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TEN PAGES—ONE CENT

ALLIES DRIVE AHEAD ON RIGHT BANK OF YSER

German Attacks Between Dixmude and Lys Not so Energetic—General Advance of Russians is On

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French official announcement this afternoon says: "On our left wing the allied forces have made slight progress to the east of Nieuport, on the right bank of the Yser."

ALLIES ADVANCE IN WEST FLANDERS

London, Nov. 5.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Rotterdam says he has received official confirmation of the advance of the allies on all of the west Flanders front. He adds:

"I have learned from reliable sources that last week's transfer of the ninth German army corps from Belgium and France to East Prussia has been completed and that only half of their number has been replaced by volunteers."

GENERAL RUSSIAN ADVANCE

London, Nov. 5.—Further details from the scene of the fighting in the east indicates that the forward movement of the Russians has become general. Even the Russian left wing, which has been held stubbornly by the Austrians for weeks, has joined in the advance. This is admitted by a conservatively worded official report given out in Vienna, which declares that the Austrians, "having maintained their position on the Lyssoga, where the Teutonic allies pivoted in order to let the rest of the army complete its wheeling movement to a new line, are now retiring. At the same time, Austria sets forth certain minor successes along the line from the river San to Jaroslav."

RUSSIAN VICTORIES IN EAST PRUSSIA

Paris, Nov. 5.—A late official communication from the Russian government is contained in a despatch to the Havas Agency. It says: "The losses sustained by the Germans in the East Prussian front, are considerable. Of certain companies only eighty men remain."

CLOSING IN ON TSING TAU

Tokio, Nov. 15.—It is officially announced that the bombardment of Tsing Tau, continues vigorously. The Germans, on the night of November 3, made a surprise attack which for a time hindered operations. The attacking forces, according to the statement, are now gradually closing in. Shells are falling in the streets of the town, and the power house has been destroyed.

The Balkan States

London, Nov. 5.—A despatch from Sofia, to the Times says: "The Bulgarian government has received formal assurance that the Greek neutrality is determined to maintain a mobilization. The Serbian minister also announces that Serbia will offer Bulgaria her moral support should Turkey attack Bulgaria. No friendly advice has been received from Roumania."

REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA FIZZLES OUT

London, Nov. 5.—A Capetown despatch to Reuter declares that the rebellion of General Christian Frederick Beyers, in the western Transvaal, and the mutiny of Lieutenant-Colonel Solomon Gerberus Maritz in Northwest Cape Province now appears to be completely crushed.

"It is abundantly clear from the despatch concludes, that the rebels are ill-equipped and have practically no organization."

French and Joffe Satisfied

Paris, Nov. 5.—The French and English commanders, in the opinion of French observers, are satisfied with the result of the effort they made yesterday, as well as with the general situation.

Commissioner Russell has completed investigation into the charges that one of the city guards at the West St. John warehouses were intoxicated while on duty. The charges finally sifted down to the case of one man, and in his case, as the evidence was not conclusive, he was let off with a warning. The other guards were entirely exonerated.

Phelix and Pherdinand WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. St. Paul, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—A disturbance which was over the Great Lakes yesterday has moved to the Gulf of St. Lawrence with diminishing energy. The weather is unsettled and showery in Quebec and for most part fair in the other provinces, with a tendency towards lower temperature in Ontario and the west.

Coastal—Moderate to fresh westerly winds, fair and mild; Friday, northerly winds, cooler with some local showers.

New England—Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight, moderate west to southwest winds.

Another German Cruiser Put out of Action

London, Nov. 5.—The Times today prints a report that the German cruiser Koenigsberg has been put out of action in the Indian Ocean.

The Koenigsberg is a protected cruiser and was laid down in 1905. She is of 3,348 tons, is 354 feet long, and has a speed of 23 1-2 knots. Her main battery consists of ten 4.1-inch guns.

London, Nov. 5.—The German cruiser Yorcke has struck a mine in Jade Bay and sunk. Jade Bay is a shallow sea, on the mouth of which stands Wilhelmshaven. The Yorcke was an armored cruiser, built in 1903, of 9350 tons, carrying a complement of 638 men, four 8.2 inch, ten 5.9 inch, fourteen 3.4 inch and three smaller ones, with four torpedo tubes.

ST. JOHN YOUNG WOMAN WHO WAS IN WAR SCENES

Miss Adeline Newman Home After Thrilling Experience

WORTH MILLION BUT NEVER AGAIN

She Was With Geraldine Farrar, Famous Singer, Through War Ridden Countries and Tells Gripping Tale of Incidents

"Sherman said War is Hell and Sherman knew what he was talking about." This was emphatically expressed by Miss Adeline Newman yesterday, after telling a Times reporter of her exciting experiences in Germany, where she was nursing at the time war broke out, and during among others, several German soldiers who had been wounded at the front. Miss Newman has seen the soldiers of nearly every European nation and hopes to get a glimpse of the Canadian soldier before leaving St. John early next week.

Miss Newman, a native of St. John, has been traveling as companion to a famous prima donna, Miss Geraldine Farrar of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Miss Farrar left the company in Italy early in July on account of ill health and accompanied by Miss Newman, went to Austria. About the time trouble was brewing between that country and Serbia they decided to leave and go to Germany. They arrived in Munich on July 22, a few days before Germany herself declared war on Russia.

Of several nationalities, the party traveled in an automobile, Miss Farrar is an American, her nurse was a French woman and their chauffeur was a Belgian. Miss Newman, proud of being a Britisher, found it difficult to conceal that fact in order to insure her safety. Fortunately Miss Farrar made a brilliant "mistake" and had Miss Newman's passports made out, calling her an American. After war was declared between Germany and Russia Miss Newman offered her services to the Germans to nurse the wounded and then after a great deal of trouble she still retained her position for fear of arousing suspicion. The chauffeur was taken prisoner and afterwards escaped and permission was obtained by Miss Farrar to have the nurse sent to America.

While in the hospital, Miss Newman nursed German soldiers who had been wounded and from them heard thrilling and touching stories of the awful scenes at the front. She was told by one soldier of the treacherous defeat of an army of 300,000 Russians which was planned by General Von Hindenburg, who is supposed to be one of the cleverest of the German generals. The scheme was planned by him while on a bed of sickness. The Germans were attacking the Russians in East Prussia and after hard fighting on both sides the Germans retreated and naturally were followed by the Russians. When the Germans got to a certain place, they stopped and surrounded the enemy. The place had previously been laid with water conduits and when they stopped there for another battle the water was turned on. The water began to ooze up through the earth and the Russians in the centre of the area were soon up to their ankles. The water continued to rise steadily until the horses and men were nearly knee deep. The Germans then retreated again and left the enemy floundering about trying to find their way out. The wounded soldier described the scenes as awful. Very few of the 200,000 men he said escaped from the death trap.

A touching incident was told her by another soldier who was wounded in the battle of Metz. He said that after the battle he had been in the trenches for eleven days and nights with nothing to eat but swineback (larderick) and stagnant water to drink, with men and horses lying dead and wounded all around—he crawled away, with a bullet hole through his leg, to where he thought he would be himself. Here he found a French soldier who had his right elbow badly shattered and was suffering great agony. The German soldier could not speak French, nor could the Frenchman speak English.

(Continued on page 3, third column)

NOT A GERMAN, BUT A CITIZEN OF STATES, LONG TIME IN CANADA

Rumor About Publisher of Excellent Illustrated Book on St. John Was Entirely Unfounded

The Times regrets that a statement should have appeared in last night's issue which gave currency to a rumor that the gentleman who got out the illustrated book on St. John was a German and possibly a spy. The rumor is entirely without foundation. The gentleman in the case is a native of the United States, and has lived for the last fifteen or sixteen years in the city of Montreal. He and his family have spent thirteen months in St. John and are still here, and have friends throughout Canada who would be greatly surprised at the mere suggestion that he is other than a good Canadian citizen. Moreover, his wife is a Montreal lady and has been deeply pained by the utterly unfounded rumor referred to.

SIX DIE IN A NEW YORK FIRE

Thrilling Rescue of Others From Lodging House in Early Morning

New York, Nov. 5.—Six men were burned to death, some of them in their sleep, in a fire which swept through a four story lodging house at 432 Eighth avenue this morning. Fifty men were sleeping in the structure when the fire was first seen. Firemen made many thrilling rescues.

VON KLUCK DEAD?

Paris, Nov. 5.—The correspondent of the Excelsior at Havre says he has, from a source which he cannot designate, news of the death of General Von Kluck ten days ago in a hospital in Namur, where he was treated for a wound in the head. The news of the alleged death of the correspondent says, has been carefully concealed in Belgium, and Germany.

OUR SOLDIER BOYS IN ENGLAND

Special Letter to The Times From Salisbury Plain, Telling of Their Life There

(Special Correspondence of The Montreal Star and St. John Times). Salisbury, Eng., Oct. 30.—The last of the Canadian boys who have passed through avenues of applauding people. Today, the last of them, the great majority of them, came marching into Bustard Camp, and work at once began.

They came, thousands of them, over the roads that lead to Salisbury Plain, over the historic downs, where the Romans fought their way, striving up the hills which had seen the march of Cromwell's Roundheads and the Cavaliers. They had followed the route of William of Orange who landed at Plymouth. All this has had its result. It is of importance to note how the troops are quartered, and what they are doing, but after a day spent among them, it is at once apparent that what they have seen will mean a great deal when they reach the continent, when the long days of waiting in the trenches finally come. The morale of the troops has been heightened.

And more especially this applies to the Canadian-born, the men who know of England through books. I have asked scores, at Valenciennes and on the ship, why I liked it to see the fun, was the usual answer.

RUSSIANS BEAT TURKS ON LAND

Official Report Tells of Several Victories

SOME SHARP FIGHTING

Anti-German Feeling in Beyrut Because of the Plunging of Turkey Into War—Ambassador Leaves London

Petrograd, Nov. 5.—The following official communication has been received from the Russian general staff: "In Caucasus, one of our columns suddenly attacked the enemy near Ardost fifteen miles south of Kars, near the boundary of Turkish Armenia. The Turks fled, abandoning their wounded. Having dislodged the Turks from the village of Id (about sixty miles west of Ardost, over the line into Turkish Armenia), we took a great quantity of food. After a violent combat, our troops seized Khorsaan (in Turkish Armenia), thirty miles southeast of Id and Colak-abad. One hundred Cossacks attacked the trenches of the enemy and captured the Turkish infantry."

"One of our columns having passed through difficult roads for a distance of fifty-three miles in thirty hours, encountered the Turks at Myssoune, and Dzyadin (about thirty miles west of Dzyad, which is the capital of the Senjak of Bayid). We dispersed a large body of the enemy and occupied Dzyadin, where we took munitions of war and many prisoners. On November 3 we occupied Bayazet, where we routed the Turkish troops who resisted strongly."

"The Turkish authorities tried to prevent the departure of the British officials and other foreign subjects from Beyrut, but the intervention of the American consul was successful. It was explained that the idea of the detention was not to keep them as hostages but to avoid the semblance of a final rupture between the British and the Germans for plunging Turkey into the war."

"The presence of the American cruiser North Carolina is expected to exercise influence on the popular feeling." Ambassador Leaves London

London, Nov. 5.—Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish ambassador who was handed his passports yesterday, left the embassy this morning with his staff for the Charing Cross station enroute to Constantinople.

Hide Their Sentiment

You could not draw from one that he had come to fight for the Empire. They don't say those things. There is the general reserve on anything that approaches the sentimental. I asked one man today. He used to be a mechanic in the Angus shops in Montreal.

"Well," he said with a half-shamed smile, and a curious short all-embracing gesture, "Well, we just couldn't stand by and see all this go."

People wondered why the contingent did not go straight to France to train. They talked of the trouble and delay of disembarkation, and of then, a short time later, sending the troops on. But the story in England is already justified. The Imperial idea has been crystallized. The Canadian-born is more of the Empire than he was. He brings a wider and a better understanding of the Englishman into his daily relationship. He is beginning to understand that it was that sent him to the recruiting office. It was the essential antiquity of the landscape, the new beauty the tiny fields, the historic and Imperial significance of all that he has seen that taught the Canadian.

One cannot get away from it all in this history country. The hotel where an writing was built 600 years ago. (Continued on page 3, fifth column)

NAVY NEWS FEATURE

OF POPULAR INTEREST

Sir Percy Scott, Gunnery Expert, Rejoins Admiralty

Anxiety as to Fate of Sir Christopher Cradock and His Flagship, the Good Hope—German Warships Leave Valparaiso

London, Nov. 5.—Naval news looms large in London today. The British public is seeking further details of the action of last Sunday off the coast of Chile, but no continued efforts are being made to minimize this disaster.

Great anxiety is felt concerning the fate of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, which probably will not be known until it has been definitely determined what has become of his flagship, the cruiser Good Hope.

The British public, however, is not left without some comfort as Berlin officially admits the loss of the cruiser Yorck, blown up by a mine near Jade one of the outlying defenses of Wilhelmshaven, while in shipping docks in London, it is declared that the career of the German cruiser Koenigsberg in the Indian Ocean has been ended.

Sir Percy Scott, England's greatest gunnery expert, and a champion of the use of submarines as against dreadnoughts, has rejoined the admiralty. As he has been known in the past as a supporter of Baron Fisher, it is expected that he will uphold the new policies already inaugurated by the first sea lord of the admiralty.

FURTHER WORD OF PACIFIC FIGHT

London, Nov. 5.—The Times today, under Valparaiso date, prints the report of Admiral Von Spee, regarding the fight between British and German cruisers off the Chilean coast on Sunday night, which report, the despatch says, was made to the Chilean authorities. No other news of the fight is available to date, and there is no news of the Glasgow, Good Hope or Otranto. The Times despatch says that it is believed that all of the Monmouth's crew were lost and it also relates that the German officers testify to the great gallantry of the crew of the Monmouth, which while sinking, attempted to hit the German vessels.

The universal opinion in Valparaiso is that the German squadron was always well provided with wireless information while the contrary was the case with the British squadron.

HAVE LEFT VALPARAISO

London, Nov. 5.—The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Guesenau and the light cruiser Nürnberg steamed away from Valparaiso at noon on Wednesday, according to a despatch to Reuter from Santiago.

CHILEAN NEUTRALITY

London, Nov. 5.—The Chilean legation has received information by cable showing that the neutrality of that country is being effectively guarded. Chilean warships, it is learned, conveying within their territorial waters the merchant ships of belligerent countries, which are threatened by warships in the vicinity.

The statement also shows that the Chileans are preventing the shipment of abnormal quantities of coal or excessive provisioning. The use of wireless in their waters is also prohibited.

BIBLE SOCIETY BUYS BUILDING

Will Be Established in Germain Street After May 1—Bibles For the Soldiers

An interesting announcement following the meeting of the New Brunswick branch of the Bible Society Auxiliary yesterday afternoon in the Bible Society rooms, is that the society has purchased the Magee building in Germain street, opposite Trinity church and will establish a Bible house there about May 1. It was also decided that copies of the New Testament should be presented to

all soldiers in New Brunswick engaged in home defence. This is in addition to the assistance rendered in giving Bibles to all Canadian soldiers leaving for the front.

The interest in the work of the society is evidence in the constantly growing contributions made by the people of New Brunswick.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were:—His Honor Judge Forbes, president; Rev. A. F. Newcombe and Rev. Dean Schofield, Frederickton; B. T. Hayes, George A. Henderson and James Miles, St. John; James S. Armstrong, Fredericton, and the district secretary, Rev. H. R. Boyer.

THE REMOUNTS The fitting of the steamer Anglo-Columbian with accommodation for horses is practically completed and it is expected that the work of placing the remounts on the steamer will be commenced tomorrow. It is now planned to have the boat cleared out by Saturday. Work on the Anglo-Saxon is progressing favorably.

More Letters of Interest From St. John Soldiers in Old Land

Mrs. Murray MacLaren has received an interesting letter from her husband, Dr. Murray MacLaren, who left here in charge of the Canadian Hospital Corps for the front and Mrs. Michael Ryan has had a letter from her son, Dr. E. J. Ryan, who is surgeon to the Strathcona Horse. Both letters were somewhat similar, in that neither physician knew to what station he would be sent. Each said that he and those with him had enjoyed the trip across the ocean, and that all had been given a splendid reception on landing. Doctor MacLaren was then at Salisbury Plains, while Doctor Ryan had not yet reached that camp, but said there was a possibility of his regiment being sent to France very soon.

There would have been many anxious hearts in St. John if the news that was spread broadcast over Great Britain a fortnight ago had been published on this side of the water. In a letter to his wife, Dr. G. G. Corbet of this city, with the hospital staff of the overseas contingent, remarks that she must have been anxious when she heard the report that three of the transports carrying Canadian troops had been sunk at sea, especially as one of those named was the one on which he was traveling. He says that the report, with the names of the transports supposed to have been sunk, was published in nearly all the British papers, although it had not been learned where the story arose.

Needless to say there was no ground for the report and the fact that the story was not used by the news agencies before it could be disproved showed a consideration for the feelings of the relatives of those on board which saved many persons from heart rending anxiety.

An artillery officer from St. John, writing from the camp at Salisbury plain, gives an interesting description of its surroundings. He says that the rolling downs on which the camp is located give a very beautiful setting for