

The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 183

SIXTEEN PAGES

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1914

PROBS—SHOWERY

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLIES ARE DRIVING AHEAD IN FIERCEST FIGHTING YET

Latest French Report Says Germans Have Crossed the Yser, but Belgians Are Holding Their Lines Against Terrible Bayonet Charges — French and British Shoving Enemy Back Near Lille — Artillery Engagements Are Proceeding Along the Heights of the Meuse — German Regiment Cut to Pieces in Argonne — Gallant Belgian Force Sacrificed When Escape of Main Body from Antwerp Was Effected — Russians and Austrians Locked in Death Struggle Near Ivangorod.

Fierce fighting between the Allies and the Germans continues in the western theatre of war, especially in the district near the North Sea coast in Belgium, around Nieuport, and southeasterly toward the River Lys.

The Germans claim that they have thrown additional forces westward across the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude, and that, despite the fact that the Allies had received reinforcements, the Germans have advanced at several points northeast of Ypres, and taken over 500 British prisoners, a number of them officers.

The latest French report admits that the Germans have crossed the Yser, but goes no further in this respect. It is not known, therefore, whether this is a reiteration of the precious acknowledgment of a German corps crossing there, is confirmation of the last German claim.

Along the remainder of the battlefield in Belgium only brief mention of the operations is made. South of Lille, the French claim repulses to the Germans and advance by the Allies near Soissons and Craonne. Artillery engagements are proceeding on the heights of the Meuse and in the Woëvre district. In the Argonne a German infantry regiment is said to have been annihilated.

"The situation of the Belgians and French at Dixmude has undergone a change for the better in the past few days. This does not mean, however, that the Germans are on the run. Much water will run through the Yser before the Germans will definitely abandon their design upon the northern coast.

"The reports of a German retreat towards Bruges are exaggerated. The retreat up to the present is a matter of a mile or two made in order to get further away from the guns on the warships. The Germans are now entrenched a mile or more inland, and consequently are able to pay less attention to sea attacks.

"The casualties in the Belgian army during its gallant fighting about Dixmude have been tremendously heavy, but the spirit of the troops is still wonderful.

In the east there are heavy engagements between the Russian and the Austro-Hungarian forces in the vicinity of Radom and Ivangorod, in Poland, and between the Austrians and the Russians south of Przemyśl, in Galicia. No definite results has been attained in either of these sections. The Austrians have driven the Montenegrins from positions on the Bosnian frontier.

General Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, chief of the British general staff, is dead. The death is also reported of the German Major General Pochhammer, who was killed in action in the Argonne forest.

Commander Luedicke, of the commerce-raiding German cruiser Karlsruhe, has been promoted to be a captain.

The British government has received an additional report from its correspondent with the Russian headquarters, Bernard Pares. The report, written Saturday and telegraphed to London, pays tribute to the Russian army's handling of the situation in capture of the Austrian territory.

American cotton shipments will not be considered contraband of war. Great Britain has notified the United States government to this effect. This will permit the safe movement of cotton to any point, even including Germany and Austria.

The British government's decision with regard to cotton will also apply to non-contraband cargoes from a neutral country transported in neutral ships.

London, Oct. 25, 9:10 p. m.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought on in West Flanders, northern France and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose the advantage at another.

It appears from the official reports issued from German and French headquarters, that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland, and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They have also made progress to the northeast of Ypres, and are still in possession of Roulers, towards which the allies were advancing last week, and at one time were reported to have captured. The German claim to have taken five hundred British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence: "There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battles on the centre and left wing the German report does not speak, but the French declare they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and on the Heights of the Meuse, and have destroyed three more German batteries. From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

FIGHTING IN EAST.
In Poland a very heavy battle is now in progress between the fortresses of Ivangorod and Radom, where the Germans and Austrians, who were defeated in their first attempt to cross the Vistula before the former city, have made a stand against the Russians, who have followed in the hope of destroying them.

Both sides have, according to their own reports, made prisoners and captured guns, but the battle, which extends over a front of twenty-six miles, has not yet been decided.

The Austrians are still making a bold effort to cross the River San, and are carrying on a splendid fight south of Przemyśl in the hope of reaching and re-capturing Lemberg.

The Montenegrins today admit that they have had to withdraw to their previous positions along the Bosnian frontier, after an attack by a superior force of Austrians.

Turkey, which it was believed at one time had decided to throw in her lot with Germany, has again assured the ambassadors of Great Britain, France and Russia that she intends to maintain her policy of neutrality. Turkey, however, continues her military activities, and is collecting transport animals, which, it is said, are destined for the Egyptian frontier. It is considered that the presence of strong Russian forces on the Turkish border has influenced her not to take any action against the allies.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.
"All the Allies must take their-hats off to the Belgian army, which several days has been holding in check two entire German army corps near Dixmude, frustrating the German designs on the strip of territory between Dunkirk and Calais," says a despatch to the Times from one (Continued on page 5)

BRITISH CRUISER SINKS SUBMARINE.
London, Oct. 25.—Official announcement is made that a German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast. The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

WORKING ON SUNDAYS TO MAKE RIFLES
Ross Rifle Factory Has Orders for 100,000 to be Delivered Within Year—Will Double Force.

Quebec, Oct. 25.—For the first time the Ross rifle factory today started Sunday work, besides working night and day to get ahead with the contract for a hundred thousand rifles, which it has just received from the British government, and which calls for complete delivery in the space of a year. There are now about 800 employees at the factory, and this number will be gradually increased until there are practically double that number, which will be shortly after New Year. The rifle demanded by the Imperial authorities is the same as issued to the Canadian contingent. Extensive additions are being made to the factory.

COWARDLY TACTICS OF THE GERMANS
Nearly Two Hundred People Killed in Warsaw by Bombs from Enemy's Aeroplanes—Taking No Prisoners in East.

London, Oct. 25.—"The German campaign with aeroplane bombs against Warsaw has been rather effective," says the Warsaw correspondent of the Reuters Telegram Company. "On one day forty-four people were killed or wounded and of these only nine were soldiers. On another day there were sixty-two casualties. No soldiers were injured at that time, but many children, who were drawn into the streets by curiosity were struck. Each aeroplane, apparently has an equipment of five bombs which are fired at intervals in the flight across the city.

"According to information gleaned from prisoners, aeroplane raids on London are impending.

"From all accounts the Germans for some time were under the delusion that they would be welcomed in Warsaw and therefore started the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes comparatively late in the fighting.

FIRE FROM BRITISH SHIPS PROVES VERY EFFECTIVE

Enfilades German Trenches and Causes Tremendous Losses — Vessels Continuously Attacked by Submarines — Unofficial Report Says Machine Gun Was Lost.

London, Oct. 24, 5:33 p. m.—The Admiralty today issued the following announcement:

"All of yesterday, monitors and other vessels of the British bombardment fleet fired on the German right wing, which they searched thoroughly and effectively, in concert with the operations of the Belgian army.

"All German attacks on Nieuport were repulsed.

"Much damage was done to the enemy by naval fire which enfilades the German lines and prisoners taken yesterday and the day before testify to the heavy losses the enemy has suffered from this cause.

"Fire also was opened in the afternoon on the German batteries near Ostend. Admiral Hood now has a fine flotilla of vessels very suitable for this work but at the same time not of great value.

"During the day our ships were persistently attacked by an enemy submarine and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wildfire and the destroyer Myrland.

"Other British vessels again attacked the German fleet. Naval aeroplanes and balloons aided in directing the fire.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DEAD BURIED IN SINGLE FIELD

Wounded German Soldier Tells of Havoc Wrought by Allies' Fire—Terrific Fighting Going on in Nieuport-Ostend District—Cannot Care for the Many Wounded.

London, Oct. 25.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Nieuport and Ostend, as well as around Thourout, Thieit and Deynze, according to a despatch received late Saturday by the Reuters Telegram Company from Sluis, Holland, by way of Amsterdam.

"The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians," the despatch continued. "The bombardment was kept up all night, but this morning, (Saturday) both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy fighting was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided.

"The Germans are guarding the lighthouse at Knocke, close to the Dutch frontier on the North Sea, as a measure of precaution against a possible landing by the British. The sand dunes also are being guarded. Ger-

HAS GERMANY RIGHT TO LAND SOLDIERS HERE
Count Von Bernstorff, Ambassador to United States Says Monroe Doctrine Does Not Apply.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Germany's right to land troops in Canada, if possible, and thus secure at least a temporary foothold on the American continent, was upheld today by Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador here, who declared this would not be a violation of the Monroe Doctrine.

The ambassador suggested that, as Canada was sending soldiers to Europe to fight against his country, the United States should not consider it in any sense an infringement on the Monroe

Doctrine if Germany should land an armed force on Canadian soil.

Discussing his now much talked of note of September 3, to the State Department here explaining the attitude of the German government towards the Monroe Doctrine, and giving assurances that Germany was not contemplating any South American colonization scheme in event of victory over the allies, the ambassador said only South America was referred to at that time, because there had never been any question raised as to possible German attempts to seek colonization in any other part of the American hemisphere.

HONORS FOR POINCARÉ.
Glasgow, Oct. 25, via London.—Raymond Poincaré, president of the French republic, has been unanimously elected rector of the Glasgow University.

GERMAN LOSSES
Copenhagen, Oct. 25.—The Leipzig Volkszeitung says the total German losses so far cannot be less than 750,000.
A Berlin military critic estimates Germany's standing army at 2,000,000 first line, Landwehr 4,000,000, Landsturm 800,000. With the extra reserves, including untrained troops, Germany possesses 9,000,000 men.

THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND GERMANS DROWNED AND KILLED IN ONE FIGHT

Dykes Cut Southeast of Dixmude with Disastrous Results for Enemy, Says Correspondent of London Sunday Observer — Battle in This Region Most Desperate of the Entire War.

London, Oct. 25.—The Sunday Observer prints a despatch sent by a correspondent in the Department of Pas De Calais, France, saying that through the cutting of the dykes in the low country southeast of Dixmude a large German force has been flooded out. Some estimates place the German losses there at five thousand drowned, besides thirty thousand killed and wounded. This may give some hint, the despatch adds, as to what is meant when it is declared that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the entire war thus far.

A large number of women spies have been captured and promptly shot in the vicinity of Dixmude. In some cases the women declared they had been terrorized into practicing espionage. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running, or the penalty for their offense.

The Belgian field army is doing staunch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday afternoon the Germans charged the Belgian trenches with the bayonet along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

Regarding its local aspect the German retreat toward Thieit after the repulse at Dixmude may be described as a rout, for although the retreat was covered by German artillery the French took more than 1,500 prisoners, including 700 wounded.

Some of the prisoners believed they were within twenty miles of Paris.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS; FIGHTING VERY HEAVY

FRENCH
Paris, Oct. 25.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude."

"To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Woëvre region our heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonard, Brussels and Joinville, which is one of the main lines of communication of the Germans, near Saint Mihiel.

It is reported that yesterday in the Argonne region an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the north of La Chalade."

RUSSIAN
Petrograd, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued to night from General Headquarters.

"On October 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rear guards, who were attempting to hold positions along the Rivers Rava, Skernevka and Rylka.

"Lovinz, Skierniewice and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks. "The Austrians, in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon and rapid-firers.

"Along the River San and south of Przemyśl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemyśl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

"An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina (twenty-two miles from Stry), has been defeated and dispersed."

SERVIAN.
Nish, Oct. 24, via London, 4:36 p. m.—A semi-official statement given out in this city today declares that on October 20 the enemy attacked the Servian and Montenegrin troops along the whole Bosnian front. All these onslaughts were repulsed and some of the enemy's columns which had made counter attacks against the Servians were compelled to retreat in disorder.

In the pursuit of these detachments Servian troops advanced for some distance.

At all other points on the front the situation remains unchanged, the statement continues. The enemy from time to time has opened artillery and infantry fire, sometimes feebly, against the Servian positions at Gutchevo, Mitrovitza and in the direction of Belgrade.

AUSTRIAN.
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 24, 3:24 p. m.—A despatch from Vienna brings the following official announcement by the Austrian government under date of Oct. 23:

"Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern frontier districts in East Bosnia that were offensive works were defeated on October 22, after a severe battle lasting three days. In the region of Nokró, and forced to retreat hastily. Details will follow later as the results of the pursuit are not yet known."

The report of the battle was signed by Ordnance Master Potiorek.

GERMAN.
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25, 8:18 p. m.—A Berlin despatch received here gives a report from the German general headquarters under date of Sunday morning. It says:

"The Yser-Ypres Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces, after heavy fighting.

"East, northeast, of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a Colonel.

"In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustow. Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungarians, and have taken 1,500 prisoners.

"Another official despatch from Berlin says that the condition of Gen. Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver, is greatly improved.