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PROBS—FAIR

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ENEMY ON OFFENSIVE AROUND YPRES HELD IN CHECK BY ALLIES; MORE ABOUT SEA FIGHT OFF CHILE

Enemy In Position on New Route Chosen To Reach Coast, Hammering Away at Allies, But So Far Without Success—Allies Find Floods Hindrance To Their Advance Movement—In Eastern Area Czar's Army Has Driven Back German Centre—Success of Russians Will Mean Earlier Relief For Allies In West—Turkey's Entrance Into Conflict Had Been Anticipated By Russia—London Inclined to Accept Story of Losses Off Chilean Coast—France Declares War On Ottoman Empire.

London, Nov. 5, 9.15 p. m.—No decision has yet been reached in the battle in the sand dunes of West Flanders, and the opposing armies stand now virtually as they have stood for many days.

While the Germans keep hammering away at the Allies around Ypres, which route they chose for their march to the coast, after they had found that the road along the sea barred them, and the Allies are making an effort to move northward to Ostend, neither side has got very far. The Belgians and those supporting them have found that the floods which they created to stop the German advance are a hindrance to their movements, although they have been able to occupy some villages, including Bixchoote, which had been in the possession of the Germans.

Around Ypres, the German offensive, according to the accounts of the Allies has met with no success. In fact it seems that all along the line there has been merely a repetition of artillery duels and of infantry attacks and counter attacks, which some times succeed, but more often do not.

On the frontier in the east more wide sweeping movements are being made by the opposing armies. The Russians from all reports have driven back the German centre to the River Warthe, in Russian Poland, have held back a German offensive movement from East Prussia, are now straightening out their line for a more vigorous offensive against the Austrians, who have been trying to beat back their left wing in Galicia.

It is to the battles in these regions that the British military men now are looking, for they declare that if the Russians can keep up their successful fighting against the Austrians and Germans, relief will come to the Allied armies in the west, because of the necessity for a withdrawal of German army corps from France and Belgium to protect Silesia and East Prussia.

RUSSIA HAD DISCOUNTED TURKEY'S MOVE.

These military observers express the belief that the Turkish threat against the Russian Caucasus will weaken the Russian armies by withdrawals from Poland, but the Russians say that the advent of Turkey into the war already had been discounted, and that they have sufficient troops to deal with Turkey on the spot. The first reports of the fighting between the Russians and Turks are as conflicting as were the first Austrian and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each claims to have invaded the other's territory, and to have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been only advance guards affairs, and it is thought here that some time may elapse before a pitched battle takes place.

The Anglo-French fleet continued to bombard the Dardanelles force but the Turks say the warships have inflicted no damage. In other parts of Turkey, British warships are being kept busy. The government at London, however, has ordered that Holy places shall be respected by the British gun fire, so long as the Indian subjects visiting them are not molested.

This necessity for respecting the feelings of her Moslem subjects it is considered, here may hamper Great Britain somewhat in the prosecution of the war against Turkey, but with her large Moslem population it cannot be disregarded. In addition to the assurances received from the Indian princes, England has been informed by the leaders of the Moslems in the Malay States that her war against Turkey will not affect the loyalty of the Moslems to the Empire.

The result of the naval battle off the coast of Chilean between British and German squadrons, few details of which have been received, naturally is the most discussed subject of the war in England. It is realized that the worst accounts which include the sinking of the

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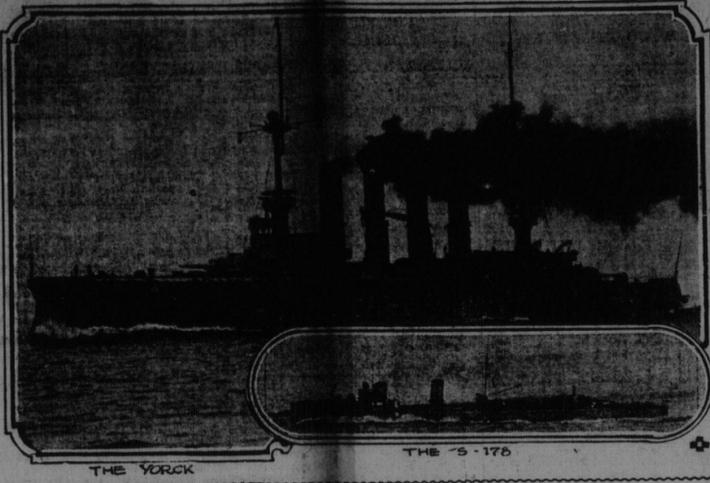
CANADIANS ARE READY TO TAKE PLACE ON FIRING LINE

Daily Telegraph's Tribute to Fine Condition of Dominion's First Contingent.

London, Nov. 5.—That the Canadian troops need not be detained much longer at Salisbury Plain is the opinion of the London Daily Telegraph, which commenting on the king's inspection, says, "now that their training is all but complete, the time has almost come for them to join the fighting line. They could have no better send-off than the praise and encouragement from their Sovereign and the Minister of War."

This opinion coming from such a responsible journal amply refutes the ideas expressed in certain quarters that the Canadian expeditionary force would require several months' training on this side before the troops would be fit for service in the fighting line.

German Cruiser York Which Was Sunk by Mine in Jade Bay



BOMBARDMENT OF JODDAH IS DENIED

Britain Has Pledged Herself Not to Attack Holy Places in Arabia.

London, Nov. 5, 2.14 p. m.—The report current in London last night that the British cruiser Minora had bombarded the Arabian seaport of Jiddah, on the Red Sea, is devoid of foundation. The Minora has not been within five hundred miles of the place.

On issuing this denial today the London official press bureau publishes the text of a proclamation circulated in India, pledging the British government not to molest the Holy places in Arabia. The proclamation points out that no question of a religious character is involved by the war.

The Holy places and shrines in Arabia, including Mesopotamia and Jiddah will be immune from attack or molestation by British naval and military forces, so long as there is no interference with the pilgrims from India. The governments of France and Russia have given similar assurances.

PLANNED TO BLOW UP SUEZ CANAL

Police of Alexandria, Egypt, Capture German Spy—Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

London, Nov. 5, 11.14 p. m.—The Alexandria, Egypt, correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following despatch: "A German officer named Mors was arrested by the Egyptian police on his return from Turkey with plans for dynamiting the Suez Canal. He was sentenced to court martial to imprisonment for life."

FLEET OF ENEMY'S TRANSPORTS WITH COAL ARE STNK

London, Nov. 5, 1.50 p. m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Odessa, by the way of Moscow, says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Ouzumdaik, on the coast of Anstolia.

NEARLY 300,000 AUSTRIAN AND GERMANS HERE

Will All Have to Report to Registration Offices in the Dominion.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—Reports to the Mounted Police headquarters at Ottawa from the police who are rounding up the Germans and Austrians in the Northwest show they estimate that there are about 290,000 in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan also. All of these will have to report at the registration offices at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary or Edmonton. Other offices may be opened later if considered necessary.

There are about 300,000 Germans and Austrians in Canada altogether and about 15,000 Assyrians.

A BERLIN VERSION OF SITUATION

Says English Have Abandoned Arabian Frontier — Denies Report of Capture by Russians.

London, Nov. 5, 10.05 p. m.—The following despatch has been received from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company: "Main army headquarters issued a statement yesterday, denying reports that the Russians had taken German prisoners; that the Germans had left their wounded on the battlefields, or that they had lost machine guns."

"Vienna reports officially that the situation in Galicia is unchanged. "In the Macva region the Austrians captured large quantities of supplies, and a number of locomotives from the Servians, who are retreating hastily. "In Egypt the English have abandoned the Arabian frontier, and have withdrawn across the Suez Canal. "Shanghai newspapers report that the German artillery fire is destroying systematically the entrenched positions occupied by the Japanese around Taitung. The Japanese have positioned themselves to attack the German waters around Taitung. They are sown with mines."

SMALLPOX IN DOWIE COLONY.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—With thirty-five cases of smallpox in their midst, the religious colony at Zion City, Ill., founded by the late John Alexander Dowie, with faith healing the most notable feature of his life, bowed today to strict quarantine measures.

TURKS IN THIS COUNTRY MUST REMAIN HERE

Will be Placed on Same Footing as Other Alien Enemies — Trade With Turkey Suspended.

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—The government today received a brief message from Hon. Mr. Harcourt, colonial secretary, stating that war had been declared with Turkey. Consequently a proclamation will be issued forthwith placing all Turkish subjects in Canada on the same footing as Austrians and Germans. All trade with Turkey or dealings of any kind with the Turkish government will be prohibited. Turks of military age will be prevented from leaving the country or having arms or explosives in their possession, and they will all have to register the same as the Austrians and Germans, as soon as the registration system is established. The proclamation regarding the Turks will include of course the Armenians, the Syrians, the people of Asia Minor or other subjects of the Sultan.

MEN FROM NAVY OF KAISER ON WAY TO TURKEY

German Agent Scouring Switzerland and Italy for Supplies — People of Ostend Ordered to Take Refuge in Cellars.

Geneva, Nov. 5, via Paris (3.20 p. m.).—According to advices received Geneva from Munich, fourteen German naval officers and fifty sailors, all in uniform, have left Munich for Turkey. They are travelling by way of Vienna. According to reliable information in Geneva, German agents are abroad in Switzerland and Italy, endeavoring to purchase lead, copper, leather, canned foods, and motors for aeroplanes and submarines. The Swiss and Italian authorities, which already have prohibited the exportation of some of these articles, are taking further measures in this same direction.

British Mine Sweeper Sunk.

London, Nov. 5, 4 p. m.—The British mine sweeper Mary was sunk by a mine in the North Sea today. Six of the crew of fourteen were rescued. The survivors who were landed at Lowestoft reported heavy gun firing off the Yorkshire coast this afternoon.

GERMAN OFFICERS HAND OUT FURTHER DETAILS OF SEA BATTLE OFF CHILE

Wireless From the Glasgow Last Word From Rear Admiral Cradock's Squadron — Enemy Forced Battle Which was Fought in Teeth of North-eastern Gale — Roll of Ship Rendered Good Hope's Guns Useless, They Claim — Did British Cruisers Get the Leipzig and Bremen Before Going Down Themselves?

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 5.—A wireless call from the British cruiser Glasgow—intercepted by the German victors—was the last word received from Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron following the engagement off the Chilean coast Sunday.

The Germans saw the Monmouth sink, and heard an explosion on board the Good Hope and they believe sent the crippled flagship to the bottom. All that night the German cruiser Nurnberg searched the seas for the Good Hope unsuccessfully. They picked up a radiogram directed to the flagship by the Glasgow. There was no reply.

LEIPZIG AND BREMEN NOT HEARD FROM EITHER

There were about 650 men on the Monmouth when she disappeared beneath the waves. Admiral Cradock had 900 men with him on board the Good Hope.

Whether the Glasgow and the transport Otranto, which escaped destruction, survived the damage suffered is not known. The whereabouts also of the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen remains in doubt.

Further details of the first really important naval battle of the war became known from statements made by German officers.

The latter did not hesitate to commend the bravery of the Britishers in the uneven combat, and intimated that an effort to save lives would have been made if the weather had permitted.

The engagement was fought in the teeth of a northerner that assumed almost hurricane proportions. Small boats could not live in the sea. The heavy weather militated against the larger ships, and the Good Hope found her guns almost useless because of the ship's roll.

The German China fleet, the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and the Nurnberg, had rejoined the cruisers Leipzig and Bremen, which latter had been detached to patrol the coast north of Valparaiso. The unit proceeded southward, apparently well aware of the rendezvous of the British off Concepcion Bay. At the same time the British cruisers Monmouth and Glasgow, accompanied by the transport Otranto, moved north to meet the flagship Good Hope. The Britishers evidently were not aware of the proximity of the Germans, and they met off Coronel.

It was six o'clock Sunday night when the Germans sighted the three British ships. The latter attempted to alter their course, evidently with an intention to approach the coast and gain territorial waters, and so avoid an unequal match. The Germans, however, headed them off and forced the battle. At the moment that the German guns were trained, the Good Hope was seen coming at full speed, and through good seamanship she managed to join the other British ships. The Britishers had come about, and the two squadrons sailed southward in parallel lines, the Germans being nearer the coast. Gradually the two lines came nearer to each other, and the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau simultaneously let go their twelve 8-inch guns, which they concentrated on the Good Hope. The firing continued for several minutes without damage. The German shots fell short, and the Good Hope had such a roll that she could not reply. The smaller cruisers were far out of reach.

MONMOUTH'S HEROIC ATTEMPT TO HELP COMPANION.

Slowly the sea fighters drew in nearer, and when the two units were but six thousand yards apart the Good Hope fired her two 9-inch guns. She was still unable to use her 6-inch guns, which, on the gun deck were so near the water line that as the vessel rolled they were almost awash. A terrible broadside from the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau crippled the British flagship, and her engines stopped. The Monmouth, recognizing the distress of her companion, made a dash to cover the Good Hope, but by that time the distance separating the two squadrons had been reduced to five thousand yards, and the Germans were able to bring all their ships into action and to use all the guns of the five vessels. These were directed first against the Monmouth, Glasgow and Otranto.

The Otranto, badly damaged escaped in the gathering darkness, and so on afterwards was followed by the Glasgow, which also had been put out of action, but continued apparently seaworthy.

The five German ships continued their attack on the Monmouth and Good Hope until in a few minutes the former sank. By this time only 4,500 yards separated the fighters.

The Good Hope, badly damaged, hung on until an explosion occurred on board her. She withdrew to the westward at 7.30 o'clock. As she disappeared flames were seen on her. Whether her crew was able to stop the fire, or if the explosion finally sank her, is not known. The flames died down and she was not seen again.

The Nurnberg searched until daybreak for the wounded ship, when the German officers concluded that she had been lost, with all her crew. The only trace found of the Britishers was in the wireless message in which the Glasgow called unsuccessfully for the flagship.

It was impossible to save any of the crew of the Monmouth, as the Germans could not put over their small boats in the face of the gale, and the Monmouth could not have lowered her boats.

Contrary to first reports the Glasgow did not reach Coronel or Talcahuano, nor did the Otranto find a Chilean port.

The German fleet, with the exception of the Leipzig and Bremen, after putting in here sailed again yesterday. If they had any word of the Leipzig and Bremen they did not make it known. The transport Prinz Eitel anchored in the bay last night.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 5.—News was still lacking tonight concerning the whereabouts of the five missing British and German vessels which were among those participating in the naval engagement off the Chilean coast last Sunday night. These ships are the British cruiser Good Hope which the Germans believe was sent to the bottom; the British cruiser Glasgow, the British transport Otranto, and the German cruisers Leipzig and Bremen.