

BRITAIN LOSES TWO CRUISERS IN TERRIFIC SEA FIGHT; GERMAN'S REVEALING IN BELGIUM

KAISER'S ARMY GIVES UP ATTEMPT TO REACH COAST AND FALLS BACK AFTER DESPERATE STRUGGLE

Report From Belgian General Staff Says Enemy Is in Retreat And Allies Hold Positions—Attack Now Shifted To Ypres Where French's Army Is Placed—Russia Determined To Give Turkey Lesson—Reported That German Fleet Has Left Base In North Sea And Another Engagement Is Probable.

Dover, via London, Nov. 4, 12.35 a. m.—The report is being circulated that the German fleet has come out from its base. It is also reported from Dunkirk that four battleships and four cruisers have put to sea from Kiel.

Havre, France, Nov. 3, via Paris, 5.05 p. m.—An official communication given out by the Belgian general staff and dated November 2, 9.15 p. m., says:

"The enemy has fallen back towards the east, abandoning his dead and wounded. Our troops are holding the positions occupied yesterday. Our advanced forces which moved towards the Yser are finding signs of a precipitate retreat."

"A German spy confesses that the enemy lost thirty thousand men, of whom ten thousand were killed. Our troops have delivered attacks between Dixmude and Noordschoote. Between Bixschoote and Zonnebeke, the situation is unchanged."

"After violent fighting between Zonnebeke and the Lys, the Allies maintained their positions, except in the environs of Messines, and at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon successfully resumed the offensive. To the south of the River Lys, no important fighting is reported."

London, Nov. 3, 10.45 p. m.—That the German army has abandoned its attempt to hack its way along the Belgian coast to Calais is agreed by all the official reports tonight. A combination of inundated country, the remnant of the Belgian army under King Albert, and the activity of the British warships, seemingly all contributed toward ending the costly struggle.

A Berlin official report attributes the failure of the Germans entirely to the flooded state of the country, where the water in some places is over a man's head; but it declares that the army of Emperor William withdrew in good order and without losses. After nearly three weeks of desperate fighting, the brunt of the attack has now shifted to the Ypres region, where the English army of Field Marshal Sir John French, reinforced by Indians and Territorials, apparently must meet another onslaught. To the scene of this contemplated battle, according to reports, Emperor William has gone to give encouragement to his men by his presence.

A state of war between Turkey on the one side and Russia, Great Britain and Serbia on the other, exists, yet the Ottoman Government appears as a house divided against itself, one portion seemingly being desirous of war, while the conservative section is trying to smooth over the situation arising from the attacks upon Russian ports and ships by Turkish warships directed by German officers.

Russia apparently has welcomed the war, and will not give the Turks a chance to draw back, while the British cruiser Minerva has smashed the Turkish base of operations against Egypt at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The Turkish ambassador in London has as yet made no arrangements to leave, and the embassy still maintains a conciliatory attitude.

The closing of the North Sea to all shipping, except that which places itself under the protection of the British fleet, is recognized as the first stroke of Admiral Baron Fisher, the new First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and as one of the most important events of the war. All cargoes destined for German or Austrian consumption must now run the gauntlet of British inspection in the English channel, the straits of Gibraltar or the Suez Canal.

The making of the North Sea a military area already has brought adverse comments from Germany. The Cologne Gazette claims that Great Britain virtually has proclaimed a blockade of the North Sea, which its fleet will be unable to enforce. The newspapers of Holland also raise objections to the restrictions placed on navigation in the sea.

GERMANS AGAIN BOMBARDING RHEIMS.

Paris, Nov. 3, 3.15 p. m.—The Germans resumed their bombardment of the city of Rheims with great violence on Sunday and Monday, according to a despatch to the Temps from Bordeaux.

CZAR LEAVES FOR BATTLEFRONT.

Petrograd, Nov. 3.—Emperor Nicholas today left for the front accompanied by Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the minister of war.

Monday from Honolulu on board the liner Korea, were still held today by Rear Admiral Pond on board the cruiser Cleveland, under orders from Secretary Daniels.

Major D. S. Robertson of the British army, under orders from London to report for duty, who was placed on parole yesterday, was released from his obligation. A message from Secretary Daniels said his detention was a mistake.

Baron Von Shack said he had communicated the facts to the German embassy at Washington.

San Francisco, Nov. 3.—Despite the protests of Baron Von Shack, acting German consul general here, the two officers and two petty officers of the German gunboat Geler, who were detained here on their arrival here yesterday from Honolulu on board the liner Korea, were still held today by Rear Admiral Pond on board the cruiser Cleveland, under orders from Secretary Daniels.

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OFFENSIVE ASSUMED BY GERMAN ARMY ON EAST PRUSSIAN FRONT

Czar's Forces Meeting Stubborn Resistance From Austrians South of Kielce, but Continue to Make Gains—Cross Lower San River.

Petrograd, Nov. 3.—An official communication from the Russian general staff made public tonight says:

"On the East Prussian front the Germans everywhere have adopted the offensive. Our troops have advanced in some districts, and in one place have taken two guns, a searchlight, and a number of prisoners. Beyond the Vistula, to the north-west of Piltza, our troops have advanced without any considerable fighting, and have occupied Schadek, Lask and Rosprza. On the front from Radoczko and Kielce the enemy is retreating in the direction of Vloscow, At Ardreyew, further to the south of Kielce, the Austrians made a more stubborn stand, but were repulsed along the greater part of the front. They lost three cannon, five machine guns, and 1,500 prisoners. They maintain their positions only on the lower part of Opatowka river."

"On the lower San river our troops continue to cross to the other side. They have taken the village of Malce and a fortified position further to the north of Razwadow. They have captured two guns. In the region of Nisko, fierce fighting continues. In that section we have taken 250 prisoners. There is no important change on the rest of the front."

NO NEED FOR CAMPAIGN FOR RECRUITS

Plenty of men, Military men at capital say—Object to order regarding Officers' List.

Special to The Standard.

Frederickton, N. B., Nov. 3.—Upwards of 140 men representing various Protestant denominations attended the annual Laymen's Missionary banquet this evening in the Sunday school of the Methodist church. President J. W. Spurden was chairman. Supper was served by the Daughters of the Empire and the speakers were Rev. Canon Gould, Rev. J. W. Howe and Rev. Hamilton. His Lordship Bishop Richardson moved the vote of thanks to the speakers.

Local military men declare that there is no necessity of a campaign for recruits for the second Canadian contingent, in this part of the province at least. "If militia officers are interested to take up the work of getting recruits, there will be plenty of men offering," said one of the officers of the 71st Regiment this evening. "The trouble is that instead of allowing regiments providing recruits their own proportion of officers, as was done with the first contingent of volunteers from New Brunswick, a roster of officers has been announced which is not representative and unfair to many of the corps. Such conditions, if they are allowed to exist, will not calculate to stimulate recruiting."

Major W. H. Gray, officer commanding 71st regiment, goes to St. John tomorrow to confer with Lt. Col. McAvity.

Democratic leaders, however, were pleased by a triumph in Massachusetts where former Representative Samuel McCall was defeated for the governorship by Governor Walsh.

Early returns indicated that the Democrats would retain control of congress with approximately no change in the Senate majority, but by a decidedly reduced majority in the house. At a late hour results in Illinois, Indiana, California and Colorado as to the senatorship were in doubt. The Massachusetts, with a cargo representing an expenditure of \$300,000, is the first of several ships to sail for Belgium relief at the expense of the Rockefeller Foundation.

ROCKEFELLER RELIEF SHIP SAILS WITH SUPPLIES FOR BELGIANS

New York, Nov. 3.—The American steamship Massapequa, chartered and loaded by the Rockefeller Foundation to convey food supplies to starving Belgians sailed for Rotterdam this afternoon. The Massapequa, with a cargo representing an expenditure of \$300,000, is the first of several ships to sail for Belgium relief at the expense of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Democratic senators in the south were re-elected without difficulty, new senators from Southern States chosen being Representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama, and Representative Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia; former governor J. C. W. Beckham, Democrat of Kentucky, was chosen for the long term, succeeding to the

REPUBLICAN TICKET SWEEPS THE STATES

Large Gains in Elections Yesterday—Heavy Falling Off in Progressive Vote—Democrats Retain Majority in Congress.

New York, Nov. 3.—Sweeping Republican gains throughout the country, which reached a climax in this State by the overwhelming victory of Charles S. Whitman for governor, and James W. Wadsworth to succeed Ellhu Root, in the United States Senate, were indicated tonight in early returns of the general elections. Heavy falling off of the Progressive vote in many States, the return of Congress of former Speaker Joseph Cannon, decisive Republican gains in New York and Illinois in the House membership, and the overwhelming defeat of Representative A. M. Palmer, by Senator Bois Penrose in Pennsylvania, were features of the early returns.

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KEEP SOME IN DOMINION FOR HOME DEFENCE

Part of Artillery to be Mobilized—Orders in Few Days.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—Since the government's plan is to mobilize 30,000 infantrymen and to keep that number constantly in training in Canada, and since orders have gone out so far for only 16,000, the supplementary orders for the other 14,000 will be sent out to the commandants of the various divisional areas within a day or two. Orders will also be sent out for the artillery, engineers, army service corps, medical corps, etc., to go with the second contingent as soon as the quota to be taken from each division has been settled.

A considerable force of artillery will be mobilized, part of it to go overseas and part to remain in Canada for defence purposes. Three or four thousand horses will be purchased for the artillery, lines of communication, etc., of the second contingent.

The triumph of former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, Republican, over Frank O'Hair for Representative in the Eighteenth Illinois district seemed certain on the early returns.

Serenio E. Payne, Republican, of New York, one of the oldest members of the House in point of service, was re-elected without difficulty.

In Ohio the race for governor between James M. Cox, the Democratic incumbent, and Frank B. Willis, Republican, was close, with Governor Cox in the lead on early returns.

In Pennsylvania, where occurred one of the most spirited campaigns, Martin G. Brumbaugh, Republican, early took a long lead over Vance McCormick, Democratic candidate for governor, who was endorsed by the Progressives.

Defeat of woman suffrage in Missouri and North Dakota was indicated. In Ohio the prohibition issue was upmost. In Cleveland and Dayton the "wets" were victorious by large majorities.

The Monmouth, Good Hope and Glasgow Attacked By German Warships—Monmouth Sunk, Good Hope Probably Lost, And Glasgow Bottled Up Coronel Harbor Battle Fierce While it Lasted—Another Fight In North Sea—German Cruiser Fleeing From British Fleet Sinks One of Latter's Submarines.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 5.—The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel and is now bottled up.

The German battleships Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Gneisenau anchored at midday today in Valparaiso harbor unharmed.

The British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow were under command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and had been searching the coasts of South America for several weeks, with the object of engaging the German cruisers which had been destroying British merchant vessels.

The British cruiser Monmouth, reported sunk in the engagement today, was 440 feet long, sixty-six feet beam, and of 9,800 tons displacement. She carried fourteen six-inch guns, eight three-inch guns, three three-pounders and was fitted with two 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was 655 men. The Monmouth was built in 1899.

The Good Hope, also reported lost, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, 71 feet beam and displaced 14,100 tons. She represented the British nation at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns, three 3-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 900 men. The Good Hope was built 13 years ago.

The light cruiser Glasgow which took refuge at Coronel, was built in 1909. She was 430 feet long, 47 feet beam and displaced 4,820 tons. She had a complement of 376 men. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns. She was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Sir Christopher Cradock, who commanded the squadron, was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz.

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are also ships of 11,600 tons. Both were built in 1906 and are 440 feet long on the water line. They have a complement of 765 men. Each of the two vessels carried eight 8.2-inch and six 6-inch guns, twenty 24-pounders and four machine guns. Each has four torpedo tubes.

Both the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau on September 22 last bombarded and destroyed Papete, the principal town and part of the French island of Tahiti in the Society Group in the Pacific ocean. They also sank the dismantled French gunboat Zelee in Papete Harbor.

The Nürnberg is a small cruiser of 3,540 tons and carries a complement of 295 men. She has ten 4.1-inch guns, eight 5-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes. This is the vessel which is believed to have cut the cable connecting the United States with Australia in September, shortly after she had left Honolulu.

The Dresden and the Leipzig, which are reported to have been engaged in the battle, but the whereabouts of which following it have not been divulged also are small cruisers.

The Dresden is of 3,600 tons and the Leipzig of 3,250 tons. They have respectively complements of 321 and 286 men. The Dresden carried ten 4.1-inch, eight 5-pounders and four machine guns and two torpedo tubes, while the armament of the Leipzig consisted of ten 4.1-inch ten 1-pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Leipzig, since the commencement of the war, has been operating in the Pacific from San Francisco south and west. Early in October she sank the tank steamer Elsinore of the Central American coast, and frequently has been reported either to be after merchant ships or as being pursued by British warships. The Dresden also has been engaged in Pacific waters, and in August last was reported to have sunk a British steamer off Brazil.

German Admirals' Story of Fight. The battle has caused a tremendous sensation here. Neither the British Admiralty list nor any of this year's naval registers contain a British warship of the name of Otranto.

There is, however, a British steamship of that name, which was last reported at Montevideo, September 9. It is possible that the British squadron took over this vessel as a collier or transport, and manned her with guns and a crew. She is a vessel of 7,433 tons.

"On Sunday, November first, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, and the armored cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery. The Monmouth was sunk, and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board took fire. Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nürnberg, were not damaged. The Gneisenau had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged."

Terrific While it Lasted. Santiago, Chile, Nov. 3.—All hands are reported to have perished when the British cruiser Monmouth took her plunge beneath the sea after thirty minutes of fighting with the Germans off Coronel according to advices received here.

The battle was a terrific one while it lasted, and as darkness gathered the Good Hope seemed to be on fire following a terrible burst of flame from her which seemed to indicate that an explosion had occurred on board.

The Glasgow is reported to have arrived in a very bad condition in Coronel Bay. The Otranto escaped to Puerto Montal.

The German ships arrived in Valparaiso today to take on board coal and provisions. They will leave tomorrow morning, having suffered no mishap. Only a very few of the men

form a local corps.

"The Triple Flag" and "Kick the Kaiser" Patriotic Buttons

Every Boy and Girl in St. John Should Wear One
The Standard has a few more to give away to those who want them.
Here is how it will be done:— Every person calling at The Standard office today to buy a copy of this morning's paper at the regular price of two cents, will get a patriotic button for nothing. First come, first served.
Buy your paper and get the button.

CORPS OF ROYAL CANADIAN NAVAL VOLUNTEERS

Will be Formed at Ottawa— Owners of Motor Boats and Cruisers Ready to Join in Movement.

Ottawa, Nov. 3.—A corps of Royal Canadian naval volunteers is to be formed at Ottawa. It is announced tonight that an organization meeting will be held next week under the auspices of the Ottawa Motor Boat Association. Commodore McElhenny is interesting himself in the movement. It is estimated that 200 men will join, amongst these being the owners of forty of the best motor boats and cruisers on the Ottawa and Rideau rivers. The officers of the naval service department are enthusiastic over the decision to form a local corps.