The St. John Standard,

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA.

VOL. VI. NO. 194. | SIXTEEN PAGES | SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1914 | PROBS—FAIR | PRICE TWO CENTS

TSING-TSAU SURRENDERS; ADMIRALTY ADMITS LOSS OF GOOD HOPE; ANOTHER FIGHT OFF CHILE?

GERMANS TWICE BALKED, TO MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO REACH THE COAST

Little Change in Struggle in West — Preparing Another Attack on British Lines Around Ypres where Most Sanguinary Fighting of War has been in Progress for Past Two Weeks — Casualties on Both Sides Enormous — Greece Annexes Epirus — British Fleet Reported Active Again Along Belgian Coast, bombarding Knocke and Qeebrugge.

London, Nov. 6, 9.40 p. m.—The Russians report that, having driven the Germans back to their border in the north, and forced their centre to retire from the Vistula to the Warthe river, the Russian general staff has turned its attention to the Austrians, who have so stubbornly been holding their positions along the San river, in Galicia.

According to a telegram received from Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russians have won a victory more important than any preceding it. The Russians say they have again occupied Jaroslau, north of Przemysl, capturing five thousand prisoners and much war material.

It is believed here, however, that there will have to be another big battle on the Warthe before the armies of Emperor Nicholas seriously threaten Silesia.

In the struggle between the Germans and the Allies in the west there has again been little, if any change. The Germans, twice balked in their attempt to reach the French coast, are preparing for another attack, which, like the last, is directed at the line held by the British on both sides of the town of Ypres, where a fortnight some of the most sanguinary fighting of the war has been in progress and where the casualties on both sides, perhaps, have been larger than those on such a restricted front in any previous battle.

STILL HAVE HOPES OF REACHING COAST

A Berlin official report claims that the Germans have made progress here, but this is in direct contradiction to the claims of the Allies, who say that they are holding all their positions, and have made some advances.

Reports come from the Dutch frontier that the Germans are making preparations for retirement, but military observers here say that from the fact that reinforcements are being brought up it is certain they have not yet despaired of breaking through the Allies' front, and reaching either Calais or Boulogne.

Elsewhere along the great front there has been a repetition of isolated encounters which, in the French official communications, are referred to as minor affairs, but which in ordinary wars would be considered fair-sized battles.

The British fleet, according to unofficial accounts, again has taken action along the Belgian coast, and been bombarding Knocke and Zeebrugge, where the Germans are supposed to be organizing bases for their submarines.

Except for the Russian announcement of their invasion of Turkish territory from the Caucasus, silence prevails as to the operations in the near East. For the present, interest is centered in the possibilities of the Balkan States becoming involved in the war. Greece, it is stated, has annexed Epirus, which she was denied by the London conference after the first Balkan war.

It is also said, on good authority, that negotiations are proceeding for an arrangement by which Bulgaria will receive Macedonia, which is largely Bulgarian, if she will consent to give her active support to the Allies' cause.

Servia, which won Macedonia by the sword, hesitates, it is said, to give it up; but it is thought here she can hardly turn a deaf ear to Russia, who entered upon the war on her account. Further, it is said, she would receive compensation in Bosnia, through which she would get a route to the sea.

STEAMER SINKS AT DOCK, ONE DROWNED, OTHERS HAVE CLOSE CALL

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Miss Rose Menard, cook on the river steamer Ida E, was drowned and nine other persons had to jump for their lives when the steamer sprang a leak and sank without warning in fifteen feet of water at her dock at Ile Perrot in Lake St. Louis, this morning.

The vessel was loaded with two hundred tons of sand and would have steamed for Montreal today.

PEOPLE OF ENGLAND CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

London, Nov. 6.—(Gazette Cable)—Interviewed on his return from Salisbury Plain Sir Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, said His Majesty's appreciation of the troops made him feel proud to be a Canadian. Sir Richard found Salisbury Plain an ideal camp and the officials are doing all in their power to make the men feel like real brothers in arms. He is pleased with the courtesies of the Imperial Government and says that the courage of the British people is something to be admired. They show strong faith in their ability to emerge victorious from the great conflict.

REAR-ADMIRAL CRADOCK'S FLAGSHIP WENT DOWN IN FIGHT OFF CHILE COAST

London, Nov. 6.—It was the British cruiser Good Hope, Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock's flagship, which foundered after being set on fire by shells from German warships in the naval battle that took place off the Chilean coast last Sunday. The British cruiser Monmouth, which the Germans said they had sunk, was badly damged, and it is possible that she is the warship which was reported today to be ashore on the coast of Chile. Só far as is known none of the Good Hope's crew survived.

This was the news given to the British public by the Admiralty this evening, just as the people were beginning to think that the German accounts of the result of the battle had been exaggerated. The only bit of satisfaction for the British is that their little Pacific fleet had itself chosen to give battle to a very much stronger squadron, and had not been overwhelmed until the last possible shot had been fired at the enemy.

BRITISH FORCED THE FIGHT.

The British cruiser Glasgow, which was with the Good Hope and Monmouth, also put up a fight against the two German cruisers Leipzig and Dresden, and when her bigger sisters were put out of action managed to escape.

Rear Admiral Cradock lived up to his reputation of being one of the followers of that naval school which believes that the enemy should be engaged, no matter what his superiority. According to the Admiralty it was he who brought about the action, for the German squadron at first was disinclined to give battle. It was only when dusk came on; and the light was in their favor, that the Germans engaged the British, who were three to their four, while supericrity in number of range guns was also in favor of the Germans. The battleship Canopus, which was sent to reinforce Rear Admiral Cradock, had not arrived in time to place the advantage on the British side, and the British transport Otranto was of no value in the fight against armored ships.

The loss of the ships and men, but particularly the latter, is a matter of very deep regret in England.

The statement says:

"The Admiralty now has received trustworthy information about the action on the Chilean coast.

"During Sunday, the first of November, the Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow came up with the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Dresden. Both squadrons were steaming south in a strong wind and a considerable sea.

"The German squadron declined action until sunset, when the light gave an important advantage. The action lasted an hour.

"Early in the action both the Good Hope and Monmouth took fire, but fought until nearly dark, when a serious explosion occurred on the Good Hope and she foundered.

"The Monmouth hauled off at dark, making water badly and appeared unable to steam away. She was accompanied by the Glasgow, which had meanwhile, during the whole action, fought the Liepzig and Dresden.

"On the enemy again approaching the wounded Monmouth, the Glasgow, which also was under fire from one of the armored cruisers, drew off.

"The enemy then attacked the Monmouth again, but with what result is not known. The Glasgow is not extensively damaged and has very few casualties.

MONMOUTH PROBABLY ASHORE.

"Neither the Otranto nor the Canopus was engaged.

"Reports received by the foreign office from Valpariso state that a belligerent warship is ashore on the Chilean coast, and it is possible that this may prove to be the Monmouth. Energetic measures are being taken on this assumption, to rescue the survivors.

"The action appears to the Admiralty to have been most gallantly contested, but in the absence of the Canopus the enemy's preponderance in force was considerable."

REAR ADMIRAL CRADOCK'S CAREER.

Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, who commanded the British squadron from the battleship Good Hope, and who probably went down with his ship, was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz. He was 52 years old.

Sir Christopher had a distinguished record, and received many honors and decorations. During the Soudan campaign in 1891 he served in the British army, and also saw service in China in 1900. His gallantry at Taku earned him promotion to a captaincy.

During 1894-96, Sir Christopher was commander of the King's yacht. He served as aide de camp to the king in 1909, and became a rear admiral in 1910. He was made a Knight Commander of the Victorian Order in 1912. Among his decorations are the Royal Spanish Order of the Second Class for naval merit, and the Royal Humane Society's testimonial for saving life. He received a silver medal from the British Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life at sea in connection with the wreck of Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Delhi.

GERMAN SHIPPING SUFFERING BY MINES

Copenhagen, via London, Nov. 6.—A large German steamer has been blown up south of the Danish island of Langeland, in the Great Belt, by a mine, said to have been placed by the Germans. A number of her crew were lost.

During the past fortnight two German trawlers and one German steamer have been destroyed in this region.

There are no Danish mines in the waters where the disasters have occurred, as they were gathered up by a Danish steamer some time ago.

CARRANZA'S ARMY FORCED TO RETREAT

El Paso, Texas, Nov. 6.—The Carranza troops have retired before an advance of 10,000 Villa soldiers after fighting twenty miles south of Aguasalientes, according to an official Villa report today.

GERMAN RADIO STATION ON MAINE COAST?

New York Paper Said to Have Received Inside Information With German Coloring.

Lewiston, Me., Nov. 5.—Developments in the last 48 hours indicate that Germany's unlocated wireless station in America is somewhere near Bar Harbor. These developments bear out contention of British and French Ambassadors that such a plant existed; also that a leading New York newspaper has benefited by the plant and in turn has been given inside information from the German side of the battle line.

For the past four weeks the fact that messages giving news of military movements from the German standpoint, from 24 hours to days in advance of official announcements from London, Paris and Petrograd was being sent to the paper in question from Maine has been known. Investigations have been in progress to find the source of the information, because later announcements invariably substantiated it. These messages were sent by a staff correspondent of the paper in question.

It has now been learned that for the first week all of these dispatches, sent nightly, went from Bar Harbor. Then there came a pause. After that they came from other places, Eastport, Ellsworth, Bangor, Lewiston. All points which could be reached by a correspondent or messenger leaving Bar Harbor in the afternoon and in time to file for New York morning papers.

It is further stated that the correspondent always went back to Bar Harbor after sending a story from other points. This led to the idea that the source of his information was at or near Bar Harbor. Efforts to find the wireless station have so far failed. —Boston Globe.

SAY RELIEF TO BELGIANS WILL PROLONG WAR

Head of Charities Commission Says Charity Should Begin at Home.

Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 6.—While efforts were being made to raise funds here to succor the war victims of Belgium, Dr. Milbank Johnson, president of the Municipal Charities Commission, published a statement today declaring that relief sent to Europe meant prolongation of the strife, and suggested that charity should begin at home.

"Scientific methods of war," said Dr. Johnson, "as exemplified in Europe, have brought to the combatants realization of the potency of suffering women and children in compelling the conquered to sue for peace. If Europe is determined upon a war of extermination, relief efforts may only prolong hostilities.

"War in Europe had thrown thousands in this country out of work. The consequent suffering and privation are appalling. Charity should begin at home. Has it occurred to many who eagerly hearken to Europe's cry that they have not contributed to the relief of our own unfortunates?"

GERMAN POSSESSION IN CHINA HAS SURRENDERED TO THE JAPS

Kaiser Loses Only Stragetic Possession Outside Empire — Fall of Fortress Deprives Germany of Last Footing on Asiatic Mainland — Capture Meant Terrible Loss of Life to Besiegers — All Devices Known to Modern Warfare brought into Play before Defence was broken Down — Japan Has Her Revenge for Events of War with China Twenty Years Ago.

Tokio, Nov. 7 (11.25 a.m.)—It is officially announced that the German fortress of Tsing Tau has surrendered to the Japanese and British forces.

It is officially announced that the first step in bringing about the surrender of the fortress occurred at midnight, when the infantry charged and occupied the middle fort of the first line of defence. In this operation they took 200 prisoners.

The fall of Tsing Tau ends the most picturesque of the minor phases of the great world war now raging. On two continents, and in many of the islands of the seas where colonies of the warring nations were planted, combats of more or less interest have taken place, garrisons have been captured and towns occupied peacefully, but in the little German concession on the south side of the Shantung Peninsula of China, there has been going on since late in August a reduced scale of war that from all accounts has duplicated nearly all the features of those battles in Europe that have resulted in the capture of fortified positions.

German's Last Strategic Possession Outside Empire

The capture of Tsing Tau loses to Germany her last foot of possessions on the Asiatic mainland, as well as her last strategic position outside of the German empire in Europe. For nearly three months the German garrison, amounting to about 7,000 men, has held out against the land and sea attacks of the Japanese, and of certain British detachments of both white and Indian troops that found themselves in China at the outbreak of the war. What the losses of the garrison have been are not known, but the official Japanese and Britsih reports have indicated that Tsing Tau has been taken at heavy cost of men on the part of the Allies.

It was on August 15th that the Japanese threw herself into the Euproppean war as an ally of Great Britain, after demanding that Germany withdraw or intern all German warships in Asiatic waters, and relinquish possession of Kiao Chow. In the statement from Tokio that accompanied this declaration Japan asserted that her intentions were purely military, and did not contemplate the retention of one foot of ground on Chinese territory, and the latter offirmed that she did not intend to extend her holdings in the islands of the Pacific that might fall into her possession during the campaign.

Japs Laid Their Plans Carefully,

Her demands ignored, when the ultimatum expired, a week later, Japan proceed cautiously with plans to seize the German settlement on the Chinese mainland.

The operations in this isolated far eastern theatre of the war have been reduced to a scale of some 200 squore miles, as compared with the whole continent of Europe, but on that account they have been none the less interesting. Aeropianes and all other accompaniments of modern warfare hove figures in both the Japanese and the German operations.

The details of the movements have been secret, but the first gneral operation undertaken by the Japanese was the sweeping of th waters around Kiao Chow for mines, which the Germans had laid. In this connection a hundred Japanese women shell divers offered their services, thinking that they, unseen by the enemy, could dive and release mines. But the offer was declined, since the Japanese law prohibited the employment of women in warlike operations. During the mine sweeping compaign at least one of the Japanese mine-dragging boats was blown up.

The next general move on the part of the Japanese was to seize the German-owned railway running west from Tsing Tau, into the province of Shantung. This was done under violent protest from Chinese government.

The number of the expeditionary forces has never been officially divulged, but it is said to have been upward of thirty thousand men. A British detachment, composed of some 300 South Wales Borderers and 400 Indian Sikhs, under command of Brig.-Gen. Bernardiston, commander of the North China forces, was at their head, adn is said to have formed a part of the centre of the Japanese line in the investment of Tsing Tau.

Fighting continued from the middle of September intermittently until the fall of the fortress today. During this period both the German and the Japanese warships and aeroplanes engaged in the bombardment of each other's positions. In one of the most severe of these engagements, on October 1, was annouced that the Japanese would await the arrival of siege guns before continuing operations. At various times German losses were reported up to a score or more.

On the night of October 17 occurred the most serious of the Japanese naval losses, when the cruiser Taka-Chiho was blown up by the German Torpedo boat S-90.

It was reported on October 23, that the Japanese had finally installed their seige guns under cover on hills near the town. The German fortresses included three lines of defense. The first of these, on the outskirts, appears to have been evacuated some time ago, and the garrison concentrated in forts Moltke and Bismarck and Iltis, which occupy commanding positions on the range of precipiteous hills. The Germans also had five forts exclusively for shore defense.

The heights back of the city are penetrated only by the railway line, ond it is probably through this path that the allies proceeded into Tsing Tau, once the defending fortress had been silenced.

An interesting document in connection with the fall of Tsing Tau is the proclamation which the German Governor posted on August 22. In this he said, "never shall we surrender the smallest bit of ground over which the German flag is flying. From this place, where we with love and success have endeavored during the last seventeen years to shape a little Germany across the seas, we shall not retreat. If the enemy wants Tsing Tau he must come and take it."

In taking it the Japanese have again had revenge for certain phases of their war with China twenty years ago. Victorious, she was forced, at the instigation of Germany, to give up Port Arthur—her main fruit of victory—which eventually became Russian.

Tsing Tau, into the province of Shantung. This was done under violent protest from Chinese government.

Ten years later, in 1904-05, Japan fought Russia and again took Part Arthur. Now, after another interval of ten years, in association with British forces, Japan has siezed the German possession of Kiao Chow, and wiped out a score which had been a thorn in its side for two decades.

PERSIA INTENDS TO STAY ON OUTSIDE

Washington, Nov. 6.—Mriza Ali Kull Khan, the charge of the Persian legation here, called upon Acting Secretary Lansing at the State Department today to inform him officially that his country had decided to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality as between Russia and Turkey during the war.

THE "WOLF OF WALL ST." CAUGHT AT LAST

New Yok, Nov. 6.—David Lamar, known as "The Wolf of Wall Street," who has been fighting removal to this city from the District of Columbia since his indictment in 1913, on a charge of impersonating a government officer with intent to defraud, was arrested in the corridor of an uptown hotel here tonight by two agents of the Department of Justice.

Bulletin---London, Nov. 7---(2.04 a.m.)--A despatch to the Central News from Lima, Peru, says that the British cruiser Glasgow, has Arrived at Puerto Montt, Chile.