

# The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 186

TEN PAGES

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1914

PROBS—FAIR

PRICE TWO CENTS

## TURKEY HAS DECLARED WAR ON RUSSIA, IS THE REPORT

**Stated That Sultan's Cruiser Hamideh Shelled Theodosia, One of Czar's Black Sea Ports, Destroying Churches, Public Buildings and Banks Bombardment Lasted Several Hours and Many were Killed—Novorossysk also Suffers at Hands of Turkish Raiders, Where Surrender of Town was Demanded — Russians Promptly Arrested all Turkish Officers and Warship Withdrew — Tsar's Ambassador in Tokio Announces War Declared — German Gold Likely Used to Seduce Ottomans and Precipitate Entry into Struggle.**

Tokio, Oct. 30, 11.45 a. m.—The Russian embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

Novorossysk, Caucasus, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamideh, which arrived here today, demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

Theodosia, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9.30 to 10.30 this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a westerly direction.

Theodosia (formerly Kaffa) is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about a hundred miles northeast of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Novorossysk is on the northeast coast of the Black Sea and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia at a distance of about 120 miles.

The outstanding feature of the great war is the entrance of Turkey into the struggle, as reported from Petrograd.

Ever since the war began the attitude of Turkey has been the subject of doubt. It has been reported a number of times that Turkey was on the verge of joining forces with Germany; it was even said that Germany had supplied the Ottoman government with large sums of money. Great Britain warned Turkey to keep off, and recent advices from Constantinople indicated that Turkey intended to maintain her neutrality.

Now comes word that a Turkish cruiser has bombarded the Russian seaport of Theodosia, in the Crimea, and that another Turkish cruiser has threatened the seaport of Novorossysk, on the Black Sea.

Under stress of pursuit by British warships, the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, early in the war, took refuge at Constantinople. They were purchased by Turkey, but the German officers and crews were retained. Later they sailed forth, and a warning was issued by Russia that should the Russian warships meet these two cruisers they would open fire.

The former German warships have proven a cause of irritation during the last few weeks to the allies, and Great Britain asked the Ottoman government to remove the Germans from the vessels, but Turkey replied that this was a domestic question.

Meanwhile Turkey has been under surveillance by the allies. Her action in the present attack on Russian seaports has not been explained, but it is possible that her injection into the war may bring to arms some of the Balkan States, which have up to the present remained quiescent.

### THE OFFICERS KILLED IN RECENT FIGHTING

London, Oct. 29, 9.16 p. m.—A casualty list, dated October 24 and Oct. 27, issued tonight, gives the names of twenty-three officers killed, forty-eight wounded and seventeen missing.

Among the killed are Captain the Hon. Charles Henry Stanley Monck, of the Coldstream Guards, heir of Viscount Monck, and Lt. Col. W. L. Loring, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

In the list of wounded appear the names of Major Charles Gordon-Lennox, of the Scots Guards, second son of the Duke of Richmond; Lt. Col. G. P. T. Fielding, of the Coldstream Guards; Brevet Lt. Col. C. G. Stewart, of the Royal Field Artillery, and Lt. Col. Hugh Davie White-Thomson, of the Royal Horse Artillery.

### HOW CRUISER EMDEN SECURES HER COAL

Cardiff, Wales, via London, Oct. 29.—The cablegram reported the safe arrival of the Emden at Colombo of the captain and crew of the Emden, and added that the without putting into ports for coal is contained in a cablegram received from Colombo, Ceylon, today by the owners of the steamer Emden, one of the vessels captured by the Emden.

### ROBERT THOMSON DEAD

The death of Robert Thomson, two o'clock this morning he was taken head of the firm of Wm. Thomson suddenly ill and died within an hour. Company, ship owners took place. He is survived by his wife, one son, early this morning. Mr. Thomson had Percy W. Thomson, and two daughters been about as usual yesterday, but at Miss Mabel and Mrs. H. W. Clinch.

CARL MORRIS DEFEATS FLYNN.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 29.—Carl Morris, Oklahoma heavyweight, gained the decision over Jim Flynn, of Pueblo, Colo., at the end of their ten round bout here tonight. Flynn took severe punishment. Morris was almost unmarked.

### WILL REVIEW CANADIANS.

London, Oct. 29.—The official announcement was made today that Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary have signified their intention of reviewing the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains at an early date.

### ATTEMPT TO DRIVE WEDGE INTO ALLIES

Germans Following Tactics Which Were Successful at Antwerp—Drop Bombs Into Warsaw.

London, Oct. 29, 8.30 p. m.—Telegraphing from Northeastern France, a correspondent of the Central News says:

"The situation around La Bassée is being carefully watched. The Germans have adopted the tactics which proved so successful at Antwerp. They are apparently endeavoring to drive a wedge into the Allies by sheer weight of gun fire.

"North of Lille all continues well, though the Germans have brought up powerful reserves.

"The Belgians once more are in the thick of the fray."

The following despatch from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Company:

"It is reported that the Germans are bringing heavy batteries to the Belgian coast to enable them to congregate the entrance to the Scheldt and to the North Sea, between the sand banks and the coast. The British ships will be obliged therefore to pass on the high sea.

"German airships which flew over Warsaw dropped bombs on the railway station, which was destroyed by fire.

"In the fighting at Ivangeord the Austrians have taken 100,000 prisoners and nineteen machine guns."

### DUTCH WANT BELGIANS TO RETURN TO HOMES

London, Oct. 29 (7.15 p. m.).—The Dutch Minister of the Interior, says Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, "has issued telegraphic instructions to the Dutch officials engaged in handling the Belgian fugitives in Holland that the invitation extended to these fugitives to return to their own country must not degenerate into open compulsion, and that the refugees shall be allowed freedom of choice, either to remain or to depart. Those of the Belgians who are destitute will continue to receive assistance."

"The statement published in several of the Dutch papers that distribution of food among the Belgians was to be restricted, and later stopped entirely, is officially denied."

### MORE EVIDENCE OF GERMAN PERFDITY.

London, Oct. 30, 12.55 a. m.—The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent asserts that, with a view to detaching France from the Allies, Germany made an offer to conclude peace on the basis of the cession of Metz, and possibly a portion of Alsace to France. The offer, according to the correspondent, was rejected.

### FIRE FROM THE BRITISH SHIPS ROUTS GERMANS

British Naval Flotilla Beats Down Enemy's Batteries With Slight Loss—Germans Forced to Move Inland—Admiralty Official Report.

London, Oct. 29 (11 p. m.).—The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"The British naval flotilla continues to support the Allies' left, and since the morning of October 27 the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German positions and batteries.

"Reports received from shore testify to the effect and accuracy of the fire, and to its galling character. The flank is thus thoroughly maintained.

"Yesterday and the day before, the enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously to the fire of Admiral Hood's ships. The vessels received only trifling structural damage. Today the opposition from the shore has practically ceased, and the preponderance of the naval gunners seem to be established.

"The casualties have been very slight throughout, but one shell, exploding on the destroyer Falcon, killed one officer and eight men, and wounded one officer and fifteen men. One killed and several wounded are also reported from the light cruiser Brilliant, and eight wounded on the Rinaldo.

"The enemy's submarines have also been reported seeking an opportunity to attack the bombarding ships, which are covered by British destroyers.

### NO ALLIANCE BETWEEN TURKS AND PERSIANS

Statement Denied by Persian Minister at Petrograd—Rumor Result of Personal Visit to Constantinople — M. Von Klem Says Relations With Russia Have Not Ceased.

Petrograd, Oct. 29, via London, 10.25 p. m.—Reports received here from Berlin to the effect that a formal alliance exists between Turkey and Persia are denied by the Persian minister. His denial was given after he had made inquiries of the government at Teheran.

M. Von Klem, head of the Middle Asiatic bureau of foreign affairs, who is in Petrograd, explains that the alleged false report originated from a purely personal visit made by Arena Ud Doula, a Persian statesman, to Constantinople.

M. Von Klem says Russia's relations with Persia have not been changed. Persia's request for Russia to remove her troops from the frontier was not made seriously or accepted seriously by the Russians because if the troops were withdrawn the territory would immediately be occupied by the Turks, according to M. Von Klem.

### THE AUSTRIANS DID NOT ATTEND THEIR WOUNDED

Frightful Conditions Prevail on San River Where Villages Have Been Burned—Russian Advance Retarded Owing to Necessity of Assisting Enemy's Wounded.

Petrograd, Oct. 29, via London (10.25 p. m.).—The correspondent of the Retch at Lemberg says that as a result of the burning of the villages on the lower regions of the San river frightful conditions prevail. All the available buildings, including the Slavic Monasteries, are crowded with Austrian wounded and dying. Many of these men, the correspondent says, were left behind by the fleeing Austrians without having received any medical attention.

"The Russian advance was delayed," continues the correspondent, "owing to the necessity of attending to the burning of the Austrian dead and caring for the wounded, who had fared badly at the hands of a few unskilled nurses and priests. The wounded deserted by the Austrians materially augmented the list of the prisoners taken. Among the prisoners are many Turkish inhabitants of Bosnia.

"Polish volunteer regiments are being formed in all parts of Poland and western Russia, exclusively of Catholics. They are officered by Poles and have Polish chaplains."

### ROYAL REBUKE FOR BIG LONDON STORE

London, Oct. 29.—One of London's great department stores has removed from its windows its royal patronage signs. This is said to be due to a royal rebuke.

This store, where Queen Alexandra has heretofore done her shopping, sent a check for ten thousand pounds to the Prince of Wales Fund. So large a donation might well be put to the credit of its advertising account, in view of the publicity given it.

However, the managers of the Prince of Wales Fund discovered that the store dismissed half of its staff, so that the donation came really not from the firm, but from its unfortunate discharged employees. Whereupon the check was sent back, and the royal patronage taken from the firm.

The problem in England is to avoid pauperizing the unemployed.

### GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO FORCE ALLIED LINE NEAR LILLE; NOT SUCCESS

Effective Shelling of Warships Has Driven Enemy Inland, but British and French Are Hurling All Assaults Back — Russians in East Are Driving All Before Them.

London, Oct. 29, 8.50 p. m.—The battle of the Yser and the series of fights which have taken place along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter-attacks, in which the gains and losses are about equally divided between the combatants.

On that part of the battlefield nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increasing forces, in their effort to make their way to Dunkirk and eventually to Calais, and where the Allies have offered such stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm, and although the Germans, in their morning bulletin claim to have made some progress to the south of Nieuport, the French, in their communication this afternoon, say there is no change.

In fact, as was expected, the Germans seem to have transferred their more serious operations further inland, and to be trying to break through the Allied lines, from Lille, which, if successful, would compel the Allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast, to fall back toward Dunkirk.

TROOPS NEED REST.

However, nothing of great moment is likely to be accomplished until the troops, who have been fighting steadily for a fortnight, have been given some rest, and reinforcements arrive to fill up the gaps which have been made in both armies as a result of the continuous artillery and infantry attacks.

In the meantime there has been some sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold the positions they at present occupy, or to secure better positions, which would give an advantage when the next big battle breaks. Both claim to have been successful in this, and the official reports are full of sentences such as: "The enemy's attacks have been repulsed," or "we have made progress."

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing their long promised attack toward Verdun, while the French are doing all in their power to keep them away from that fortress. In all of these attacks prisoners and guns are lost by one side or the other, while trenches are evacuated.

RUSSIAN VICTORIES

In Poland, where the Austrians and Germans are retiring before fresh armies brought up by Russians something more decisive has occurred. Having a week ago driven back the German right, which was advancing on Warsaw, the Russians have now struck at their centre, southwest of the Polish capital, and, according to the Petrograd report, have broken the resistance of the last units of the armies, which are trying to maintain themselves north of the Pilnitz river.

The Russian cavalry has re-occupied Radom, where many men and guns and much war material has been captured.

On the East Prussian frontier, along which line the Germans took the offensive, both sides claim success.

In South Africa the situation appears to be more favorable. Gen. Louis Botha, the premier, is at the head of the army which is operating against the rebellious commandos under Generals Beyers and De Wet, while loyal commanders, Dutch and English, are gathering in the remnants of the commando of which Lt. Col. Maritz was the leader until he was wounded and fled across the German border.

With the presence of German mines off the north coast of Ireland, which made it necessary today for the steamer Olympic to put in to a north of Ireland port, the London newspapers are asking that the Admiralty take more vigorous measures to prevent the continuation of this sowing of mines. It is believed that vessels flying neutral flags are responsible for these mines. The papers are also urging that stronger measures be taken to rid the country of spies, the presence of whom is proved by the capture of a man on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, while operating a flashlight apparatus.

The report that the Germans have invaded the Portuguese colony of Angola, still lacks confirmation.

### PRINCE LOUIS OF BATTENBERG RESIGNS FROM THE ADMIRALTY

Action Said to be Due to Campaign Against Him in Some Newspapers—Has Had Honorable and Brilliant Career in Navy—Step a Surprise.

London, Oct. 29, 9.54 p. m.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, first sea lord of the British admiralty, has resigned.

His resignation is said to be due to the campaign in some of the newspapers against him because of his German connections.

Prince Louis of Battenberg is an admiral and personal aide de camp to the King. He was born at Gratz, Austria, in 1854, the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He married his cousin, Princess Victoria, daughter of Louis IV., grand duke of Hesse, and of Princess Alice, Queen Victoria's daughter. He was naturalized a British subject and entered the royal navy in 1868.

By marriage Prince Louis is related to Emperor William of Germany, the emperor being the eldest son of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. The wife of Prince Louis is sister to the Russian Empress and cousin to the German Emperor.

Prince Louis of Battenberg served in the Egyptian war, was director of Naval Intelligence; second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, commander of the third and fourth (Continued on page 2)