

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

The News

VOL. LIV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1914

NO. 22

WINTER'S COLD BREATH HALTS FIGHTING IN FLANDERS BUT AIDS RUSSIANS IN EAST TO MOVE ARMIES MORE RAPIDLY

London, Nov. 17, 12.55 a. m.—The Prince of Wales crossed from Folkstone to Boulogne last night on his way to the front. He will be attached to General French's staff at headquarters.

ANOTHER MILLION BRITISH TROOPS

Parliament Votes This and Further War Credit of \$1,125,000,000

Premier Asquith Finds No Opposition to His Measures to Crush Germany—Declares the Empire Has the Finest Fighting Force Ever Brought Together—Daily Cost of the War \$5,000,000—Announces Increased Scale of Pay for the Rank and File.

(Canadian Press.)
London, Nov. 16.—The meeting of the House of Commons today was entirely devoted to war measures, and without partisan politics. Premier Asquith requested a vote of \$1,125,000,000 and another million soldiers, both of which the house granted without a dissenting voice.
The condition and morale of the soldiers; the inevitable spy system and the press censorship were discussed freely. The prime minister characterized the crisis as the greatest emergency in which the country has ever been placed. He said there were already under arms 1,200,000 men, that the war cost was nearly \$5,000,000 per day, and that the government proposed to land Belgium \$50,000,000 and Serbia \$4,000,000 without interest until the end of the war.
Timothy Healy, the Irish Nationalist, said that the money should be given to them.
John Hodge, the Labor member, for Lancashire, endorsed the proposal, with the suggestion: "Later on we collect it from the German Emperor."
Reginald McKenna, secretary for home affairs, informed the house that there were 14,500 alien enemies in the concentration camps in the British Isles, and 29,000 at large.

WILL GET ALL THE MEN NEEDED.
Walter H. Long, Unionist, said the country was not likely to be faced with the stupendous problem of unemployment, which might naturally have been expected. He believed, also, that all the men needed for the army would be forthcoming, because the spirit of the country was so magnificent. He congratulated the government, on behalf of the opposition, on its "steadfast determination to carry the war to a successful conclusion."
Mr. Long, Mr. Healy and Lord Charles Beresford discussed the question of public works, and urged that the country should be given fuller details of the achievements of the troops in the field.
William Henry Cowan, Liberal, proposed that Great Britain follow Russia's example, and prohibit the sale of liquor during the war.
Mr. Healy demanded greater liberality in dealing with the dependents of the soldiers. He said: "We are not going to have crippled warriors in the workhouses again, or their dependents thrown upon the scrap heap."
In his closing address, Premier Asquith placed the burden of the censorship on France and said it was necessary to defer to the wishes of the country which was doing the greatest part of the fighting, and where the fighting was being carried on.

INCREASED PAY FOR TROOPS.
Dealing with the matter of pay, the premier said: "The insufficiency of the pay of the lower ranks of commissioned officers has long been a reproach to this country, but has become an indecency and scandal when men are laying down their lives." He announced that Earl Kitchener, secretary for war, had prepared a scheme for increased pay.
He concluded by declaring that sickness among the troops had not exceeded, possibly fifteen per cent, and that he believed no body of men had ever been brought together who had comported themselves better than the present army.

The premier told the house that the largest portion of the first \$100,000,000 already had been expended in the conduct of military operations, loans to the Allies and disbursements for the securing of food supplies for this country. The expenditure for sugar, which had been especially large, would, in the belief of the premier, ultimately be recouped to the exchequer. A considerable sum had been spent to secure the control of the railroads to the government, and the expenditure included provisions for refugees.
With regard to the purpose of the new credit, the far greater bulk of this would be for army and navy expenditures, the premier said. The civil expenditures were inconsiderable and they would be largely for the purposes of securing food supplies, and for further commodities necessary for the British, the use of which must be made impossible for the enemy.

Huge Loans to Dominions.
Another large item was made up of loans of money to others, amounting to \$34,000,000. The principal items in this list were to the Belgian government, \$10,000,000, and to Serbia, \$500,000, on which no interest was to be charged until the end of the war. Other loans to the self-governing dominions of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, countries which, under ordinary conditions, would be compelled to borrow in the London market, would amount to \$20,000,000 of the new credit, for the reason that the government has undertaken the responsibility of raising loans for these dominions.

Germans Make No Claim to Progress in Flanders But Speak of Gains in Argonne Which Are Denied in Detail by French Semi-Official Statement—Report Cracow, Abandoned by Austrian Army, is Burning and its Inhabitants Fleeing—Prince of Wales Goes to France to Represent King at Bier of Lord Roberts and Will Remain as Member of Gen. French's Staff.

London, Nov. 16, 10.43 p. m.—Today has been one of the most uneventful in the history of the war, so far as great military operations are concerned. The coming of winter has partly paralyzed the movements of the troops, both in the east and the west.
The Russians on the border of East Prussia are reported to be marching through snow, which is their natural element, clad in sheepskin jackets, similar to those which the Japanese first wore in Manchuria. Billiards have swept the trenches in Belgium and Northern France, and brought great suffering to the wounded, as well as to the men in the fields. A large area of West Flanders, around Dinnand, has been flooded by the heavy rains, and is no man's land for fighting.

The French and German reports of today are contradictory, as regards the progress of their armies in the west yesterday. Berlin says there was only slight activity because of the snow storm. Paris announces that the Germans, in attempting to cross the canal near Dinand, were thrown back; that the Allies recaptured several strategic points, and repulsed the German attacks northeast of Ypres, and "entirely destroyed" a German regiment south of Buzetotte.
An observer with the British army, who furnishes the newspaper reports from the front, announces that the German attempts to batter a wedge through the British lines have greatly decreased in force during the past few days, and that they bear no semblance to the attacks in great force launched against Ypres at the end of October. "There are, he adds, more in the nature of demonstrations in force, than serious assaults."
The reports given today indicate the brevity of a new German offensive and untrained men of middle age, who, he says, do not hesitate to march against the trained British troops.

GERMAN FAILURE VICTORY FOR ALLIES.
If the Germans have abandoned their repeated furious battering ram efforts, their failure to thrust back the Allies' lines and reach Calais will, from the Allies' point of view, constitute a distinct victory for the Allies, since it is asserted, they have not only been repulsed, but they are expected to accomplish anything more than to hold their own on the defensive.
Petrograd reports that the Russian campaign is developing favorably in East Prussia. From other sources, the inhabitants of that country are said to be beginning to feel before the menace of a second invasion. On the Polish frontier, and in Galicia, two enormous armies are massing for a battle which may decide the fortunes of the war in the east.
The possibility is being discussed, that the Austrians may abandon Cracow without defence, rather than submit the city to a destructive bombardment.

FRENCH SEE LITTLE CHANGE IN SITUATION.
Paris, Nov. 16, 10.40 p. m.—The official communication issued by the French war office tonight simply says: "The situation is without modification."
GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS IN ARGONNE DISTRICT.
Berlin, Nov. 16, 10.40 p. m.—An official announcement given out in Berlin this afternoon, says that the German attacks in Flanders are progressing slowly, but that in the Argonne the Germans have obtained further important successes.
The text of the communication follows:
"In the western areas of the war both sides showed only moderate activity yesterday. The fighting in the Argonne was particularly active. The German forces are progressing slowly, but in the forest of Argonne we have obtained further important successes."
"The fighting in the east continues. Yesterday our troops, operating in East Prussia, repulsed the enemy in the region south of Stallagen."
"Troops from West Prussia successfully resisted the advance of Russian forces at Soldau, and after a successful battle at Lipno drove them back in the direction of Plock."
"Strong Russian forces are advancing along the right bank of the Vistula river. In this fighting we made 600 prisoners and captured ten machine guns up to yesterday."
"No decision has been arrived at in the battle which has been going on for the last few days in continuation of our successes at Wloclawek, in Russian Poland on the Vistula, thirty miles northwest of Plock, where several Russian army corps in opposition to us were driven beyond Kutno. According to the present reports we made 28,000 prisoners, and captured over twenty machine guns, as well as some cannons, the number of which has not yet been ascertained."

FRENCH CONTEST GERMAN STATEMENT.
Paris, Nov. 16, 8.30 p. m.—A semi-official explanation of the French position in the forest of Argonne was given out in Paris this afternoon. It said:
"The fighting line has not changed perceptibly in the last two months. The French and German trenches are separated at some points by a distance not exceeding fifty yards. Infantry fire is constantly going on while all the expedience of siege operations are being utilized. This siege resembles greatly that of Sebastopol. Daily engagements occur, resulting sometimes in bending either the French or the German lines back for a distance of 100 yards."
"The casualties have been very heavy for both opposing armies, but here, as elsewhere, the German losses certainly have been superior to those of the French."
"This explanation was brought forth by the publication in the German press

of a statement to the effect that the French had been completely driven out of the Argonne while the siege of Verdun was proceeding. Regarding the latter, it is stated that the French are advancing, and that they are now from five to ten kilometers (three to six miles) farther forward than they were a month ago.
PRINCE OF WALES OFF TO THE FRONT.
London, Nov. 16, 4.45 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission)—The Prince of Wales, according to a report current here today, will soon go to the front. He will be attached to the staff of Field Marshal Sir John French.
It is said that both King George and Lord Kitchener have given their personal approval to the prince's departure and the arrangements for his departure are virtually complete.
IRISH GUARDS LOSE HEAVILY.
London, Nov. 16, 10.20 p. m.—A casualty list, dated November 6, issued here tonight, gives the names of twenty officers killed, thirty-four wounded, and fifteen missing. In this list the Irish Guards are heavily suffered.
Captain the Hon. A. E. S. Mulholland, of the Irish Guards, eldest son of Baron Dunleath, is among the dead. His widow is a daughter of the Earl of Stratford.

ZEPPELIN IN BELGIUM BADLY DAMAGED.
Amsterdam, Nov. 16, via London, 4.30 p. m.—The Zeppelin leaves from Maastricht, Holland, that yesterday a badly damaged dirigible ship flew over Limburg, Holland, coming from the direction of Belgium. It was evident that the dirigible had been damaged, either by artillery fire or a storm. When over Maastricht the dirigible disappeared in the direction of Germany.
Another dirigible was observed yesterday from St.avelthirteen miles north-east of Maastricht, coming from the southeast, and flying in a northerly direction along the Holland frontier.
The correspondent of the Evening News at Rotterdam gives the following version of the Zeppelin ship reported in distress near Maastricht, Holland, yesterday:
"A storm-tossed Zeppelin passed near Maastricht yesterday afternoon. It was flying low, in almost vertical position, and making erratic, jerky movements. The crew was clinging to lines to save themselves from being thrown overboard. The dirigible was badly damaged in the rear, but by desperate efforts managed to reach the German frontier, where it collapsed, a total wreck."
GERMAN WARNING OF RUSSIAN INVASION.
London, Nov. 16, 6.40 p. m.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says:
(Continued on page 8.)

FEAR AUDACIOUS HAS BEEN LOST

No Statement from Admiralty But Alleged Eye-Witness Tells Story of Rescue

Olympic's Crew Took Off 400 Men and British Cruiser Liverpool Standing By Took Care of Nearly 300 More—Only Two Lost—Struck Mine or Was Torpedoed Off Tory Island—Glasgow at Rio Janeiro—Damage to Turkish Forts.

Until the British Admiralty makes some statement concerning the sinking of the super-dreadnought Audacious off the Irish coast at Tory Island in the same waters and within a day or two of the sinking of the steamer Manchester Commerce, the story will have to be regarded as unconfirmed.
Circumstantial reports of her loss, however, have been widely published, and the Associated Press has given countenance to the reports of the disaster. Except for some minor details the reports published in the American papers, particularly the story of an eye-witness of the rescue of the crew of the battleship, appear only too credible.
The Audacious was the third of the latest battle ships of the British fleet and had been in commission but a few months. She carried ten 13.5 inch guns. She cost about \$10,000,000.
(Canadian Press.)

Washington, Nov. 16.—The United States government has known officially for two weeks of the destruction of the British dreadnought Audacious by a mine off the Irish coast, but has kept the secret at the request of the British government.
Ambassador Page called the American government of the sinking of the Audacious within a day or two after the secret was disclosed. He said he had been officially informed of the sinking, as well as of the delay to the line Olympic. He gave no details, however, and merely stated that the British government wanted the loss kept secret for the present.
Officials here scrupulously guarded the news.
BELIEVES BATTLESHIP CANOPUS IS SAFE.
London, Nov. 16, 3.30 p. m.—Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, said in the House of Commons this afternoon that he had every reason to believe that the British battleship Canopus was quite safe.
There has been some anxiety concerning this ship, as nothing publicly has been heard of her since the admiralty announced that she had been transferred to join the squadron in the Pacific under Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, previous to the engagement off the Chilean coast in which the cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth were lost.
MINE KILLS THREE DUTCH OFFICERS.
London, Nov. 16, 7.55 p. m.—A mine washed ashore near West Capelle, Holland, exploded today while being examined, killing three naval officers, one civilian and three sailors. This information was contained in an announcement made by the Dutch ministry of marine, and cabled from Amsterdam to Reuters' Telegram Company.
Several mines had been taken to pieces successfully before the accident occurred. Between thirty and forty mines were seen in the Scheldt, near Flushing, yesterday. Some were destroyed, the Dutch officials say, by torpedo boats, and others were washed ashore.

GLASGOW ARRIVES AT RIO JANEIRO.
Rio Janeiro, Nov. 16.—The British cruiser Glasgow, which was one of the vessels engaged with the German squadron off the coast of Chile, Nov. 1, arrived here today. The damage caused by the German shell fire is plainly visible on the cruiser.
The British admiralty statement on the sea fight off Chile said the Glasgow was engaged by both the Leipzig and Dresden, of the German squadron, while the Goltzbehn and Scharnhorst were fighting the Good Hope and the Monmouth. It added, however, that the Glasgow was not extensively damaged, and suffered few casualties.
After the battle the Glasgow, accompanied by the transport Oceanic, sailed south and passed through the Straits of Magellan to the Atlantic Ocean.

IS ADEN IN DANGER?
Berlin, Nov. 16, via London, 4 p. m.—Despatches received here by way of Constantinople, set forth that the British report of Aden, in Arabia, at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, is in danger for the reason that the leader of the local Bedouins is calling on his people to rise and liberate the country from the British yoke.
200 TURKS BITE DUST AT DARDANELLES.
London, Nov. 16, 11.25 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says:
"The Turks lost 250 men and two guns destroyed in the bombardment of the forts of the Dardanelles."
"The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag, have re-entered the Bosphorus."

New York, Nov. 16.—Two men who saw the British super-dreadnought Audacious lying helpless in a heavy sea some twenty-seven miles northwest of Lough Swilly, shortly after she had struck a mine on Oct. 27, arrived here Sunday on the steamer New York from Liverpool.
They confirmed the stories of the loss of the warship that had previously reached here and added numerous details.
"The number of German wounded arriving here is unimagineable. Trains, which we call cemetery trains, full of dead soldiers, continue to arrive from the front. They contain bundles of dead; that is, four bodies tied together to facilitate transportation."
"The bodies are buried promptly in special furnaces, erected just outside Brussels."

Monoclon Soldiers Killed in Bermuda.
Moncton, N. B., Nov. 16.—Shepherd Cuthbertson, of this city, tonight received a telegram informing him that his son, Allan A., a corporal with the Royal Canadian Regiment at Kingston, Bermuda, had been killed in a cyclone accident. Corporal Cuthbertson was 27 years of age.
Passed Sunken Schooner.
Charlottetown, P. E. I., Nov. 16.—The steamer Enterprise, crossing from Pictou to Georgetown on Saturday night, passed a sunken schooner. A quantity of baled hay, likely part of her deckload, was floating around.

Cracow Reported On Fire and Its Inhabitants Fleeing.
Rome, Nov. 16, 6.45 p. m.—The Giornale D'Italia publishes a despatch from Venice which says that news has been received there that Cracow, capital of Galicia, is burning, and that its inhabitants are fleeing.
ARMY PAYS HOMAGE TO GREAT DEAD.
North of France, Monday.—Tonight in the battle area the army pays homage to the great dead. Where the guns boom faintly, gently, in the stormy weather lies the body of Lord Roberts, the father of the British army.
The Prince of Wales arrived today from London to pay homage in the name of the king. Prince Arthur of Connaught also knelt at the bier. British generals, staff officers, subalterns and those whose duties are not vitally pressing, dressed in the simplest garb, and with the Union Jack, and listen to the prayers which are punctuated by the music of the guns which marks this most glorious and impressive of days in state.
At daybreak tomorrow our guns will fire a farewell salute. The last journey will commence in the simplest manner, with the Union Jack, and listen to the prayers which are punctuated by the music of the guns which marks this most glorious and impressive of days in state.
The funeral service probably will be held in London, in deference to the national demand.
BUNDLES OF GERMAN DEAD FROM FRONT.
Geneva, Switzerland, Nov. 16, via Paris, 8.20 p. m.—The National Swiss today publishes a long letter from a Swiss who is doing Red Cross work at Brussels. An extract from the letter says:
"The number of German wounded arriving here is unimagineable. Trains, which we call cemetery trains, full of dead soldiers, continue to arrive from the front. They contain bundles of dead; that is, four bodies tied together to facilitate transportation."
"The bodies are buried promptly in special furnaces, erected just outside Brussels."

WITING AT SUSSEX

Richardson, Rev. E. B. Patriotic Songs Preceded

and took her stand beside the to whom she was pledged. all in an effort to prevent the war. Britain used all of her diplomacy when this was beyond hope to secure the neutrality of the United States. When these negotiations failed, it could Britain do but stand by her standard of liberty and honor to the aid of her allies and of little sum?

then deal with the charge that Britain had entered the war for sake of commercial profit, and show groundless is the charge. What of this at a time when Britain's and commerce was developing by and bounds? At a time when she had entered upon a tremendous era of social improvement for the benefit of the people; the time when she trembled upon the verge of civil war? If there is nothing else for which she can be grateful to the blundering of the Kaiser, we can at least thank him for bringing to a temporary hope, a permanent truce, the war-torn nations in England and Ireland. Great Britain has loaned to Germany upon millions of money, and the nation planning to sacrifice this was it merely coincidental that weeks before the war was declared the London financial market was tied with German bills it was a collocation that cost the British nation millions?

what was the purpose of the German military machine so carefully built if not for use against the British Empire? What was the meaning of the drunk at every gathering of German officers "To the Day," the day when many would be strong enough for attempt to crush Britain?
What was the meaning of the German policy of railway construction to the east of Belgium, she was not permitted to violate that country?
What was the economic condition of many, with the people groaning beneath the weight of the Munster Doctrine, who has gambled the wealth of the empire upon one cast of the die, and may had come to the end of the line? Young men, your country needs you, are you going to do? Are you going to hide behind the skirts of the empire and the Munster Doctrine? The drop of British blood should not be such a coward's curse.

Do you say that Great Britain will not answer? How do you know she will? And then, if she will do you realize that every man who goes to the front now helps to bring to a speedy end the conflict that is staining the blood of the Mother Country? With but one life to spend, the call is to you to give it for your king, country and the cause of right, to sacrifice it if need be that in some to come right may live, that justice prevail and the tyrant be overthrown against the tyranny of the King.
After the generous applause which greeted Bishop Richardson's speech had died away, the band was heard in answer to Mr. Hooper's address also made deep impression and the gathering ended in a wonderful burst of enthusiasm.

GERMAN CONSUL IN ENGLAND INDICTED FOR HIGH TREASON

London, Nov. 10, 8 p. m.—The grand jury of the Durham assizes has returned a bill against Nicholas Ahrens, the German consul in Sunderland borough, according to the indictment, Mr. Ahrens was naturalized in 1905. After the outbreak of war he engaged in helping German reservists leave England for many.

IGNORANCE OF WAR

page 1.)
The made a frontal attack, the the south, out of the Austrian rear.

OFFICERS.

s from Constantinople say that, and that the authorities at Berlin replied that it would supplement them with antipole individually as civilians.
Englishman, long a resident of November 1, has arrived in the crews of the cruisers Goeben and the German clerks of public over by the military authorities and postal departments

has a German officer in command was not allowed to return and have carefully watched details, he is the centre of the international party and Germans.
MOUNTAINS.
Dunsmuir from the general staff of Tiflis, was made public tonight at Koprakevi November 15. A Turkish column which attacked to the cross-fire of our artillery. The Turks fled into our cavity.
positions of Derwentham the Turks. They apparently are receiving