended for Switzerland. The legation has little fear that these cargoes will be taken by Britain, although such could be done provided payment were made.

At the British Embassy it was said that England did not need more food stuffs than she was procuring.

ITALY HAS ASKED FOR EXPLANATION

London, Aug. 22.—A Rome correspondent says Italy has asked for a friendly explanation from Austria regarding the landing of a large shipment of Austrian arms at Medua, an Albanian seaport, on Aug. 15th.

The Serbian minister protested to Italy, and alleged that the Austrians were arming the Albanians against the Servians.

GERMANS SLOW TO LEARN

THERE is something curiously reminiscent about the method of attack of the Germans upon a heavily fortified town like Liege.

Learning nothing from the experience of 1870, this assault was made in "close order," which, in the technical military phrase would be in quarter column, with the men practically touching, and each company a few yards behind the other. It was made, moreover, against machine guns and magazine rifles, in spite of all the lessons about open order fighting furnished by the Boer war and that in Manchuria.

Battle of Worth

At the battle of Worth, General Schmidt drew up the Guards Brigade within 1,200 yards of the French lines, in similar close order. He saw 10,000 of his 30,000 men put out of action in twenty minutes, and he returned to Berlin in disgrace.

At that time the French were armed with the then new breech-loading Chassepot rifle. It was an arm of precision at that distance, and its grave defect was scarcely discovered until the frightful defeat of the French at Sedan. The cartridge had a brass end; but the rest of it was composed of material largely consisting of silk fibre. In the discharge of the rifle this silk fibre jammed the action of the gun. During the French defeat the appalling spectacle was

seen of whole French battalions out of action and powerless for this reason.

But forty-four years after an experience like that of Worth, the German drill sergeants still think it good war to waste human lives in a frontal attack in close order upon a fortified place. It cost the Japanese months to capture Port Arthur, and they made no such mistake. Its outlying fortifications, in fact, were destroyed by siege artillery, and the Boers had taught them, through the British, to fight in open order, at long intervals between each man, with every possible use of cover.

Bad Beginning

It is early yet to pass upon the German strategy. But if it is all as unenlightened as this, how long will it take to capture Liege, and how much will it cost in lives alone, to say nothing of the fortified position at Namur only twenty-five miles beyond, and already in touch with the French?

Not the least strength of the British at this time is its War Secretary, who made his campaigns a business of scientific efficiency, and who is not in the least likely to imitate the German drill sergeants when he throws his expeditionary force into Belgium, the traditional cockpit of Europe.

STAGGERING COST OF WAR

IT has been estimated by army and navy officers that the daily cost of the European war—exclusive of the loss of property and lives—will run to \$20,000,000 a day, or \$18,250,000 should the conflict last for a year.

The loss of men needed to carry on the great industries, commerce and farming of Russia, France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain and other warring nations will be in proportion to that in money.

When it is considered that, in thirteen years, the cost of maintenance of the armies and navies of the countries at war, as well as the cost of naval construction, has exceeded \$20,000,000,000, some idea may be had of the expense attached to war and the preparations of European countries for just such contingencies as arose in Europe.

War vs. Peace

The cost of the Panama Canal, one of the most useful aids to the commerce of the world, was approximately \$370,000,000, but the expense of the preparations for war in Europe during the time it took to build the canal exceeded the cost of this gigantic undertaking nearly sixty to one.

The wealth of the five nations at war is estimated at \$270,000,000,000, and in thirteen years the cost of maintenance of armies and navies, naval construction and the like exceeded \$20,000,000,000, or about 13 per cent. of the total wealth of the countries involved. The same money if spent in the construction of rail-

roads and extensions of a merchant marine would have made any of these nations commercially the most powerful in the world.

Cost of a Fleet

England's great navy of 579 ships, of which fifty-eight are battleships and fifty-one cruisers, with fourteen dreadnoughts now under construction was built at a cost of many billions of dollars.

Naval construction in the last twenty-five years has undergone sweeping revolutions, so that year by year the British Government was compelled to replace its obsolete warships with fighting machines which embraced all the latest ideas suggested by experience and approved by the naval experts.

Was Enormous

The expense of construction was enormous, and from 1900, when \$48,940,000 was voted for new construction and armament, the expense increased gradually year by year until \$80,505,000 was voted for the fiscal year 1913-14.

It is expected that the taxes to meet the extraordinary expenses of the war will be quadrupled in Germany and France within the next six weeks. As business is at a standstill throughout Europe and every port of entry blocked, experts are wondering where the money is to come from. All agree that, when peace is declared and the figures are all in, the result financially will be staggering and that the heaviest burden it has ever borne will rest upon Europe for fifty years to come.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN JELICOE

Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, who has just been appointed as commander-in-chief of the British navy, and on whom the whole British Empire is depending in this hour of trial, has been for the past year and a half second sea lord of the naval department at Whitehall. He is, barring mishaps, the most diminutive officer of the senior service, differing in this respect from Admiral Prince Louis of Battenburg, whose place he is taking.

All-Round Athlete

Yet, in spite of his brevity of stature, he won fame in his younger days as a football player, as an all-round athlete, and as a boxer. He

has seen plenty of fighting. As sub-lieutenant, he was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, and afterwards took part in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, as a member of the naval brigade.

Jellicoe was ill, suffering from Malta fever, on board the Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown, and sent to the bottom of the Mediterranean, carrying down with her Admiral Sir George Tyrone, and more than 600 officers and men, but miraculously escaped.

"Born to be Hanged"

Indeed, having entered the water when his temperature was 103, he was fished out at the normal, 98,

cured of his illness; so that it was irreverently said that he was born to be hanged. He was badly wounded in the attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Pekin twelve years ago, while serving as chief of staff of admiral of the fleet, Sir Edward Seymour, receiving a Boxer bullet thru his lungs, but managed to recover.

He is married to a very rich woman, namely, the daughter of Sir Charles Cayzer, head of the Clan line of steamers, and is regarded in the English and foreign navies as more responsible than any other officer for the marvellous progress in naval gunnery in the English fleet.