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GERMANS NO NEARER CALAIS DESPITE TREMENDOUS LOSSES RUSSIANS AGAIN IN EAST PRUSSIA, LOOMING UP ON BERLIN

Allies on Offensive in Western Belgium Although Hampered by Floods Which Were Undoing of Germans--Attacks Under Eye of Kaiser Grimly Turned Aside by British and French Farther South--Russians Break Up German Offensive in East Prussia, Advancing Once More on Berlin--Turkey Has Army in Field But Not Seriously Taken.

London, Nov. 5.—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 choose, for their march to the coast, after they had found the road along the sea barred to 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.

GERMAN CENTRE DRIVEN TO RIVER WARTHE

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 laid back a German offensive movement from East Prussia, and now are 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.

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 was 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 the Turks are so conflicting as to leave the first American and Russian accounts of the warfare in Galicia. Each claims to have invaded the other's territory, and so have defeated his frontier armies. These fights, however, probably have been advance guard 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 forts, 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 Muslim subjects, it is considered, 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 rendered from the British States that her war against Turkey will not affect the loyalty of the Moslems to the empire.

ENGLISHMEN WILLING TO ACCEPT REPORTS

The result of the naval battle off the coast of Chile 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 Monmouth and serious damage to the Good Hope, probably are true.

"It is the price of the Admiralty," says the average Englishman of this and other losses to ships that have been sustained since the war commenced, but every Briton seems confident that when the main fleets meet these losses will be more than wiped out. It is expected here that should the German fleet off of Tsing Tau fall, the British and Japanese vessels engaged there will start out in an endeavor to round up the eight or nine German cruisers still at large.

Belgians Take Bixchoote and Allies Progress Farther South

Paris, Nov. 5, via London, Nov. 5, 2:35 p.m.—The Belgian government issues the following statement:

"The Belgian advanced detachments which progressed as far as Lombartzyde, towards the Yser, between Saint George Capelle and Tervuren, could only advance with great difficulty owing to the poor roads and the inundated country. They were also harassed constantly by the infantry and machine gun fire of the enemy.

"The enemy still occupies Saint George Capelle and the farms located on the left bank of the Yser in the neighborhood of Schoorbeke.

"To the south of Dirmude the Germans made an attack last night in the direction of the Bixchoote bridge. They failed in the attempt, and were forced to evacuate completely the village of Bixchoote, to the south of Zandvoete."

"The enemy continues to attack with the greatest violence along the front of the Allies, between Hallebeke and Miestene.

"All positions have been held, and at certain points the Allies have progressed, notably towards Hallebeke and Wytchaste.

"In the region of Armentieres, and to the south of the Lys, the situation remains the same."

FRANCE FORMALLY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Paris, Nov. 5, 11:10 p. m.—The French government tonight declared that, "a state of war exists between France and Turkey," according to the Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency, He says that the foreign office issued the following note:

"The hostile acts of the Turkish fleet against a French steamer, causing the death of two Frenchmen and serious damage to the ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German naval military missions, the measure whereby Turkey could disclaim responsibility, the government of this republic is obliged to state that, as a result of the action of the Ottoman government, a state of war exists between France and Turkey."

TURKISH MINISTER LEAVES SERVIA

Paris, Nov. 5, 11:25 p. m.—The Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following:

"Turkish minister left Nish, Servia, November 4, leaving Turkish interests in the hands of the Italian minister. The Persian government proclaimed its neutrality on November 5."

GERMANS ARRESTING MANY BELGIANS

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5, 6:10 p. m.—A despatch from Rotterdam to the Telegram, says:

"The Germans are stopping all Belgian males between 18 and 30 years of age."

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Canadians Fit For Service on Fighting Line

(Gazette Cable.)

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 the 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.

DEFENDER OF KIMBERLY DIES NATURAL DEATH

Major-General Kekewich Passes Suddenly on Eve of Joining Kitchener's New Army—Fourth of British Leaders to Yield to Strain

London, Nov. 5.—Major-General Sir Robert George Kekewich, who defended Kimberly for the greater part of the famous siege, from October 16, 1899, to February 16, 1900. He was formerly the colonel of the Buffs but was on the retired list when the war broke out. He was born in 1874 in Devon and is one of the best known of the medal with honors for a high position in Earl Kitchener's new army, died suddenly today at his home in Devonshire.

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Major-General Robert George Kekewich was educated at Marlborough and entered the army in 1894. In the next two years he served in the Malay Peninsula for which he was awarded the D.S.O. This was one of the little wars in which so many English officers of the "contemptible" army won the experience that has enabled the British army to have died in harness other than on the actual battlefield. The first was Lieut.-General Sir James M. G. Gordon, divisional commander, who died of heart trouble in a train in France; then on October 20 General Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, chief of the general staff, died; and on October 21, Lieut.-General Sir William Edmond Franklin, who commanded the third division of East Kitchener's new army. Now comes the death of Major-General Kekewich, the hero of Kimberly.

These deaths would seem to indicate the strenuous nature of the campaign that is being carried on in Great Britain in raising the huge army for possibly the sudden deaths of these leading men is due to the strain of work. It must be remembered that in accordance with army regulations a man must necessarily attain a considerable age before he can be promoted to one of the higher commands and the extraordinary rush of work probably is testing the strongest of them.

OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

Paris, Nov. 5, 10:30 p.m.—The following official communication was issued at the war office tonight:

"There is no new information on the operations at the north of the Lys.

"In a violent offensive movement by the Germans north of Arras, we lost a few trenches, which later were retaken.

"The main operations (region of St. Hubert) all the German attacks have been successfully repulsed.

"Concerning the remainder of the battlefield there is nothing of importance to report."

Germans Say They're on Defensive in Belgium; Deny Russian Victories

Berlin, Nov. 5.—(By way of London, 4:25 p.m.)—The German general headquarters issued the following statement today:

"Yesterday the Belgians, assisted by British and French troops, made a fierce attack, by way of Neuport, between the sea and the inundations, but they were easily repulsed.

"Near Ypres, southwest of Lille and south of Berry-Au-Bac, in the Argonne region and in the Vosges, our attacks are progressing.

"In the eastern theatre of the war there have been no material events."

"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.

"In the Hester region the Austrians captured large quantities of supplies, and a number of locomotives from the Serbians, 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 Tsing Tau. The Japanese have postponed indefinitely their attacks. The waters around Tsing Tau are now with mines."

Turkish Liar Enters Lists, Says Russians Were Completely Repulsed

Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 5, 7:35 p.m.—The following Turkish official statement is contained in a despatch from Constantinople:

"The Russians are now strengthening their positions near the frontier, but have been completely repulsed from the Karakilis and Trabzon districts.

"During the bombardment at the entrance to the Dardanelles the hostile fleet fired 240 shells without causing material damage. Our forts fired only ten shots."

Russians Continue to Advance Along 300-Mile Battle Front

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 5, 10:35 p.m.—The following official communication has been issued from Russian general headquarters:

"We continue to progress on the East Prussian front. The Germans are falling back along the whole front, leaving a fortified position only in the region of Werghofen.

"On the left bank of the Vistula the Russian army is continuing its vigorous attack, pursuing the retreating enemy. The crossing of the river San by our troops continues with success. The Austrians also are retreating.

"The following communication of the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus was made public:

"Concerning the operations during the last twenty-four hours there is nothing important to report.

"Our troops are vigorously clearing the enemy's territory, which is occupied by small bands, the remnant of the Turkish vanguards defeated during the last few days.

"One of our columns has defeated the Turks near Bazygan, routing them and capturing the town. The Turks, in their flight, threw away their arms, and scattered to the villages in the neighborhood.

"Our cavalry attacked to the east of Dydden three Kurd regiments, supported by infantry, and threw them back."

TWO GERMANS IN BATTLE MISSING

Mystery Deepens as to What Became of British Cruiser Glasgow and the German Leipzig and Bremen Not at Caronel as Reported—British Restore Australian Cable—The Deadly Mine

London, Nov. 6, 1:50 a.m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Odessa, by way of Moscow, says that twelve Turkish and German transports carrying coal have been sunk near Usunguidat, on the coast of Anatolia.

Santiago, Chile, Nov. 5.—News in the opening days of the war a German cruiser landed a party and wrecked the installation at the Fauning station in the Pacific, where the cable landed between Vancouver and the Antipodes.

Much inconvenience was caused thereby, and the work of the allied fleets in sweeping the Pacific was hampered.

HOSPITAL SHIP WAS STRUCK BY MINE

London, Nov. 5, 4:45 p. m.—The hospital ship Rohilla, which was recently wrecked off the Yorkshire coast with a large number of casualties, was struck by a mine and so badly injured that the captain was forced to run her on to the rocks in order to escape sinking at sea. Captain Wilson, the commander of

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AUSTRALIAN CABLE REPAIRED IN PACIFIC

Vancouver, Nov. 6.—The Australian cable is up, and now working again.

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Germans Retreating On Fortified Positions in Their Own Territory

Russian Troops Once More in East Prussia, Occupying Lyck and Biala

March on Berlin Appears More of a Reality With Czar's Forces in Poland One Day's March from Frontier—Germans, Under Eye of Kaiser, Go Down Before Charge of English and Prize Gun Lost

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

(By Percival Gibbon, Correspondent London Morning Post.)

Petrograd, Nov. 5.—Victory all along the line is today's news from the commander-in-chief's staff and this line is not only the battle line in the Vistula itself, some 300 miles long, but likewise the front designated as East Prussia, beginning with the northernmost points. A picture of the present condition of affairs is as follows:

The long-continued obstinate resistance alternating with frenzied attacks of the Germans has been finally broken. The German line, which two days ago was compelled to assume the defensive everywhere, has now begun to retreat. At most points the retreat was most marked and exactly at a point where the highest vital interests of the Germans required continued defense, namely their right flank, where alone was there any chance of assisting their armies farthest and now hold Biala and Lyck once more in German territory, thereby cutting off all connection between the East Prussian front and the retreating armies now nearing the frontiers of Poland.

The Russians have taken Bakalarzhevo, the point selected for tactical reasons by the Germans for their concentration and stubborn attacks. A large quantity of arms and ammunition were captured here, many of the captured rifles being left stacked in their racks. One company of a German regiment surrendered entirely to the Russians, besides other prisoners.

GERMANS NEARING THEIR OWN FRONTIER

On the great Vistula front the retreat is progressing at an increasing rate and the Germans now are approaching their political frontiers. Their rear guards have been beaten out of Kola on the right bank of the Wartha River within one march of the German fortified positions and also from Przasnysz, eighteen miles east of Novorodnisk, and 100 miles away from Kola, still further east by south.

The Russians yesterday flung the German armies past Kielce and entered the town, capturing 600 of the enemy with all their maxims. Furthermore on the Austrian retiring line from Kielce to Sandomir the Russians have again broken all defenses and stimulated a more or less orderly retreat into a hurried flight.

Sandomir itself an exceedingly important strategic point, which has played a vital part since the earliest days of the war is now in the hands of the Russians. It seems to me that the Germans have now the bitter choice between abandoning East Prussia to ensure a strong defence on the direct route to Berlin, or endeavoring to hold everything at the risk of losing all.

Their losses are already appalling both in men and machinery, while the strategy has hitherto lacked on this side both in science and imagination of their tactics. It is impossible to speak without much more information than reaches the outside world, but their men have fought with frenzied fury alternating with often careless panic. The whole country covered by the German advance and German retreat is laid waste. Villages have been burned and except on chaussee roads which have been carefully preserved, are ruined.

Depending on Effect of New Gun Germans Fall in Bloody Ambuscade

(By Martin H. Donohoe.)

Northern France, Nov. 5.—From the seacoast the tide of war in Belgium has flowed toward the south for two days. Now the Germans have been fiercely attacking the allied line. Heavy reinforcements of first line troops have been hurried up from Ghent and Bruges and thrown at once into the fighting zone. The Germans' attack was especially severe at two points in the Allies' long and thinly held line. An enormous mass of German infantry was hurled against Armentieres. Around Arras the Germans launched two army corps against the Allies' defensive position. Both at Armentieres and Arras the enemy was supported by a number of guns of heavy calibre. At Armentieres they brought to bear against our trenches a new type of mortar which throws a projectile weighing several hundred pounds. The ground around Armentieres being too soft and yielding to sustain without artificial support the weight of this mortar, under cover of night the Germans dug a deep pit, filled it with concrete and mounted their pet gun on a wooden platform. At dawn they got to work and raked the Allies' trenches with a high angle shell fire, the projectiles from the mortars falling plump into the trenches, making huge holes where they struck and giving the British a mud bath. On their impact these shells found no resistance from the soft claylike soil, and the destructive force was therefore reduced to a minimum. An officer whose regiment was exposed to the full effects of the mortar fire says that it did not put a single man out of action.

BRITISH PREPARE FOR DEADLY SURPRISE

The advanced trenches were subjected to severe shelling for three hours. The British dug themselves snugly into cover. Their trenches were furnished with bomb-proof shelters where at the hottest moments of the bombardment the men took refuge. According to all the theories of all the German staff three hours' bombardment by these heavy mortars should have reduced any army to a pulp. The British gave no sign of life, and so interpreting their silence significantly, the German commanders ordered their masses of infantry to carry the trenches which they concluded must be already empty.

The assaulting columns came on in close formation. The word had been passed around, and the British except from their bomb-proof shelters and manned the trenches. So quietly was this manoeuvre executed that the attacking Germans had no suspicion of the deadly

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ISOLATED, STARVATION

100,000 Are in Exile and Fifth at Home Are Employed

Cities Shattered and Commerce Cut Off, Condition is Most Unfavorable to Buy Food.

are closed. There are no horses or other equipment for harvesting, or tractors to move the small quantities of wheat that have survived the devastation of war, and few able-bodied men to assist the brave women who are endeavoring to ward off starvation, by gathering what little remains of the crops in the field.

Antwerp's diamond cutters are all in the army. Malines sawmills, distilleries are in ruins. Many cotton mills are closed. All universities and schools have been abandoned. Nearly all the physicians are at the front, or serving in the hospitals. Few churches are fit for occupancy at hospitals, or otherwise. The convent houses have been deserted, necessarily, by the Sisters. Many are so badly wrecked that they could afford no shelter.

ISOLATED AND STARVING THEIR FEARSOME FLIGHT

The canals leading from Belgium to Holland, and the one railway line between Antwerp and Rotterdam, constitute Belgium's only communicating link with neutral territory. There are no mails or telegraphic service to Dutch territory. The disheartened Belgians are unable to communicate with their relatives, whether they are refugees in Holland or soldiers on the battle line. Their isolation is almost complete. To the grief over their dead, and the exile of their government, is now added the awful spectre of starvation.

The single ray of hope is afforded by the American commission for relief in Belgium. The liberality of Holland is described as splendid, but the country's grain supply is exhausted. Great Britain, having limited Dutch importations, the sole source of an adequate food supply is the United States.

Even the few Belgians with money cannot buy food. There is no wheat, flour, coffee or salt to be had at any price. In many villages, conditions are worse than in the country districts. The bakeries are closed, and vegetables are practically the only diet. The supplies that the American commission is shipping will help a little, but thousands of Belgians are now positively hungry. Imperfect means of communication have prevented the American minister, Brand Willhite, and other prominent men, from advising the world fully of the terrible situation that confronts the Belgians as winter opens.

The absence of King Albert and his government officials have rendered it impossible for the local authorities to make their plight known.

The Germans are trying to induce expatriated Belgians to return, but the Belgians appear suspicious and slow to come back. The urgent of food now leaving the United States, will actually be countless human suffering.

The Burmaster of Limbourg states that opportunities to work would be preferable in the eyes of the people, but since these are lacking, food from the United States is the most contribution that can be made to Belgium.

Old British Foe Again in Saddle

By strict adherence to these routes, the commerce of all countries will be able to reach its destination in safety so far as Great Britain is concerned, but any straying, even for a few miles, from the course thus indicated may be followed by fatal consequences."

General De Wet, the cavalry leader who gave the British so much trouble during the South African War, is now at the head of the rebel commandos. In the interval he was Minister of Agriculture in the South African government.

Rev. A. Landry, formerly curate at Cape Bald, has been appointed pastor at Melville. Father Landry was ordained in 1909 at St. Joseph's University. Since his ordination he has been the valued assistant at Cape Bald to the Rev. Father Collette where his work has been much appreciated. Father Landry is a son of Hon. Dr. Landry.

Eight men arrested on suspicion of being Austrians were Saturday found to be Bulgarians, and allowed to go. They were brought before Colonel J. H. McCreary in the army.

At the office of J. B. Jones, registrar vital statistics, last week forty-seven deaths were recorded, thirty boys and twenty girls. Eleven marriages also were registered.