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GERMANS IN SOUTHWEST AFRICA ALL SURRENDER TO GEN. BOTHA

End of Kaiser's Rule in That Territory of 322,450 Square Miles Has Come—Outwitted, Outgeneralled the Enemy in Tireless and Masterly Operations

Pretoria, South Africa, July 9—General Botha, commander of the forces of the Union of South Africa, has accepted the surrender of all German military forces in German Southwest Africa.

END OF GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA

London, July 9—Under the heading, "The end of German Southwest Africa," Reuter's Capetown correspondent cables: "As a result of General Botha's tireless and swift advance and masterly enveloping movement in the face of enormous natural difficulties, he completely outgeneralled, outmanoeuvred and outwitted the Germans, and the capture or surrender of the remainder of the enemy in the field is only a matter of short time."

"As a result of the operations, all the British prisoners in the hands of the Germans have been released, 700 prisoners have already been taken, and any attempt at scattered guerrilla warfare has been frustrated."

After suppressing the rebellion against British authority in the Union of South Africa, General Botha took command of British operations against German Southwest Africa, and headed an invasion of that territory late in February. His operations were reported to be uniformly successful.

The forces under his command captured "Olymbingbe" on May 4. Two days later he had occupied the important railway junction of Karibib and other stations on a march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste during which the troops suffered severely from heat, thirst and hunger.

The road to Windhoek, capital of the German territory was opened by the occupation of Keetmanshoop. Windhoek was taken May 18, without opposition on the part of the German forces. Martial law was proclaimed throughout the conquered territory.

Reports from London recently have stated that the surrender of all the German forces was expected soon. British military experts have contended that General Botha had conducted a masterly campaign.

German Southwest Africa is located on the west coast of Africa, extending from the Orange River to the Cape Colony, extending eastward to the British sphere. The area is 322,450 square miles. The population in 1913 was 14,816 of whom 12,292 were Germans. The military force including police is given in the last report as 2,992.

MINNEHAHA IS AT HALIFAX; FIRE BEATEN

Halifax, N. S., July 9—The Atlantic Transport Lines' Minnehaha, which caught fire on Wednesday while on a trip from New York to London with 15,000 tons of war munitions on board, following an explosion believed to have been caused by an infernal machine sent aboard by Frank Holt, who shot J. Pierpont Morgan, crept into Halifax harbor through a mist this afternoon. Early advice from Captain Clark indicated that the work of extinguishing the flames had proceeded satisfactorily, and that all danger seemed past. So far as could be learned the munitions had not been affected.

Arrangements were made for the ship to tie up at Quarantine, where a fire fighting force had been collected. On account of the huge cargo of explosives, she was not to be permitted to proceed to the ordinary landing pier, even after the fire was completely extinguished.

FATALITY IN HALIFAX Halifax, N. S., July 9—While hauling out a piece of timber from a pile at the south terminal yesterday afternoon David U'rain, a laborer, aged forty-three years, married, of Roumania, received injuries and died an hour after his removal to the hospital.

WEATHER BULLETIN Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stewart, director of meteorological service.

Synopsis—The disturbance which was south of Lake Erie yesterday morning is now centered near the Bay of Fundy and heavy rain and gales are general in the maritime provinces. The weather has been fine in Ontario, while showers have occurred in some sections of the western provinces.

Fine on Saturday Maritime—Strong winds and gales shifting to west and northwest; clearing tonight; Saturday, strong northwest winds, fine. New England Forecasts—Fair tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; moderate variable winds.

FIVE ST. JOHN MEN ON THE ROLL

Gunners in The 28th, Now at Valcartier

LOCAL MEN IN THE WAR

Fred Wade, Big Game Hunter, Chosen as Sniper For 15th Battalion—Arthur Tweedie of Chatham Appointed Lieutenant

In the 28th Battery, which left Fredericton this week for Valcartier are the following St. John men: Gunners E. E. Andrews, R. S. Goldsmith, C. S. LeBrock, C. T. Gardner and H. F. Meadows.

Three recruits were enlisted by Major W. H. Gray in Fredericton yesterday for the 40th. They are J. Billings of Hainesville, Gilbert Foster of Fredericton, and Iwanston Paul, an Indian, of French Village.

Fred Wade, of Fredericton, now with the 48th Toronto Highlanders in the trenches in Flanders, has been appointed sniper of the 15th battalion. The position requires skill and courage, as the sharpshooter's duties call for him to crawl out ahead of the line alone and pick off as many Germans as possible.

In a letter to his mother, Mrs. John Wade, of Fredericton, he tells of his appointment and says that he feels particularly honored. At home Wade was a big game hunter and guide and an excellent shot.

Mrs. Percy A. Gaultie has received a letter from her husband, Lt. Col. Gaultie, who says that he is making progress, but suffering a great deal of pain from his wounded leg.

The furniture and equipment of the sergeants' mess at Infantry Station No. 3, Fredericton, has been sold to the headquarters mess of the Royal Canadian Regiment at Halifax for about \$1,000.

Arthur Tweedie, of Chatham, who is serving with the Mounted Rifles, has been appointed provisional lieutenant and is to take a course of instruction at Halifax.

The following cable message has been received from St. John: "London, July 6, J. L. Stewart, Chatham: 'Unlock I have seen Frank, who is doing splendidly, and although he has lost a leg will be well soon. Dr. Murray is personally watches over him.' MAX AITKEN."

A FEW CHANGES IN GERMAN NOTE

Kaiser's Foreign Minister Says Despatch Is Immediately Pending

REACHING CRITICAL POINT Washington is Pessimistic Today—Austro-Hungarian Government Apologizes to American Ambassador Penfield For Abuse Newspaper Article

Berlin, via London, July 9—The German minister of foreign affairs, Gottlieb von Jagow, has informed the Associated Press that the despatch of the German note is immediately pending. A few changes, he said, would perhaps be necessary, after which the reply would be delivered to the American ambassador.

Washington, July 9—Information from Berlin that the German reply to the last American note would be handed to Ambassador Penfield today or tomorrow, together with the knowledge that the ambassador was to make no comment on the advance of its delivery, brought the controversy between the United States and Germany to a critical point today.

The fact that the German reply was not modified from the form in which it was submitted to the American ambassador a few days ago, was responsible for the feeling of pessimism because it is known that the proposals originally sent are not satisfactory to officials here. There is a disposition, however, to await the arrival of the text of the note itself.

Apology by Austria Vienna, via London, July 9—Formal apology has been made by the Austro-Hungarian government to United States Ambassador Penfield because of an abusive article printed in the "Neue Wiener Tagblatt," attacking President Wilson and the American people in connection with the second note protesting against German submarine warfare.

MATTER OF MUNITIONS BETTER IN ENGLAND London, July 9—Albert Thomas, the French secretary of war, who has been visiting David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, testified in a statement to the press his belief that England is now so organized that it will be able to furnish an unlimited supply of munitions in any of the allied camps.

Lieut. Kelly of St. John Wins Great Praise For a Fine Piece of Work

Band Concert and Recruiting Speeches Are To Follow The School Children's Parade

Scheme Enlarged at Meeting Today—Thos. Wisted, Crimean Veteran, To Ride in The Procession

In addition to the mammoth parade of school children on next Tuesday afternoon arrangements are being made to reap the benefit of the patriotic feelings which the parade is expected to arouse.

The route for the parade was decided as follows—King street east to Wentworth, to Princess to Charlotte to Duke to Germain to Union to Sydney to south side of King Square, to Charlotte, to Mill and Main street, disbanding.

Mr. Wilson, Mr. Howard and Mr. Grannan were made a committee to try to arrange for street cars to bring the North End children from the Star Theatre to the gathering place at King street east.

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It was suggested that light refreshments be served to the children at the close of the parade but no action was taken as it was not certain that sufficient co-operation could be secured. The matter was left in the hands of the mayor and Mr. Ellis.

It was decided to communicate with Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick of the 86th, asking him for a detail of officers and men to be in the city for the evening holiday and ride back general mail to General Winstanley's headquarters, where we met Captain Wright. He told us that Kelly was one of the officers who had the honor to be sent forward with the guns and that he had been wounded in two places. The divisional staff considered that he had acted with much credit. The Chaplain, Rev. Canon Almon was loud in his praise.

"Later in the day in a nearby town we met some of the field artillery, the two Hussars, Captain Bell, Captain Creaser and others, whom we have not seen for some weeks. They all thought Kelly had done a fine piece of work. The veterinary officer of the 1st Brigade, a great admirer of Kelly, told me of the particulars of his march to get off forty rounds and he was just hit in the arm, then a big Krupp came along and his gun was smashed all to pieces, and as a finishing touch, a mine exploded and the debris crushed his legs. I am glad to say that he is not seriously injured.

"With a brother officer, Craig, he is at one of the base hospitals, both are trying to stick it out, so that they will not be sent back to England, he keenly are they to get back to their batteries.

Friends of Lieut. L. S. C. Kelly, formerly manager for the Royal Trust Co. here, will be interested in his exploit—one of the notable ones of the war in which other St. John men probably also participated. He was reported wounded a few weeks ago while with the artillery in action in France.

GERMANS BLOCKED AGAIN IN HEAVY FIGHTING IN WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

Paris, July 9—The French War Office reports: "From the sea to the river Aisne there was reported last night only one artillery engagement, in the vicinity of Souchez. This was quite spirited. There was also a continued bombardment between the river Oise and the river Champagne district there was an encounter with mines, and in the Argonne there were rifle and cannon exchanges, but no important infantry engagements.

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle, the night brought considerable activity. Between Epy-En-Haye and the forest of LePetre, French troops, by the use of hand grenades, were successful in retaking about 150 yards of the trenches lost by us on July 4.

At Croix-Des-Carmes the enemy delivered an attack last evening along a front of 350 yards. This action followed a bombardment by aeroplanes, which threw down torpedoes and the hurling of burning liquids. After having been successful in gaining a footing in our first line of defence, the Germans were driven out of these positions by an immediate counter-attack. They were able to maintain themselves only in some few of our most advanced trenches.

"In the Vosges, in the region of Ban-Saint-Jean, at Fontelle, we gained a notable success. After having driven the enemy from that portion of our old position which they captured from us on June 22, we took possession of all the defensive positions of the Germans reaching the hill to the southeast of Fontelle as far as the road running from Launers to Moyon-Moutier.

"This total gain represents an advance of 700 yards along a front of 600 yards. We took nineteen officers, including one battalion commander, two doctors and 767 men, none of whom were wounded.

Ottawa Call For Machine Guns CITY GIVEN CHANCE TO BUY PIECE OF LAND NEAR LAKE ROBERTSON An offer of a piece of land opposite Lake Robertson for sale to the city was reported by Commissioner Wignome at a meeting of the general committee of the common council today. The land does not touch the lake but is near enough that its drainage might become a problem in later years. The mayor suggested that the city's land holdings in that district might be sufficient some day for a site for a prison farm but the suggestion was not received with any great heartiness.

Commissioner Potts says that out of a jailful of prisoners he could hardly get a gang of fifteen able-bodied men, apart from those remained who can not be worked.

There were objections to the purchase of the property in question on account of the price asked and the matter was allowed to lie over for the next meeting of the common council.

Contributions for the Belgian Orphans Fund are acknowledged by D. Mullin, K. C., as follows: Miss Ethel McPadden \$2; Master Stuart McPadden, \$2; Friend, \$1.

One of Officers In Surprise On Germans

TOOK GUNS INTO THE FRONT LINE OF TRENCHES

Enemy Only 70 Yards away and Forty Rounds Were Poured Into Them—Kelly Wounded But Not Seriously—Letter From Capt. Inches Tells of Gallant Feat

The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Cyrus F. Inches to Lieut. Colonel B. R. Armstrong: "I feel constrained to let you know that Kelly must have a whole page in your history sheet. I heard a few days ago that the field artillery had performed a feat of arms by taking several of their guns into the front line trenches and opening up upon the enemy, who were distant but seventy yards away. The surprise of the thing caused much damage and consternation in the opposing ranks. Today Frank and I took a holiday and rode back general mail to General Winstanley's headquarters, where we met Captain Wright. He told us that Kelly was one of the officers who had the honor to be sent forward with the guns and that he had been wounded in two places. The divisional staff considered that he had acted with much credit. The Chaplain, Rev. Canon Almon was loud in his praise.

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GREAT BRITISH POWDER MILLS ARE BLOWN UP

London, July 9—Certain big powder mills at Hounslow, Middlesex, were virtually destroyed today by a series of explosions. A hundred men were at work. No statement of the casualties is available.

PARIS DAY JULY 14

Paris, July 9—"Paris owes her safety to the national army and shall not stint her gratitude." This was the keynote of posters distributed last night announcing that on July 14, Paris Day would be celebrated.

Sisters, daughters, and fiancés of those fighting at the front, are to take collections on that day to provide food and clothing for the soldiers and prisoners, luxuries for hospital trains, help for the mutilated and to obtain necessities for the men who are fighting as well as for those who have been driven from their homes by the invader.

COALITION GOVERNMENT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA WHILE THE WAR LASTS?

Vancouver, B.C., July 9—It is not improbable that a coalition government will be formed in British Columbia for the duration of the war. Though no definite steps have been taken, it is said that not a few prominent liberals would be willing to accept positions in the cabinet, though the rank and file are reported strongly opposed to the proposal.

RECEIPT OF THE HOLT LETTER IS ADMITTED

Dallas, Tex., July 9—Admission that Mrs. Frank Holt received a letter from her husband intimating he had planned to blow up one or more trans-Atlantic liners, with timed bombs, was made by Mrs. Holt's attorney here, J. E. Cockrell. Mrs. Holt previously had denied receiving the letter.

"The proper authorities were notified immediately," explained Mr. Cockrell, "and for that reason nothing was made public about that feature of the letter."