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PROBS—SHOWERY

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## STRAITS OF DOVER BATTLE MOST SANGUINARY OF WAR

**Terrific Life and Death Struggle Continuing with Unabated Fury Without Decisive Results for Either Side — Whole Country is Reeking with Blood of Killed and Wounded — Towns and Villages in Ashes — Operations of Allied Fleet off Coast of Belgium May Bring German Warships Out of Hiding — French Active Along Alsace Border Preparing for Another German Attack — Russians Continue Forward Movement and Announce Partial Victories.**

All the efforts of the Allied armies and the Germans are centered along the North Sea coast, where in that section included between Nieuport and Dixmude the battle has been raging incessantly for several days past. The latest official advices from Paris report a violent bombardment of Nieuport by the German guns, but up to the present, so far as is known to the public, neither side has gained any definite success over the other.

The British officials declare that the situation is satisfactory, and that while the fighting is severe and continuous ground is being gained by the Allies, and many prisoners have been taken.

German general headquarters admit that the positions held by the Allies between Nieuport and Dixmude are being obstinately defended, but that, in the exchange of heavy artillery fire between the British fleet and the German gunners three warships were hit. On Sunday the ships, according to the German report, drew far off shore.

The French steamer Admiral Canteaume has been added to the list of those vessels blown up by mines to the waters off the French and Belgian coast. More than a score of persons were drowned, the others being rescued by a cross-channel steamer.

### SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL CRUSHED

Cape Town reports that the rebel Maritz and his forces have met defeat at the hands of the Union of South Africa troops. Maritz was wounded and has fled to German territory.

The Russian official report describes a great battle which is in progress along a front of more than sixty miles in Poland, extending from Rawa to the River Iljanka, in which the Russians are declared to be winning victories.

The same report says that the resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening.

The people of Belgium are in dire straits, many millions of them facing starvation. The American minister to Belgium says there is less than a two weeks' supply of food in the cities, while in the country districts the situation is even worse. The American Relief Committee in London has been forced to delay until Wednesday its first shipment of food to Belgium, the British Board of Trade not having granted the necessary license in time.

With the release of the American tank steamer Brindilla, captured by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia, and taken to Halifax, and the announcement that the Platuria, held on the coast of Scotland would also be permitted to continue her voyage, all pending questions between the United States and Great Britain over the seizure of American ships have been settled.

London, Oct. 26, 10 p. m.—The battle of the Straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but thus far without either side gaining any decided advantage.

The Germans who, at terrible cost in life, succeeded last Sunday in crossing the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude have not been able to make any further progress as the Allies, according to a report of the General Headquarters issued this morning, are obstinately defending their positions.

It is the same further south, around Armentieres, Lille, La Bassée and Arras. The opposing armies are delivering fierce attacks, gaining or losing a few miles of less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

### TOWNS WIPE OUT.

In the towns and villages with which the country is dotted and most of which have been laid in ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred when the cavalry and infantry came into contact. Both sides speak of the heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, to fill the places of whom reinforcements are being brought forward.

The British fleet which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as they advanced along the coast seems to have withdrawn yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coasts. The opinion also is expressed here that the operations of the Allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is considered that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships steaming slowly will not be so effective against ships steaming and manoeuvring at high speed and in shallow water as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been doing.

There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimetre guns to the coast to use against the allies' warships, but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent these guns being put in position. They claim that even if they should be mounted they will not be so deadly against a fast moving target as they were against the stationary forts which they destroyed so easily.

### LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE.

While this life and death struggle is going on in the west the French have become more active in the east along the Alsatian border, and are said to be making preparations and securing advanced positions in view of possible attacks by the Germans with their big howitzers on the Belfort fortress. It now seems to be realized that no fortress has any chance of holding out when once these big German guns are brought into action against it.

The German official report tonight again speaks of the German offensive on Augustow, Russian Poland, which it declares is progressing. It reiterates that the battle near Ivangorod, although favorable to the Germans remains undecided.

North of this section the Russians claim to be still pursuing the Germans who attempted an advance on Warsaw, and southward to have crossed the Vistula and driven the Austrians backward.

In Galicia and in the Carpathians the Russians also claim to have broken down the Austrian offensive.

### AIR RAID NOT REALIZED

As the days come and go and the promised visits of the Zeppelin airships to England do not materialize the public seemingly is beginning to believe that these monster aircraft are being held in reserve for the day that the German navy comes out and that they then will be used in force to assist the warships in an endeavor to cripple the British fleet.

## WILL RECRUIT ALL ACROSS THE DOMINION

16,000 Infantry for Second  
Contingent to be Assembled  
at Different Centres.

MAY SAIL ABOUT  
END OF DECEMBER.

Do Not Anticipate Any Difficul-  
ty About Equipment—Mobil-  
ization of Militia in Cities  
Probable.

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—By the middle of this week it is expected that the 16,000 infantry called for from the various divisional areas will be recruited and assembled at the different local mobilization centres all across the Dominion. They will be much better trained than the first contingent for they will have more time before sailing than the first force had. Besides being well trained in infantry drill the men will get rifle practice in galleries that will be provided and even outside at the ranges in places like Toronto and Victoria where the weather is not unduly cold. There will also be thorough training in the use of the bayonet.

There will be no difficulty about equipping the next contingent and the time of its departure, supposed to be in December, will probably depend upon the time when the first contingent leaves Salisbury Plains for the front. As the Canadian troops just arrived in England are likely to be given a very thorough training before crossing the channel, the second contingent is not likely to reach Salisbury Plains till near the end of December. The time spent here, however, after recruiting, will be used to the very best advantage and the force will also have the benefit of a longer and more intimate association of the officers with their men than was possible with the first contingent.

In addition to the 30,000 men, who will be kept in training in Canada, for service in Europe from now till the end of the war, and the ten thousand more on guard duty and home defence, there is a possibility of the militia regiments in the cities being mobilized. This has not been decided as yet, however.

General Sam Hughes is expected back from England in about a fortnight. The only thing that would stop him would be the prospect of the Canadian troops leaving for the front at an early date in which case he would doubtless accompany them, but that is not considered probable.

## FRENCH TROOPS FOUGHT WITH BRAVERY AT ROULERS

Put Up Stern Resistance Until  
Driven Out When Germans  
Burned Half of the Town.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 26 (11.35 p.m.)—According to the Aardemburg correspondent of the Courant, fugitives who have arrived there say that when Roulers was bombarded the French offered desperate resistance. Severe street fighting followed, the soldiers firing from windows and roofs before they finally evacuated the town.

The Germans, the correspondent adds, burned down half the town. Roulers will be required to pay \$40,000 as a war contribution.

## FIGHTING IS SEVERE, BUT ALLIES GAINING GROUND, SAY OFFICIAL REPORTS

### GREAT BRITAIN

London, Oct. 26 (10.41 p.m.)—The official press bureau issued the following statement at 10.40 this evening:

"The situation continues to be satisfactory. The fighting is severe and continuous, but ground is being gained, and many prisoners have been taken.

"One of our divisions has captured two guns."

### MARITZ DEFEATED

Cape Town, via London, Oct. 26 (10.32 p.m.)—It is officially announced that the rebel, Lt. Col. Maritz, and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamas, in the Gordonia district, by the Union of South Africa troops. Lt. Col. Maritz was wounded in the engagement, and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

### FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 26, 11.03 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"In Belgium, Nieuport has been violently bombarded, and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advices, any result whatever having been reached.

"All the front comprised between La Bassée and the Somme has been equally the object of violent attacks at night, all of which have been repulsed.

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

### RUSSIA

Paris, Oct. 27 (12.40 a.m.)—The Havas Agency has received from Petrograd the following official communication issued in the Russian capital:

"The combats on the routes leading to Petrokoff and Radom have assumed the character of a great battle, of which the front extends over 100 versts (a verst is two-thirds of a mile), from Rawa to Nowemisto and Biskowezki, as far as the mouth of the River Iljanka.

"The evening of October 24, north of Rawa, we attacked the Germans at the point of the bayonet, inflicting upon them considerable losses. In the village of Marchildio alone we buried over 700 Germans.

"In a bayonet combat near the village of Mazemjerff we captured two batteries of machine guns.

"Our troops command the forest of Nemglovo, southeast of Rawa, where we took over 400 prisoners. In the forest between Radom and Kozanitz tenacious combats continue.

"We have progressed along the routes from Nova to Alexandria, where we captured numerous prisoners and cannon.

"The stubborn resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening, and our troops are making vigorous progress in the region south of Sambor and Staromiaslo, where we took eleven cannons and many caissons.

"The entire valley of the River Sprynje is covered with bodies of the enemy, estimated to aggregate at least five thousand.

"All attempts by the Germans to resume a partial offensive on the Eastern Prussian front have been repulsed."

### GERMANY

Berlin via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 26, 8.30 p. m.—A report from general headquarters dated Monday forenoon says:

"West of the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions which are obstinately defended.

"The British fleet co-operated but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of October 25, the fleet kept beyond the distance of eight miles.

"Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During several street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners.

"North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

"In the eastern theatre of the war our offensive on Augustow is progressing. The battle near Ivangorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision."

## ATTACKS OF GERMANS ARE REPULSED

Smashing Tactics Defeated  
With Enormous Losses to  
Enemy—Wonderful Energy  
of Allies.

### GERMANS USE TOMBSTONES FOR TARGETS

Paris, Oct. 26 (11.36 p.m.)—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coast line continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport, and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops.

Very little progress, however, was made by the Germans, who were faced with the strongest resistance. Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect, as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of Allied troops, and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts, further toward the channel ports. The character of the counter prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed a number of night attacks, not only on the extreme wing but also in the vicinity of Lille, where they encountered a most obstinate resistance. The Allies are displaying wonder-

## GERMANS USE TOMBSTONES FOR TARGETS

Charles L. Gould of Toronto,  
Who Escaped from Belgium,  
Speaks of Cruelties of In-  
vaders.

### MINE SINKS A STEAMER NEAR FRENCH COAST

London, Oct. 26.—Charles L. Gould, of Toronto, of Gould Abraham Company, bond dealers in Brussels, has succeeded in getting away from the Belgian capital, after being held a prisoner there by the Germans since August 20. Under the cover of darkness he escaped to Antwerp ten days ago, and among the Belgian refugees crossed the Dutch border. He is certain he would have been shot if his identity was discovered. Mr. Gould tells of wanton cruelty by the Germans who are killing their own seriously wounded. Besides destroying churches and houses, the Germans in Belgium are demolishing tombstones in cemeteries, which they use as practice targets for their recruits, who have just arrived on the firing line.

Dover, via London, Oct. 26, 10.20 p. m.—The steamer Admiral Canteaume was sunk today by a mine just outside Boulogne harbor. About twenty or thirty passengers were drowned owing to the panic which prevailed as the passengers were being transferred to the cross-channel steamer Queen,

ful energy in this region. The commanders are sparing their men many hardships, and are able to give constant relief to the troops on the firing line.

## THE INDIAN TROOPS CUT THROUGH GERMAN LINES LIKE KNIFE INTO CHEESE

**Were Acting as Support to British Line When Enemy Broke Through — Then Indians Cut Loose With the Bayonet and Officers were Forced to Call Them Off After Chasing Germans Down Hill.**

London, Oct. 27, 1.52 a. m.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British India troops coming into action.

"It was at La Bassée last week," says the despatch, "when by a great effort the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous. An avalanche of the enemy poured through, evidently supposing that the way was open to the coast. They had a rude awakening.

"The supports of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair and the German advance was beaten and broken. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion and thrusting the foe back to receive the right and left fire of the British infantry who awaited their coming.

"Not only did the Indians regain the lost trenches, but they pursued the enemy down the hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them."

## FRIGHTFUL LOSSES TO GERMANS IN THE NORTH

**Died by Tens of Thousands in Past Week — Officers Mad with Mortification — Rank and file Grossly Deceived, but Are Finding Out Truth.**

London, Oct. 27.—The Standard today publishes the following despatch from a town in the French Department of Pas De Calais, the name of which is deleted by the censor:

"The losses of the Germans all along the line in the great battle in the north, a victory in which would have given them an open road to Dunkirk, and perhaps to Calais, Boulogne and Abbeville, have been frightful. They have lost tens of thousand in killed and wounded in the last week in that section alone of the battlefield, and while the officers seem to be crazed with rage and mortification, the starved and ragged rank and file, of which a large proportion now are men

of over fifty and boys under eighteen, appear disheartened to the point of despair.

"The German troops as a whole, including the subordinate officers, have been grossly and terribly deceived by Berlin, and have been finding it out for weeks. The troops in Belgium have been told they would be in Paris in less than three days, and even that Paris was only thirty or forty miles away.

"Midway between Lille and Nieuport the allies have pushed far forward, routing the Germans opposed to them with enormous losses. The German prisoners admit they are near starvation and on the verge of collapse."

### MINE SINKS A STEAMER NEAR FRENCH COAST

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26.—Professor Masao Kamebe of the Imperial University of Kyoto, Japan, who is here on his way back to Japan after a trip around the world, was in Paris when the war broke out.

Having visited Holland and Sweden and Denmark afterwards and seen how Germany was getting munitions of war and other supplies from them, he is convinced that the war would be a prolonged one.

He stated also that Russia had been for some time buying large numbers of rifles, field artillery and siege guns from Japan.

which rushed to the assistance of the sinking vessel.

Most of the passengers were peasants from Pas De Calais, who had been taken aboard at Calais and transferred to Boulogne.