

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 195.

TEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1914

PROBS—PARTLY FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLIES NOW ATTACKERS IN EAST AND WEST; GERMANS ABANDON ATTEMPT TO BREAK THROUGH

FIRST CONTINGENT WILL SEE SERVICE AT FRONT

May be Sent at Any Moment to Take Place On Firing Line—Maj.-Gen. Hughes, at New York on Return From England, Denies Soldiers From Dominion Will be Used For Coast Defence In Great Britain, or be Sent to Egypt—All In Fine Condition, Enthusiastic and Well Satisfied.

New York, Nov. 8.—Major General Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia, returned last night from England and the continent on board the steamship St. Paul, which arrived from Liverpool.

Active service at the front will be seen by the Canadian troops recently sent to England from Ottawa, according to Maj. Gen. Hughes. The stories printed in this country to the effect that the Canadian contingent will be used to strengthen the coast defences of Great Britain were repudiated by Gen. Hughes as being without foundation. Neither will the Canadians be sent to Egypt, as also reported, said the Major General. "There were 33,000 men in the first contingent which Canada forwarded to the help of the Mother Country," he continued. "They comprise the finest body of men that I have ever seen, and are enthusiastic over the prospects of getting into the active part of the fray. Weeks of training has practically made them seasoned regiments, and I feel sure their presence on the field will prove of great advantage to the allied forces."

"More than one thousand men among the first contingent are Americans, and a large proportion of these were members of the American National Guard. From the far west we obtained a particularly fine body of men, well trained in the handling of arms, and inured to hardships, equal to any they may face on the European battlefields."

The report that there is a feeling of unrest among the Canadian troops now

in England, or that their commissary department had been a source of complaint, met with a vigorous denial by Gen. Hughes, when he was asked about the matter. The Canadians received a welcome when they arrived in England that for its enthusiasm has seldom been equalled, he said, and their commissariat is of the highest order. The contingent is now encamped on the Salisbury Plain, and may be sent to the continent at any minute.

Message to Folks at Home.

"Here is the message," Major General Hughes said, "that the Canadian troops asked me to take back for their folks at home: "Give our love to our dear ones and near ones in beloved Canada. We will see them again soon, when we have beaten the Germans." "I spent the whole of my fifteen days at the camp," Major General Hughes said, "and had several talks with Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, who said they were delighted with the splendid contingent from Canada, and wished me to convey to the people of Canada their appreciation of the work done for the empire."

With regard to the conditions in England, Major General Hughes said there was a spirit of optimism everywhere.

"The big struggle has yet to come," he said, "and Canada will go on training her militia, especially the officers, until the war is over."

Col. E. W. Wilson, who returned from England with the minister of militia, left tonight with him on the train for Montreal.

SEA FIGHT IN PACIFIC COMING, TOKIO SAYS

Report in Well Informed Circles Says Japanese Battleships and Germans are to Engage—No Confirmation at Valparaiso of Stories of Second Battle off Chilean Coast.

Tokio, Nov. 8.—A well authenticated report is in circulation here to the effect that the Japanese Admiralty has received information that a battle in the Pacific between the Japanese and German fleets is impending. No indication has been given as to the present whereabouts of either the Japanese or the German warships.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 8.—No confirmation has been received here of the reports that have been prevalent for the last few days that naval battles have taken place off the coast of Peru and off Coquimbo, Chile. Both reports are considered here as baseless. The Chilean government is endeavoring to maintain the strictest neutrality in the war. It even has gone so

far as to relieve the naval authority at Coquimbo for having inadvertently sent a wireless despatch noting the sailing of the British steamer Oronsa while the German fleet was nearby.

The Chilean transport Maipo has returned to port at Callao, after a fruitless search in territorial waters and for twenty miles out at sea between Cape Carranza and Mocha Island, for the cruisers that have been missing since last Sunday's naval battle. The steamers Valdivia and Chiloe, flying Red Cross flags, continue their search, which thus far has been negative. It is supposed here that any floating wreckage from the vessels of the squadrons engaged in the battle has been carried out to sea.

There is also no confirmation here of the report that a Japanese fleet has been seen off the coast.

Lima, Peru, Nov. 8, 5 p. m.—Four warships passed Callao southbound today. They kept far out from the coast, and their nationality could not be made out.

SIX DEATHS AMONG CANADIANS SINCE LANDING IN ENGLAND

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Nov. 8.—Militia orders announce with regret the first deaths in the first Canadian contingent. Six have occurred since the force landed in England. They are: Private Alexander Oslvie, 4th Battalion; Private Aubrey R. Thompson, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; Color Sergeant Ernest John Lock, 9th Battalion; Gunner Percy Sawyer, divisional artillery headquarters; Armour Corporal William Ogden, 11th Battalion; Private Samuel Herbert Smith, 13th Battalion.

CAPT. KENDALL TO TAKE COMMAND OF AUXILIARY CRUISER

Montreal, Nov. 8.—Captain Kendall, formerly captain of the Empress of Ireland, has been gazetted commander of the auxiliary British cruiser Calgarian. He was made lieutenant commander of the vessel soon after the war broke out; now he has been advanced to commander. It is understood that he is engaged in scout duty,

Germans and Austrians Forced To Take defensive, While British and French Have Started Advance Movement—Enemy Driven Back Across His Own Frontier Before Russians—Part of Czar's Army Now In Silisia—Austrians Retreating, Cut Off From Cracow—Belgian Army Also Begins An Advance Movement—Allies In West Recapture Places They Were Forced To Give up Last Week In Violent Attacks By Germans.

London, Nov. 8, 9.35 p. m.—The German and Austrian armies are now on the defensive both in the east and the west. They have, at least for the present, given up their efforts to break through the allied lines around Ypres, in Belgium, where the British and French have taken the offensive, and, according to the reports from French headquarters, have commenced to advance, and in the east they have fallen back to and over their own frontiers in East Prussia, and in Poland have crossed the border, while the Russian cavalry has penetrated Silesia, to the north of Kalisz, and cut the German railway.

The Russians also are following up their advantage in Galicia, and, it is said, have succeeded in cutting the retreating Austrians off from Cracow, and the German army is retiring through Poland. In fact, at only one point on the two battle fronts do the Germans claim success. That is to the west of the Argonne region, where the German Emperor's forces have succeeded in taking from the French an important height near Vienne-Le-Chateau.

REGAIN GROUND TAKEN BY ENEMY A WEEK AGO.

Elsewhere the French troops have made progress and re-taken the position which they had lost during the course of the week. This is notably so in the Aisne Valley, around Soissons, where they have regained the ground which the Germans by fierce assaults had taken from them.

The Belgians, who are holding the line reaching to the coast, have also made progress, and it would thus seem that the Germans are still waiting for additional reinforcements before renewing their attempt to smash through to the French seaports.

The fighting today was carried on in a fog, which interfered with the work of the airmen and likewise the artillery. While the reports of the Allies' offensive of the west have given hope in London that the Germans will fall back to a line further removed from the sea, all uneasiness has not passed, for they have previously shown wonderful recuperative powers. The presence of the Russians in East Prussia and Silesia, however, although the latter are only cavalry, it is believed here, will prevent the Germans from sending any more troops to the west, if it does not compel them to withdraw some of their troops from that front.

The roads in Russia are hardening with frost, and armies can now be moved more quickly, although the Russians do not possess the strategic railways that the Germans do. Selicia too with better going for the horses, offers an excellent field for the cavalry, in which Russia has proved herself to be superior, both in numbers and efficiency to the other nations at war. The Cossacks are regaining the reputation which they lost in Manchuria, and the raid they have already made into Silesia it is expected will be repeated many times.

The Austrians have apparently sent stronger forces against Serbia, and have driven the Serbs out of Slavonia. Of what is going on in Bosnia, which the Servians and Montenegrins invaded almost to the capital, nothing has been disclosed for weeks, but the operations against their northern border must have had an effect on the Serbian plans in Bosnia.

Nothing of first class moment has occurred up to the present in the east, but Turkey is being attacked in isolated spots by the Russians and British, and the Turks are apparently coming very close to war with Greece, the situation having been aggravated by the sinking of a Greek steamer by the Turks and the threatening of Greeks in Asia Minor. Neither Bulgaria nor Roumania has made any move as yet.

The Union Defence forces continue to round up the rebels in South Africa. Those in the northern part of Cape province, which have been a worry to the government, have been completely routed, while those in Transvaal, where another four hundred have been captured, are scattering.

In the Orange Free State, however, several small commandos are showing activity, and have been looting towns and damaging railways.

GERMAN BOMBS DROPPED ON WARSAW.

Petrograd, Nov. 8 (via London, 12 a. m.).—The Bourse Gazette's Warsaw correspondent says that twenty-one persons have died in hospitals there during the last few days from wounds received from German bombs dropped from aeroplanes.

Big Guns for Defence of Ostend.

London, Nov. 8.—Engineers from the Krupp Gun Works are mounting heavy guns at the Belgian seaport of Ostend and facing them seawards, according to a despatch from Rotterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Two German Detachments Gave Themselves Up.

Paris, Nov. 7 (2.10 p. m.).—During the action against the positions on what is known as the Grand Crows of Nancy, according to a French semi-official announcement issued in Paris today, one German battalion alone left three hundred dead on the battle field. Many prisoners yesterday were made along the whole front, in some

instances entire units being captured.

In the district of Lens where a thick fog prevailed, two German detachments took the opportunity to surrender voluntarily. One of them included an officer, three non-commissioned officers and fifty men. The Germans, the announcement says, weary of the hardships and fatigue imposed upon them, and they were confident that they would be well treated by the French.

Kaiser Holding War Council.

London, Nov. 9 (12.15 a. m.).—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Rome, says: "German advisers received here say that Emperor William, much affected

JOY IN JAPAN OVER CAPTURE OF TSING TAU

Processions and Festivities Through Empire in Honor of Victory.

BRITAIN'S SHARE IN SIEGE NOT FORGOTTEN.

Surrender Practically Unconditional—British Admiralty and Japan Exchange Messages of Congratulation.

Tokio, Nov. 8, 9.30 p. m.—Japan is still celebrating the fall of Tsing Tau. Extraordinary enthusiasm is manifested throughout the empire. In every city there are lantern processions and merriment nightly. Every house supports a flag.

In Tokio, cheering crowds serenaded the high officers of the army and navy and the diplomatic representatives of the Allies. The popularity of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is shown by the recognition everywhere of Great Britain's share in the victory. Imperial edicts congratulate the British as well as the Japanese warriors. The Admiralty of Great Britain and the Japanese have exchanged felicitations and the municipality of Tokio cabled congratulations and thanks to King George.

Surrender Practically Unconditional.

It is stated that the combatants who were not captured during the final assaults upon Tsing Tau will be surrendered formally on November 10. Every steamer in the harbor of Kiao Chow was sunk and navigation has been made perilous by the mines. It is understood that the terms of surrender were practically unconditional.

Among the rumors such as are always set afloat at a time like this is one that Governor Waldeck of Kiao Chow was mortally wounded and committed suicide. This gained some credence despite the fact that it was officially announced that the German governor conducted the negotiations for the surrender of the town.

It is also reported that the garrisons of the coast forts fought up to the last minute and then tried to escape by a train, firing their small arms as they fled. Many, it is said, did escape across the bay and are now being pursued.

Peking, Nov. 8.—The German legation makes known that it has received a telegram from Tsing Tau, the transmission of which was made possible by the courtesy of the Japanese, stating that the husbands at Tsing Tau of all the German women who found refuge in Peking are unharmed.

As there are about 100 women and children here, the legation accepts the message as indicating that the German losses were few.

Great relief that the struggle is over is expressed through one of the most prominent women of the German colony upon hearing the news, patriotically declared her regret that her husband had not been able to fulfill the command of the German emperor.

by the Russian victories, has held a council of war which was attended by Gen. Von Hindenburg, the Duke of Wurtemberg and the Austrian chief of staff, Field Marshal Baron Conrad Von Hoensdorf, to decide on a further plan of campaign.

Cholera Raging in Galicia.

Vienna, Austria, Nov. 8, via Amsterdam and London (7.42 p. m.).—It is officially announced that there were 256 cases of cholera in Galicia last Thursday. Of these 126 cases were in Przemyśl.

BAYONET ATTACK BY BRITISH REGIMENTS CARRIED DAY AT YPRES

Final and Almost Superhuman Effort of Germans Broken by Most Terrible Bayonet Charge of Whole War—Enormous Loss of Life in Six Day battle—Enemy believed to have Sacrificed 100,000 Men In Attempt to break Through Line Near The Town.

London, Nov. 8.—A despatch to the Times from Dunkirk, France, filed Saturday night, says: "After a desperate attack lasting the whole week, the German attempt to break the Allied line at Ypres has failed."

"It may be admitted that the position at Ypres two days ago was serious. The town itself was bombarded by the Germans with extraordinary violence, and under the fierce cannonading the Allies had to withdraw from the town, which became a 'no man's land' across which the shells from both sides burst."

"The Germans made a superhuman and final effort, under cover of a fierce bombardment of the British positions. They had prepared a determined onslaught. Masses of men were launched in succession at chosen points on our front. The assault was met in a supreme way. Two regiments, one Scottish and one of the Guards, went down with bayonets to stem the advance. It was the most terrible bayonet charge of the whole war. It succeeded, the break in the line was repaired, and the German attack was once more driven back."

"That was their last effort. Today the Germans are dropping an occasional desultory shell into Ypres, but their attacks have ceased. They are now assailing the Allied line at Arras, forty miles further to the south, but the Esrom thout discovering the distinguished Germans.

hibited in the onslaught of the past week.

"So fierce has been the fighting around Ypres that the casualties of the Germans are here believed to have reached the enormous figure of 100,000, though these figures may prove to have been exaggerated."

The correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company at Athens, says: "Two British destroyers bombarded the telegraph stations at Sarmoussak and Ayasmat. The Turks sank a Greek steamer that was flying the British flag at Alvali."

"The Greek inhabitants of Smyrna are fleeing, panic stricken. A British destroyer went to Alvali to embark the British consul, but the Turks refused to permit this."

"It is stated that forts Sedie Bahr and Kum Kaleh, in the Dardanelles, have been completely destroyed by the bombardment. The Turks, under the direction of German officers, are hastily fortifying Alvali."

GERMANY MUST GET ALONG WITHOUT BATTLESHIP GEIER

Put Into Honolulu Several Weeks Ago for Repairs But Failed to Leave Within Time Prescribed and Has Been Interned Until War is Over.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The German warship Geier, which has been undergoing repairs at Honolulu for several weeks today has either interned or left that port, according to officials here. The limit of the Geier's stay at Honolulu terminated at midnight last night, it was announced.

Has Been Interned.

Honolulu, Nov. 8.—The Japanese cruisers Hizen and Asama which have been standing off and on outside this port, waiting for the Geier, cooled yesterday from the collier Hattori. Formal proceedings for the internment

of the Geier were taken last night at midnight when Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, in command of the Pearl Harbor Naval Station, and M. A. Franklin, collector of the port, boarded the German gunboat and gave official notice that the time limit for its departure had expired. The North German Lloyd steel schooner Locksun, which arrived here recently and was interned as a naval tender, and the Geier will be assigned adjoining machinists in Pearl harbor. American mechanics will assist in dismounting the Geier's guns.

The officers of the Geier and Locksun were paroled by Admiral Moore.

HON. MR. CASGRAIN ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

New Postmaster General Given Enthusiastic Reception at Loretteville, P. Q.

Quebec, Nov. 8.—Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, the new Postmaster-General, was returned by acclamation in Quebec county on Saturday, and is successor to Hon. L. P. Pelletier in the constituency as well as in the Dominion cabinet.

After the proclamation at Loretteville, on Saturday afternoon a triumphant meeting was held, at which the Hon. Mr. Casgrain, Hon. C. J. Doherty

minister of justice, and a number of others spoke.

The Postmaster-General was given an enthusiastic reception, and delivered a vigorous address, in the course of which he promised to carry out the works undertaken by Hon. Mr. Pelletier, and to make a national port of Quebec.

MAY BE ANOTHER FIGHT IN PROGRESS IN THE NORTH SEA

London, Nov. 7, 3.55 p. m.—Residents of Herne Bay, a seaside resort on the east of England, were awakened between midnight and one o'clock this morning by the sounds of heavy firing in the North Sea.

Herne Bay is situated on the estuary of the Thames, six miles northeast of Canterbury.