

The Evening Times Star

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German Attacks Are Reported Less Violent

Allies Have Maintained Positions Everywhere—Heavy Loss Inflicted on The Enemy By The Russians

Paris, Oct. 28.—The French official announcement issued this afternoon says:—

"During the day of yesterday the German attacks in all the regions between Neuport and Arras were less violent. Our positions are everywhere maintained, and we also continued to advance to the north and to the east of Ypres. We also made some progress between Cambrien to the southwest of Labasse and Arras.

"Further information continues to confirm previous reports that German losses in dead, wounded and prisoners have been considerable in the northern region.

"On the right bank of the Aisne the Germans attempted to fight a very violent offensive movement in the region of Craonne, in the heights of the Highway des Dames they have been repulsed. In the Woerpe districts our troops have continued their advance in the forests between Aprimont and St. Mihiel, as well in the forests of Le Pirre.

Russia.—To the south of Warsaw the fighting extends from the junction of the river Iza with the Vistula on a front of two miles long. In the region to the north-east of Rawa the Russians have inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

"There has been furious fighting in the forests between Kozienia and Radom.

"In Galicia the Russians are making progress. To the south of Sambor, in the narrow valley of the Podub, they surrounded the 38th division of the Hungarian Honved, together with detachments from the Landsturm and destroyed them completely, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and a quantity of war material.

"In East Prussia partial attempts at a counter offensive movement on the part of the Germans resulted in failure."

FAR IS DEADLOCK
Paris, Oct. 28.—When the allies resumed the battle in Belgium today the use apparently was still far from determination. For days the opposing sides continued the struggle fiercely, now one side and then the other gaining ground, so that the battle thus far has been in the nature of a deadlock.

"That the Germans have made up their minds to reach a decision in this theatre of war is indicated by the report that their general staff issued a further call for troops from Belgium, and Germany for concentration in the vicinity of Dixmude, where some of the most severe fighting in battle of Flanders has occurred.

The gain of the allies in the region south of Dixmude, as officially announced, showed that they are able, despite the heavy and continuous cannonading and the attacks of the German infantry, to take the offensive against German contingents which previously had succeeded in crossing the Yser. This news was received with much satisfaction by the public here, as was an announcement regarding the offensive movement by the French around Yser.

CHANGE OF GERMAN PLAN
London, Oct. 28.—The correspondence of the Daily Mail in Northern France under date of Tuesday, says:—"The Germans, despairing of crossing the line from Neuport to Dixmude, are trying to make a detour to cross the line from Dixmude to Ypres. Military opinion is that this line will offer the Germans no better scope than that along the Yser Canal, rather worse in fact."

RE GERMAN IN ALSACE
London, Oct. 28.—A despatch to the Times from Bern, Switzerland, says that the Germans are receiving large reinforcements in Alsace, and that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Belfort, which is a really entrenched.

See Wash Ashore
London, Oct. 28.—A despatch to the Times from Flushing, Holland, says:—"Several mines have been washed up along the coast below Ostend. They were in excellent working order, they exploded promptly but did no damage.

"The Germans have fallen back slightly on Westende. They are putting the line from Ostend to Knocke, in a state of defence. At Ostend preparations are being made to place mines at the entrance.

The German losses on the Neuport front are estimated at 16,000 men and 8,000 wounded. During Sunday 400 vehicles loaded with wounded soldiers, passed through Ostend.

The Germans have commandeered a quantity of lumber at Bruges for building a giant airship shed at donk.

Artillery is being placed in the dunes between Huyss and Dumburg. Five hundred pieces of artillery have been taken to Zebrugghe."

"Help Belgians
London, Oct. 28.—A Central News despatch from The Hague says that the Netherlands government has asked parliament for 3,000,000 guilders (about \$1,000,000) for the maintenance of Belgian refugees in Egypt."

London, Oct. 28.—A despatch to Reuters from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received at the Helix and Ferdinand.

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

Forecast.—The Atlantic disturbance passed to the eastward of Newfoundland and that north of the Great Lakes appears to be unimportant. The other is quite mild in the western provinces and the temperature is rising in Ontario and Quebec.

Fair
Wednesday—Fresh westerly winds, fair to cold. Thursday, fresh southwest winds, fair. Forecast for Friday, fresh westerly winds, fair to cloudy. Partly cloudy on Saturday, slightly warmer. Partly cloudy on Sunday, moderate to fresh southwest winds.

KITCHENER CALLS FOR MORE MEN

London, Oct. 28.—Earl Kitchener, secretary of state for war, has issued an appeal for another 100,000 men. Even if these men are raised within the next three months, it will be well into the summer of 1915, before they can be put upon the battlefield.

The spy mania has all of Great Britain in its grip. Every London Stock Exchange member is now searched for bombs before going into the strong rooms. It is feared, evidently, that some person hostile to England will blow up the institution.

RUSSIAN WINTER SETS IN EARLY

Means Great Hardships For the Kaiser's Troops; News of the Fighting

London, Oct. 28.—The Chronicle's Warsaw correspondent sends a despatch which was delayed in transmission, in which he says:—"The Russian winter, which brought ruin to Napoleon and must mean the greatest hardship for the German troops, has set in early this year. When our main crossed the Berezina River near Minsk, a few days ago, a blizzard was raging and the fields and forests thereabouts were covered with snow. All the way from Moscow to Warsaw, the weather was bitter cold."

London, Oct. 28.—The Times correspondent at Warsaw, telegraphing under date of Tuesday, says of the campaign in Russian Poland:—"Radom, fifty-seven miles south of Warsaw, was taken after a hard struggle, and large bodies of Russian cavalry occupied Lodz, seventy-five miles southwest of Warsaw today, after considerable fighting. The opinion is held here that Germany has definitely lost her opportunity in Poland, largely because of the attitude of the population, which is increasingly anti-German."

Important Success
The Times Petrograd correspondent, under Tuesday's date, says:—"The news of the occupation of Lodz is regarded in military circles as extremely important because of the practice of a large cavalry column there, which threatens the whole line of German communications. The Germans were unable to withstand the terrible thrust to their left flank, and this cavalry movement may participate developments compelling the Germans to fall back upon Oesernowka, in Russian Poland, close to the Silesian frontier, and to weaken extremely the Austrian defensive in Galicia."

London, Oct. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post telegraphing Tuesday reports the fighting in Galicia, says:—"It is unofficially reported today that in the fighting in Galicia the Russian left and the Russian centre, have not succeeded in pushing the advantages they gained as far as was hoped for."

"There is no confirmation of these reports, but it is quite possible that the German best forces were advanced, may have been attained at the cost of a prologue to the awful conflict. She was in Paris when the Zeppelins were ruthlessly scattering their bombs on the city and she was in London when there came the news that the city had fallen. Miss Merritt is thoroughly familiar with the horrors of war, and she is fully cognizant of the unpleasantness with which Germany entered into the present conflict, as well as of the bitter hatred of ever the little German school-children towards England and her people."

Wife in Munich Miss Merritt and her companions were under martial law. The use of the English speech in the streets was forbidden. All strangers were regarded with suspicion, and that three Canadian ladies were able to get away due largely to the fact that they were mistaken for American tourists. In fact they were even told by German officials that the United States was ready to occupy Canada."

At the same time that they were informed of an uprising bound to come in Africa, and a revolt promised in Egypt. "English money is no good," they were told by way of Amsterdam. "England as a nation, exists no longer."

In Paris
They made their way to Switzerland, where they helped in the Red Cross activities, and thence went to France. Paris was seething with excitement. The Germans were advancing on the city and the people were wondering at the outcome. They were very confident but in a state of anxiety.

Making their way from Paris to London was a difficult problem. They were not fortunate enough to get away from the city before the railroad over which they must travel was torn up, so a passage was arranged to come to the city. From Paris to London required a passage of thirty-four hours, a journey of hardship, delay and hunger. A crust of bread was a welcome morsel, and in truth about the only article of food they had while making the crossing.

From the general surprise and excitement prevailing in Paris to the cool, deliberations of London was a pleasant contrast. The English people were awaiting the result of the battle of the Allies with supreme confidence. But when Antwerp fell there seemed to come a sterner realization of the German menace, and the news cast somewhat of a shadow of gloom, while sorrow for the suffering Belgians was expressed on all sides.

"The intention of Germany to send a flotilla of air-craft to scatter bombs over London and other English cities was realized by the admiralty, and the people of England fully believed that the country was amply prepared for such an attack.

Miss Merritt said it was difficult in Paris to look ahead to Canada owing to the admiralty having commandeered so many ships. She had been required to wait several days before a sailing was made.

MONCTON DIVORCE ABOUT TO BE DEPORTED FROM UNITED STATES
The United States Immigration authorities have asked the Moncton police to verify the record of a Moncton woman named Marie V. Coates, whom they are about to deport at the Canadian frontier.

According to the report of the authorities, Mrs. Coates was born in Moncton and was married in 1905 to a man named Horseman. After living with Horseman six months, it is said, the woman obtained a divorce and in 1910 married a man named Coates, but later left her second husband and went to the States.

Chief Ridout has written the immigration authorities assuring them that their information on the subject is correct.

WHEAT PRICES UP
Chicago, Oct. 28.—Crop damage reports from Argentina with predictions of a smaller yield there per acre, tended today to bring about an advance in the price of wheat. Besides, cables were at hand confirming a most unfavorable outlook for Australia. There were signs that foreigners were active, taking cash what in the market there. After opening 1-4 off, prices made a substantial gain all day.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES
The annual meeting of Associated Charities will be held tomorrow evening at eight o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. The public are invited. Important discussion on child-welfare.

FROM WAR ZONE

Visitor In St. John Tells Of Canadian Ladies' Experiences

IN MUNICH AT OUTBREAK

Really Saw the Beginning, For Crown Prince of Austria Was Assassinated

Exciting is a mild term to apply to the experiences of three Canadian ladies who were in Europe at the outbreak of the war, one of whom, Miss C. Waldron Merritt of St. Catherine's, Ont., was in St. John today. Her object in being here is explained in another column of the Times. She had been accompanied in her travels by Miss Denison and Miss Weller of Toronto and all three were in Germany when the war broke out.

She was in Budapest when there occurred the assassination which was regarded as a prologue to the awful conflict. She was in Munich during the first fierce outbreak of feeling against England; she was in Paris when the Zeppelins were ruthlessly scattering their bombs on the city and she was in London when there came the news that the city had fallen. Miss Merritt is thoroughly familiar with the horrors of war, and she is fully cognizant of the unpleasantness with which Germany entered into the present conflict, as well as of the bitter hatred of ever the little German school-children towards England and her people."

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ALMOST UPON BRITISH TRENCHES; GERMANS GALLANTLY BEATEN BACK

Night Surprise at Ypres Ends in Bayonet Fight and Rout of Enemy—Guns and Thousands of Prisoners Captured

London, Oct. 28.—The Times correspondent in northern France, sends the following regarding the fighting in Belgium, under Tuesday's date:—"The British line at Ypres, after a glorious stand for five days against overwhelming odds, drove the enemy back fifteen miles. The German forces were commanded by the Bavarian Crown Prince who, it is reported, has been wounded."

"The British forces captured Langemarck, five miles northeast of Ypres, on Friday after inflicting enormous losses on the enemy, and established entrenched positions beyond the village.

"At night, after the roar of the cannon had ceased, there was suddenly a shrill whistle and bushes soaked in petroleum broke into flames, which threw a glare over the scene. Masses of men prang up from the best crops within a few hundred yards of our trenches and with bugle sound, yell, and song, they came dashing forward to our position.

"Though taken by surprise, our brave men were not unprepared. They took their places in the trenches, and held them, pouring a terrific fire into the advancing hosts.

"Answering with rifle and machine gun, the enemy advanced, still with the bugle playing and amid shouts of 'Hoch, Hoch.' They were in dense masses, and they fell by the hundreds. They got within thirty yards of the trenches, when they recoiled.

"Then came three blasts of a whistle, sounding the retreat. Our men sprang out of the trenches and went in among them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible, and there were many hand-to-hand encounters.

"The dim glare of the burning bushes some of the enemy threw down their arms and pleaded for mercy. No quarter, however, was granted on either side. The work was too desperate for that. Bayonet and bullet did their work and the enemy was driven back on Roulers.

"A battery and several machine guns were captured and thousands of prisoners, were taken, including a general and several other officers."

MANY THOUSANDS OF GERMANS KILLED IN COAST FIGHTING
Has Become Massacre, Say German Reports to Switzerland

Geneva, Switzerland, Oct. 28.—Telegrams received in Basle, Switzerland, Tuesday night from Cologne and Coblenz, declare that the war on the German right flank from Lille to the North Sea, has become a massacre. During the last six days, it is declared, many thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded.

London, containing wounded continue to pour into Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Coblenz and it is said the Red Cross doctors and the hospitals in these places are overwhelmed.

In reply to reported attacks in the American press because Switzerland has not officially protested against the violation of Belgian territory, the Swiss papers make answer that America should lead the way. Switzerland, they declare, is in an anxious and critical position.

THE EMDEN AGAIN
Sinks Small Japanese Steamer—Dutch Lugger Goes Down

London, Oct. 28.—The German cruiser Emden sank the small Japanese steamer Kanegasaki Maru while the latter was proceeding to Singapore, according to a Central News despatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

Kanegasaki Maru is given as being only 138 tons. She is owned in Nagasaki.

London, Oct. 28.—A Dutch trawler reports that the lugger Vissardingen struck a mine forty miles north of Ymuiden, a seaport of Holland. The crew and ship were lost.

MEN AVAILABLE FOR FRANCE BUT EQUIPMENT NEEDED
London, Oct. 28.—The military expert of the London Times says:—"Many ask why France, with 4,000,000 trained men, and the support of Britain and Belgium, has not been able to turn a million and a half Germans out of France. The answer probably is that, though France had all the trained men she claimed in her army, neither France nor Britain ever seriously contemplated it would be necessary to put vast forces in the field. Just as we in Britain find ourselves short of many things we need for the large number of men now necessary, so does France. Even Germany's venerable Landsturm is now coming into the field with old arms and uniforms, and they are unexpectedly figuring at the front.

In time, all the weight of France will be brought to bear, but for the moment our ally has just as many men in reserve as we have here, not fully equipped.

GERMANS FAIL IN ATTACK ON JAPANESE CRUISER
Tokio, Oct. 28.—The Japanese cruiser Chitose repulsed two attacks by German warships on the nights of October 18 and 19, following the destruction of the Japanese cruiser Takachihyo by a German torpedo boat destroyer in Kiao Chow harbor on October 17. The German ships fled into Kiao Chow harbor.

Storms have delayed the general assault on Tsing Tan by Japanese, as the rough seas have revealed mines, which are endangering navigation. The preliminary bombardment of the forts from land and sea continues and it is causing much destruction.

CHARLES SYMONDS WOUNDED BY SHELL

Son of Former St. John Man Invalided Home to London—Operation in Hospital

News has been received in the city to the effect that Charles Symonds, son of Charles Symonds, formerly of St. John and now a prominent physician in London, has been wounded in the war and has been brought home to London. Fortunately it is said that an operation can be successfully performed and as soon as he is able to leave the hospital Mr. Symonds will return to his regiment.

Charles Symonds, who has been studying medicine and is a graduate of the Oxford University, volunteered with his brother, John, as a motorcycle dispatch rider in the Royal Engineers. The corps is made up almost entirely of university men. While in the performance of his duty he was wounded by a splinter from a shell which lodged in his thigh. No information as to what part of the country the engineers were in at the time was given, as all such information is kept secret by the militia. He arrived home on October 2, and the operation was to have been performed as soon as his condition would permit.

Charles Symonds, his father, will be remembered by many in St. John. He is a first cousin of the Misses Symonds and Mrs. William Nesbit of Peter street. Mr. Symonds lived in St. John until he was eighteen years of age, when he returned to his home in London where he is now one of the most prominent physicians. He was for many years head of Gray's hospital, London.

FIRE LOSS OF \$400,000
Hagerstown Loses Hotel and a Garage With 75 Automobiles

Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 28.—This city was visited early today by the worst fire in its history, causing an estimated loss of more than \$400,000.

The heaviest losses were the Hotel Baldwin, valued at \$200,000 and the Antietam garage in the Shirley building, a four story brick structure, which was destroyed together with seventy-five automobiles. The loss on building and motor cars, was placed at \$175,000. The hotel housed about 100 people. The majority were awake and easily escaped, most of them saving their effects.

TRAIN WRECK
Huntingdon, W. Va., Oct. 28.—Chesapeake and Ohio train number 1, Richmond and Washington to Chicago, was wrecked ten miles east of Huntington this morning. Three Pullmans and a day coach left the tracks. Every automobile in Huntington has been summoned. Eighteen persons were injured, five seriously. The cause of the wreck is unknown.