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NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

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TEN PAGES

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1914

PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

ONLY MEAGRE ACCOUNTS OF BATTLE IN THE EAST; CZAR AND KAYER WITH THEIR ARMIES

No Word Yet of Decisive Result In Battles In Eastern War Theatre—Russians Driving Austrians from Their Positions Around Cracow and Capture of Town Expected Soon—Czar's Army in Control of Positions Protecting Carpathians—Changes Bring made in German Front in West and May Foreshadow Another Attempt to Get Through Line to French Ports.

London, Dec. 1.—The battle in Northern Poland, concerning the progress of which there has been so much mystery, is now being fought out under the eyes of the German Emperor, on the one side, and the Russian Emperor on the other. These two monarchs left for the front today; so that virtually all the heads of the nations which are at war are with their troops.

The King of England is in France; the King of Belgium, as usual, is spending all his time with his soldiers, while M. Poincaré started today for another visit to the northern battlefield.

Official news from Poland continues to be scanty, and, with both headquarters claiming successes, it is impossible to say how the battle is going. Of its intensity, however, there can be no doubt.

The Germans, when they started for Warsaw, dashed full tilt into a mass of Russian troops and forced their way so far in that the Russians closed in on them. This was taken in Petrograd to mean that some of the German divisions had been cut off and that their surrender or annihilation was inevitable.

It appears, however, that fighting for their very lives, and in the knowledge that a great defeat would end the German defensive and compel them to fall back on their own border, the German troops succeeded in breaking through the Russian lines at one place, and at another in holding their entrenchments against all the Russian attacks.

Their flanks are still being harassed by the Cossacks, but seemingly the Russians are not in a position to gain the sweeping victory they had anticipated.

Russians Hold Key to Situation in Carpathians.

The losses, with the desperate fighting that has been going on for a fortnight, must necessarily be very heavy on both sides.

Against the Austro-German forces in the south, the Russians continue to gain more decisive results. They are now in possession of all the Austrian positions protecting the Carpathians, and are said to have arrived abreast of Cracow, while their captures for three weeks amount to fifty thousand men.

In the West, although the German official report says there is nothing to communicate, the French official statement notes a somewhat lively campaign in Belgium, and German activity to the north of Arras. This may mean that the Germans have commenced, or are about to commence, another attempt to get through to the French ports. Certainly there are some important changes in the dispositions of the German general staff.

Military men here take opposing sides, one side believing that the Germans will rest content with holding their present positions until the battle in Poland, where they need all the men they can get, is over, while the other looks for an immediate resumption of the battle in Northern France and Flanders.

The Germans, too, according to Dutch reports, are strongly fortifying Zebrugg and other Belgian ports against a renewal of the attacks by the Allied fleet. The fighting which has occurred around Ypres was due to the Allies pushing their lines forward.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The city of Arras, on the River Lys, around which has raged one of the fiercest fights of the war is now in a serious plight. The Germans began to shell the city about three weeks ago. A despatch to the Havas Agency says that during the last two days the bombardment has been particularly violent.

One shell struck a gas reservoir, causing it to explode.

The industrial life of the city is at a standstill. For the last two days there has been a scarcity of water, and it is thought that the enemy may have cut the conduits.

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"Germany at present has at her disposal twenty-five and one-half active army corps, of which twenty-one and one-half are operating against France and four against Russia. Of the thirty three German reserve army corps, twenty-two and one-half are now employed against France and ten and one-half against Russia.

"These figures show that there is a total of fifty-eight and one-half army corps, active or reserve, fighting for Germany on the two fronts, and not one hundred army corps as has erroneously been stated by the German government.

"If the territorial units (Landwehr) of which nothing was said in the German official note, are taken into account, it will be seen that eight Landwehr army corps are engaged against France and seven against Russia—that is to say, in all on the two fronts, thirty Territorial divisions."

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 30.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter written by Carl Hans Lody, who was recently put to death as a spy in the Tower of London, written by him to relations in Stuttgart the day before he was shot. The letter says:

"My Dear Ones—I have trusted in God and He has decided that my hour has come. I must start on the journey through the dark valley, like so many of my comrades in this terrible war of Nations.

"May my life be honored as an humble offering on the altar of the Fatherland. The hero's death on the battlefield certainly is finer, but such is not my lot. I die here in the enemy's country, silent and unknown; but the consciousness that I die in the service of the Fatherland makes death easy.

"Tomorrow I shall be absent here in the Tower. It is a consolation to me that I was not treated like a spy. I had just judged and shall die as an officer, not as a spy.

"Farewell. God bless you."

GERMAN FLEET TRAPPED BY ALLIES' SQUAD

British and Japanese Ships to Join Forces in Fight Off South America.

BIG BATTLE LOOKED FOR ANY DAY NOW.

Powerful British Fleet Sighted Off Brazilian Coast—Part of Mediterranean and Channel Fleet.

(Special Cable to the Boston Globe.) Montevideo, Nov. 30.—A squadron of German war vessels is at the mouth of the River Plate and a battle with a British or Japanese squadron is expected momentarily.

Apparently the Germans, under Admiral von Spee, who defeated the British squadron off the Chilean coast Nov. 1, sending Rear Admiral Christopher Cradock and his flagship, the Good Hope, and the cruiser Monmouth to the bottom, have escaped from the pursuing Japanese in the Pacific, have passed through the Straits of Magellan and reached the South Atlantic.

A powerful British fleet was sighted several days ago off the Brazilian coast, steaming southward, and it was known that it had been sent to form part of a trap with the Japanese for the German squadron.

That the German vessels are lying off this port and that their supplies are almost depleted was confirmed today by the British steamship Voltare, bound for New York. The Voltare intercepted wireless messages being exchanged between the German warships of the Uruguayan coast.

These messages, the Voltare officers said, spoke of supplies required. The Voltare put in at Rio de Janeiro Nov. 1, and it was known that it was carrying a Japanese squadron in pursuit of the Germans. One had left Japan Nov. 1, and it was known that at least three Japanese squadrons were in pursuit of the Germans.

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ENGLISH GUARD AGAINST WOMEN SPIES

Many of Women's Clubs Ask German and Austrian Members to Resign—Realizing Wisdom of Caution.

London, Nov. 30.—Women's clubs in England have been advised in the movement to head off the activities of possible German spies, and Austrian and German women have been asked to resign, or discontinue their attendance, at many clubs which formerly welcomed them.

A number of prominent literary women have urged that English women should be as cautious as English men about their associates, and should shun all women of German or Austrian sympathies at a time when chance remarks might give valuable information to the enemy.

Reports from Belgium and Holland of the activities of women spies who served as governesses and servants in Belgian and Dutch families have also thrown suspicion on German and Austrian women in service in various parts of England. The Belgian refugees who are in England have issued general warnings against German women, as well as German men, and their tales of how Belgian citizens were betrayed by German spies in all walks of life have alarmed the English.

Alarming tales have been printed in London papers of alleged German spies in high social circles, in clubs, and practically all of the leading men's clubs have asked men of German or Austrian birth to resign, or refrain from frequenting the club-rooms during the war. Many supposed spies high in official life voluntarily left England before the movement against suspected persons became so acute. Charges were generally made that even German women, who had become naturalized had often done so only for business and social reasons, and were at heart Germans as much as ever.

RECRUITING FOR Nfld. REGIMENT

Expected Complement of Five Hundred For Second Contingent Will Have Been Enrolled by Saturday.

St. John's, Nfld., Dec. 1.—Recruiting for the second Newfoundland contingent of five hundred men began last night in St. John's alone one hundred and eighty-two recruits enrolled.

There are large offerings for tonight also, and it is hoped to have the full number by the end of the week. Of the five hundred and forty composing the first contingent now at Salisbury Plain, St. John's contributed four hundred and thirty, and will probably provide a similar proportion. Now the fighting hamlets around the coast are, however, contributing more largely to the naval reserve which has now one hundred and ten on the Canadian warship Niobe, and three hundred and four more went to Escahad on November sixth, in the transport Franconia, followed a fortnight later by one hundred and fifty in the Allan liner Carthaginian, while nearly 200 additional are now training on the drillship Calypso in this port who will go to England at a later date, according to the convenience of the admiralty, their number being daily augmented by further additions of young fishermen.

London, Dec. 1.—In an account of a bombardment of Rheims, which has been in progress intermittently for several weeks, the Temps asserts that the museum containing Roman, Gallic and French collections has been destroyed. Tapestries by Peperack, the Flemish workman, also were ruined.

The factories have been damaged to such an extent that the textile industry has suffered greatly. The loss due to the destruction of cloth is estimated at \$70,000,000.

London, Dec. 1.—From information received, but not published here, it appears that another startling find of concrete bases for artillery has been made at the mouth of the Thames. A small island, which is practically part of the county of Essex on the north side of the Thames, is the spot where the discovery was made. It is marshy ground, and only contains a few dwellings, but being almost opposite Sheerness, and also not far distant from the Coast Railway, it would be an important strategic point.

The island has had an interesting history, having been given under a charter of the Elizabethan period to a company of Dutchmen engaged in the trade, but this privilege lapsed long ago. The existence of the bases cannot be accounted for, as there are no factories in the locality.

London, Nov. 30. (Correspondence)—The soldier in the ranks of the British army is finding plenty of chance for promotion in the present war, the death of officers being one of the most difficult problems of the war of the past. During the first three months of the fighting, it is announced, there have been 438 officers promoted from the ranks, excluding a number of quartermaster commissions.

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CANADA WILL SOON HAVE ENLISTED 95,000

Minister of Militia Announces Further Details of Additional Forces to Be Recruited—Additional Units Proposed Total 31,700 Men—One Infantry Regiment and Three Cavalry Squadrons Maritime Provinces Share In Extra Forces to Be Enrolled.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The distribution of the additional forces which are about to be recruited for active service is announced subject to possible revision, and the plan shows practically an equal number of men to be raised in the east and in the west. While the west will raise five cavalry regiments to four in the east, it will recruit only nine infantry regiments as against ten in the east. The extra forces will total 31,700 and in proportion to population, of course, the west will be contributing a very much larger share than the east.

The distribution is as follows: London district, 2 cavalry squadrons (700 men each, three squadrons making a regiment) and 2 infantry regiments; Toronto, 2 cavalry squadrons and 3 infantry regiments; Kingston and Ottawa, 2 squadrons and 2 infantry regiments; Montreal, 2 squadrons and 1 infantry regiment; Quebec, 1 squadron and 1 infantry regiment; Maritime Provinces, 3 squadrons and 1 infantry regiment; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, six squadrons and 4 infantry regiments; British Columbia, 3 squadrons and 2 infantry regiments; Alberta, six squadrons and 3 infantry regiments.

The recruiting will take place in the cities and towns throughout the country. It is announced, the mobilization to take place later on. Quebec's two infantry regiments will be raised agreeably between the Montreal and Quebec divisions and there will probably be one French-Canadian and one English Canadian.

One of the infantry regiments for the Toronto district will be recruited from Northern Ontario between Fort William and Ottawa river with headquarters probably at Sudbury and North Bay. The headquarters of the two regiments from Eastern Ontario may be at Kingston and Ottawa respectively with company headquarters at various regimental centres throughout the district.

When these forces are also recruited the total enrolment will be 35,000 in England; 8,000 on guard duty, 23,000 raised to date for second force, total in active service now 64,000. The 31,700 about to be raised will bring the grand total up to 95,000.

Wing Cavalry Regiments: The forces about to be raised will include 9 cavalry regiments of 5,500 men, 19 infantry regiments of 20,000 men, army service corps, 2,000, army medical corps 1,500 six batteries of artillery 600 engineers, 1,000 signal and cycle corps etc., 500.

London, Dec. 2. (2.59 a. m.)—Telegraphing from Copenhagen the Daily Mail's correspondent says:

"Realizing Great Britain's preponderance in dreadnoughts, work at the German dockyards is being concentrated on the construction of submarines and aircraft, and also on what are called floating batteries.

"The German theory appears to be that the British fleet can only be beaten by launching against it a huge submarine and air attack."

"It is reported that the German fleet again has steamed into the North Sea. About 100,000 fugitives from East Prussia have been sent to Schleswig-Holstein and Hanover, and more than double this number of fugitives are being cared for in the interior of Germany, a majority of them being without work or food."

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BERLIN CLAIMS A VICTORY NEAR LODZ

Report Says Three Days' Fighting Ended in Break Through Russian Line and Capture of 12,000 Prisoners.

Berlin, via wireless to London, Dec. 2, 12.40 a. m.—Referring to the Russian official communication of November 29, German headquarters says:

"A great story of success for the German troops has come to light in the fighting near Lodz. The German forces were operating against the right flank, and in the rear of the Russians when they, in their turn, were attacked by Russians who pressed them hard, coming from the east and south."

"The German troops turned from the Russians with whom they were engaged and fought a very bitter three days fight, and broke through the Russian ring. In doing so they brought with them 11,000 prisoners, as well as twenty-five guns, and lost only one German gun."

"The German losses, naturally, were not small, but they certainly could not be described as awful."

"It is reported from Posen that the Austrian Emperor has telegraphed his congratulations to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and appointed him chief of infantry regiment number 69."

BACK TO STAY, JOFFRE TELLS ALSATIANS

Citizens of Than Welcome Leader of French Army and Give Assurances of Loyalty.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Gen. Joffre during a recent visit to Thann, Alsace, welcomed in the name of France the Alsatiens gathered there. "We have come back for good," declared Gen. Joffre, "you are Frenchmen forever."

"The citizens of Thann gave General Joffre assurance of their absolute loyalty, it is said, and when he was leaving shouted "Long live France," "Long live French Alsace."

FIFTY-NINE OFFICERS GET DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

"Cheerfulness and Optimism" Among Reasons for Which Rewards are Given.

London, Dec. 1.—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to fifty-nine officers of all arms. Thirty-nine of them have been given lieutenant or second lieutenant. The rewards have been made for such reasons as "cheerfulness and optimism," "helping the brigade to pull together," "constant good work," and "utmost gallantry."

Among those receiving award is Lord Innes-Ker, who is a captain in the Royal Horse Guards, recently was reported as having been wounded in action. He is a brother of the Duke of Roxburghe and married Anne Bressie, daughter of the late W. L. Bressie, of New York. He already has the Queen's medal and the King's medal, which he won in the South African war.

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GERMANY HAS 58 1-2 ARMY CORPS ENGAGED ON BATTLEFRONTS

And Not 100 as Government Erroneously States—Of 25 1/2 Active Army Corps, Four Are Operating Against Russia and 21 1/2 Against Allies in West.

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"Germany at present has at her disposal twenty-five and one-half active army corps, of which twenty-one and one-half are operating against France and four against Russia. Of the thirty three German reserve army corps, twenty-two and one-half are now employed against France and ten and one-half against Russia.

"These figures show that there is a total of fifty-eight and one-half army corps, active or reserve, fighting for Germany on the two fronts, and not one hundred army corps as has erroneously been stated by the German government.

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