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ALLIES GAIN SLIGHTLY AND LOSE NOT AT ALL IN GREAT BATTLE WHILE GERMANS OCCUPY GHENT

RUSSIANS HAVE TURN OF ILL LUCK

Fine New Cruiser of 7,775 Tons Torpedoed in Baltic and Lost With Crew of 568 Men

German Submarine Failed in Attack on Squadron Saturday But Returned to Attack Sunday and This Time Successful—Russians Abandon Siege of Przemyśl to Meet Advancing Austro-German Army—Five Austrian Commanders Dismissed.

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 (Sunday) the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the marine department, follows:

"On October 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatever to the cruiser.

"On October 11 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic. Although the cruisers opened in time a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser with all her crew sank."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 7,775 tons. Her speed was 22 knots. With the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class."

The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, twenty-two 12-pounders and four 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

RAISE PRZEMYSL SIEGE TO MEET ENEMY.

London, Oct. 12, 7:30 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that a message to the Messagero from Petrograd states that the Russians have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl in Austria Galicia, in order to put themselves in a strategic position to meet the Austro-German army.

TWENTY-SEVEN CASES OF CHOLERA IN AUSTRIA.

Paris, Oct. 12, 6:42 p. m.—A Havas Agency despatch from Venice says that twenty-seven cases of cholera were reported in Austria on October 8.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM REGAINING OF LOST GROUND.

London, Oct. 12, 7:09 p. m.—A despatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that a telegram received from Vienna states that the Russians in Galicia and north of the Vistula are pursued by Austro-German troops.

Many towns which a few days ago were in the hands of the Russians are now again under an Austrian administration. The message adds that the Russians did not behave so badly as the authorities had expected. Even the Cossacks conducted themselves humanely.

REORGANIZATION OF AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:45 p. m.—A despatch from Vienna announces the sudden removal of the commanders of five Austrian army corps and the appointment of General Svetozar Borisevic as the new commander of the third army.

The commanders dismissed are Generals Baron Von Gieslingen, of the Eighth Army Corps; Kolowraty Von Kotowatz, of the Eleventh Army Corps; and Metzner Von Zelenstain, of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and the commanders of the Sixth and Seventeenth Corps.

The newly appointed commanders are Generals Artz, Sixth Corps; Griseley, Seventh Corps; Scheuchemstuel, Eighth Corps; Lubick, Eleventh Corps; and Kritek, Seventeenth Corps. It is officially stated that the commanders retired on their own request because of reasons of health. The newspapers of Vienna make no comment on the changes.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF AUSTRIA SERIOUS.

Venice, Oct. 12, by way of Paris, 6:30 p. m.—Advices from Vienna state that although the import duties on foodstuffs have been suspended by the Austrian government, prices thus far have shown no sign of decreasing. On the contrary, in some instances prices are still advancing. The cost of food in Austria is much higher than it is in Germany.

The newspapers openly accuse the Austrian landed proprietors of endeavoring to make the utmost of the war situation regardless of the needs of the public. Much irritation is exhibited toward the authorities because they did not earlier take measures to prevent an utterly unjustifiable increase in the prices for cattle.

It is now declared that the fixing of maximum prices coupled with measures compelling the farmers to bring their grain to market instead of hoarding it, means only the prevention of a further advance in the already exorbitant food prices. The women of Vienna are protesting against the practice adopted by the bakers of making bread loaves of only two-thirds the ordinary size. It is also charged that the quality of white bread has deteriorated greatly, evidently because of the mixture of barley and meal.

The manufacturers of Austria are beginning to complain of the shortage of raw material, and are demanding that the government suspend the import duties on raw iron, machinery and tools, and also demand that maximum prices be fixed for timber, petroleum and wool, and a reduction made in the tax on industrial enterprises.

The papers of Vienna publish laudatory obituaries on the late King Charles of Roumania. They express the conviction that Roumania will not be induced by Russian intrigue to engage in a policy of adventure, which not only would compromise her vital interests, but lead eventually to her destruction.

CONDITION OF ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HOPELESS.

Rome, Oct. 12, by Paris, Oct. 12.—The condition of Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian foreign minister, is considered hopeless. The last statements were administered today.

The minister had been ill for several weeks, but quite recently he was reported to have improved. A relapse has occurred, and the attending physicians were constantly at his bedside today.

Premier Salandra and other members of the ministry, as well as several members of the diplomatic corps, made personal inquiries at the foreign minister's home today regarding his condition.

Taking of Antwerp Provision For Future on Germany's Part Now Opinion of Military Men—Left Wing of Allies Now Extends Almost to Coast With Germans Also Keeping Step With Movement Westward—News From Russian Frontiers Not So Cheerful With United Austro-German Armies On Offensive—German Submarines Sink Russian Cruiser in Baltic—Recruiting in England Takes Leap Forward and Standard is Lowered.

The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest reports, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has already been outlined, of a movement towards the coast, with Ostend as its objective. It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp, so as to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending almost from the North Sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the actual operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war department. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed that a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, has been engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, comprising nearly 600 officers and men.

RECRUITING TAKES SPURT IN ENGLAND.

Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed for the need of men is recognized, and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered for the purpose of insuring a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain is taking precaution against raids over English towns by German airplanes, this latter action probably resulting from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

Just what measures the British government has devised for the purpose of repelling such attacks, have not been made known, but it is understood that an aviation corps is ready to take the air at the first sign of German aeroplanes.

Berlin officially reports that the situation in France is satisfactory so far as her arms are concerned, and other official reports indicate that the German and Austrian armies have made impressive progress in the Russian campaign. Russia is reported to have abandoned the siege of Przemyśl, the important Austrian fortress in Galicia, and is lining up to meet a threatened attack by the Austro-German army.

Marquis Di San Giuliano, the Italian minister for foreign affairs, is reported to be dying. Should his death occur, it is possible that it may have an important effect on the attitude of Italy. He has been inclined to side with Germany.

SAYS 24 ANTWERP FORTS HOLDING OUT.

London, Oct. 13, 4 a. m.—The Times correspondent in Belgium, under date of Sunday, says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out today, in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city."

GHENT IN HANDS OF INVADERS.

London, Oct. 13, 2:40 a. m.—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuters Telegram Company.

Uhlans have arrived at Zelzate, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 6,000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

22,000 BELGIAN AND BRITISH INTERNED.

London, Oct. 13, 3:40 a. m.—Altogether 22,000 British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About 1,500 of these men are British.

This statement has been made by the Dutch war office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of the Times.

MARINES HOME FROM ANTWERP FIGHT.

London, Oct. 13, 3:10 a. m.—Bodies of men belonging to the naval brigade which took part in the defence of Antwerp, arrived at the English channel port of Deal yesterday and last night, says a despatch from the Deal correspondent of the Chronicle.

Immense crowds greeted them at the station, and as they marched down the street, headed by a brass band, the marines, all wearing khaki uniforms, appeared to be somewhat weary, but otherwise seemed perfectly fit.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Oct. 12, 11:19 p. m.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"There is nothing in particular to report.

"Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points, and we have not lost any at any place."

RUSSIANS FIGHTING ON VISTULA.

Petrograd, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the chief of the general staff:

"On October 11, fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

"There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles in the Carpathians, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

GERMANS SAY 13,000 BRITISH INTERNED.

London, Oct. 13, 10:20 p. m.—The following official statement has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Enormous quantities of provisions of all kinds were captured (Continued on page 2.)"

PARTIAL LIST OF ANTWERP DAMAGE

Famous Palais de Justice, Hippodrome, St. Joseph's Church, and Other Famous Buildings Destroyed

Germans Entered City With Flowers Decorating Rifles and Horses' Bridles and Nosegays in Tunics—Kaiser Confident of Victory and in Highest Spirits.

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Amsterdam, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle)—I have been able to get details of the German occupation of Antwerp from Dutch friends who have been there since Friday. As neutrals they can go there with little risk, though for an English journalist to make the trip would be to invite attention as a spy.

Up to the present the Germans have done no plundering, and the city is well policed by armed guards. The soldiers are using the city's brigade appliances to extinguish the fires that still smoulder in buildings wrecked by shells, but the water supply seems inadequate.

Many instances of hurried flight are to be found in bundles of clothing and other property left in the streets by refugees who found that they had brought from home more than they could carry away. In the streets on the outskirts are Belgian guns still in position and hastily formed barricades.

The Germans seem very anxious for the population to return, and promise their safety if they behave peacefully. Some of the people have already returned but these do not appear to be any general tendency in that direction.

The German soldiers entered the town singing, the Hippodrome, the Minerva motor works, the house, 816 in Avenue des Arts, and Tinchent's cigar factory in the Place De Meir.

Very serious damage was done in the Avenue Moretus, Avenue Du Sa-la, the Rue Del Esplanade, the Rue De La Justice, and the Avenue Quentin Malthey.

Other damage was done chiefly in the southern part of the town and in the suburbs of Berchem and Seurrenberg.

It was a pathetic experience while compiling this list to be surrounded by a group of refugees asking what news there was of the streets in which their homes had once been.

Kaiser's Pride in Army Shines in His Eyes, Phosphorescent With Happiness

Rome, Oct. 12.—(Despatch to the London Daily News)—The famous Berlin painter, Vollbehr, who has just seen the Kaiser, says that his imperial majesty is in the highest spirits. His pride in his valourous army is so great that it shines through his eyes, which are phosphorescent with happiness. The mayor of Weimar says that the Kaiser, addressing his troops, said:

"My boys, the leaves are falling but we shall all return to our beloved homes."

Both the Kaiser and the German chancellor, who is accompanying him at the front, are certain of victory. They spoke about changing the map of Europe after the war.

Chief Loss in Antwerp's Fall Is Damage to Belgian Army

London, Tuesday, Oct. 13.—The military expert of the Standard says: "It would be very foolish to attempt to ignore the fact that the successful German operations against Antwerp have resulted in considerable material and military value for the enemy. The position of the city is a moral asset and might in certain circumstances have great political importance but the military value of the victory depends upon the extent to which the Belgian field army has been disabled."

"If reports from Holland are to be believed the Belgians have been badly beaten. From 20,000 to 25,000 men are stated to be interned in Dutch territory and if we add a reasonable number for the killed and wounded during the siege operations, it would seem that half of the mobile fighting force of Belgium was out of action. The other half in the circumstances will scarcely be in condition for immediate service. Therefore the enemy must be credited with having accomplished his full purpose, the fall of the fortress and the destruction of the force operating from it."

"The Germans are naturally very jubilant over the taking of Antwerp, which is to be made a base for all kinds of deadly attacks upon England, it is said, to be a base for the aerial warfare, that is to be waged against us and which has been delayed so long. Well, for all the menace of it we shall sleep quietly in our beds. The precautions that we are taking in view of these threatened raids are very right and proper. It is the duty of our authorities to minimize any danger, however insignificant it may be. The danger that is constituted by the destructive power of aircraft with their huge Zeppelin ships or small heavier than air craft, is very small."

Losses of Prussian Army Alone 215,000 in Official Casualty List

London, Oct. 13, 4:30 a. m.—The forty-four lists of losses in the Prussian army, which have been published, contain a total of 211,000 killed, wounded and missing, according to a Reuter despatch from Amsterdam.

The lists do not include losses among the Bavarians, Saxons and Wurtembergians.

CANADIAN GENERAL SELECTS ST. JOHN AS SHIPPING DEPOT

Major General Sir Frederick Benson Definitely Announces Horses for Army Purposes Going From Here.

All doubts as to the shipping of horses for the remount department of the British army were set at rest yesterday by General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., who arrived here from Halifax, N. S., on Monday. The general is especially gratified to find that Sir Frederick as a Canadian-born officer is so pleased with the facilities offered by St. John.

As has been stated two members of the remount department have been in St. John since last week and they were joined yesterday by Sir Frederick. The morning was spent in a further inspection of the facilities and in consultation with the local authorities.

Regarding the plan of the department Sir Frederick said that it had been decided to establish a depot at St. John, but they deemed it advisable to use Halifax also. This would give them the advantage of having two ports at their disposal, and in the event of any outbreak of sickness among the horses at one place, it would not mean that the entire operations would be in danger of being affected.

When the shipments commence Sir Frederick expects to see a total of about 8,000 horses a week handled at the two ports. It is against the policy of the department to say anything about the dates of the shipments, but it is understood that the work may commence at this port soon and that it will last for a considerable period of time.

Speaking of the local facilities, Sir Frederick said with pleasure that he found the arrangements at the exhibition grounds admirably suited for the work and that the modern stock buildings were quite the best for the purpose that he had ever seen. Some improvements would be required to convert the summer buildings into winter quarters, but he thought this could easily and quickly be accomplished.

Use Agricultural Hall.

The common council also dealt with the preparations for the shipment of the horses and they agreed to give the use of the agricultural hall, which is a municipal property thanks to the grant that is made for the upkeep of the exhibition. The hall is a building which should all be done to favor St. John as a port but that any sacrifice should be undertaken for the sake of the imperial needs. It was mentioned at the meeting that the department hoped to have about 1,000 horses here at a time and that the first would be due at the exhibition grounds on October 15. Nothing was said of the actual shipments.

All the preliminary arrangements have been made by Captain Parker and all that was needed to put the work in motion was the confirmation which has now been made that St. John was chosen.

There will therefore be no delay. Water is to be supplied to the grounds by a water and sewerage department at the expense of the militia department and the machinery hall to be at once fitted up to receive the animals. Loose boxes will not be used but something will be done as was done with the shipments of horses and they agreed to give the use of the South Atlantic Hotel, which is a large number of men used to horses will be employed in the feeding and handling of the animals.

General Benson a Canadian.

Major-General Sir Frederick Benson, K. C. B., is one of the thousands of British officers on the retired list who have come forward to offer their services again on the outbreak of hostilities.

Captain Parker, who is with the general here, is another instance of this reply to the call of duty. Sir Frederick was a colonel of the 21st Lancers and is honorary colonel of the 10th St. Catharines Regiment of Canada. That is only natural for he is a native of St. Catharines. He is the third son of the late Hon. J. R. Benson, of the senate, and was first educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, before he went to Sandhurst.

Sir Frederick served as a volunteer during the Fenian raids in Canada in 1866, for which he holds the medal and clasp. Three years later he joined the 21st Hussars in England and some years later exchanged to the 13th Lancers. In 1880 he was in the 5th Dragoon Guards and then in 1881 he was transferred to the 17th Lancers, the "Death or Glory Boys" of the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He has been A. D. C. to the lieutenant-governor of the northwest provinces in India and later he commanded the Egyptian cavalry.

During the South African war he was on special service as acting adjutant-general when he was mentioned in despatches and was given the commander-in-chief of the 1st Battalion of the 17th Lancers with three clasps. In 1904 he was inspector-general of remounts and then was given the directorship of transport and remounts which he held until he was appointed major-general in charge of administration 1907-1909, when he retired only to be recalled for this duty that once again brings him so closely in touch with his native Canada.

FORMER WOODSTOCK MAN GOT OUT OF GERMANY SAFE.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Woodstock, N. B., Oct. 13.—There has been some anxiety concerning Bert C. Harvey, formerly of this town, who has been under military instruction in Berlin. A letter was received today from Amsterdam dated Sept. 20 saying he had arrived there after considerable difficulty and would sail from Rotterdam to New York in a few days. He says British residents were subjected to harsh treatment. Several of his friends were arrested and he was made register in a "police book" all particulars concerning himself. He was not allowed to communicate with his friends and considers himself fortunate in not being arrested.

Forest fires are still raging in the vicinity of Newburg and hundreds of acres of timber land have been destroyed. Valuable timber limits owned by McElroy & Murchie and J. A. Hayden are now seriously threatened and a crew of over 100 men are fighting to prevent further spread of the flames. Only hard work has prevented many farm buildings from burning.

The Belgian Red Society will make a big shipment of clothing via Halifax this week.