

ST UNITS OF RESISTANCE

ed from page 1)
troops report, have broken the resistance
which are trying to maintain themselves
occupied Radom, where many men and guns
were captured.

appears to be more favorable. Gen. Louis
of the army which is operating against
generals Beyer and De Wet, while loyal com-
manders in the remnants of the commando
leader until he was wounded and fled across

mines off the north coast of Ireland, which
steamer Olympic to put in to a north of
pers are asking that the admiralty take more
continuation of this sailing of mines. It is
flag are responsible for these mines. The
measures be taken to rid the country of
ped by the capture of a mine on the north
operating a flashlight apparatus, which
have invaded the Portuguese colony of An-

BRITISH CARRY TWO
VILLAGES BY BAYONET.
London, Oct. 29, 8.35 p. m.—In a de-
spatch from Flushing the correspondent
of the Exchange Telegraph Company
says:
"Ther has been a slight advance by
the Allies toward Ostend. The British
are occupying two villages which they
carried by bayonet charges. A Bavarian
battalion refused to fight, and surren-
dered."

BELGIANS ONCE MORE
IN THICK OF FIGHT.
London, Oct. 29, 9.30 p. m.—Tele-
graphing from Valenciennes, France, a
correspondent of the Central News, says:
"The situation around La Bruere is
being carefully watched. The Germans
have adopted the tactics which they
proved so successful at Antwerp. They
are apparently endeavoring to drive a wedge
into the Allies by sheer weight of gun
fire."

North of Lille all continues well,
though the Germans have brought up
powerful reserves. The Belgians are once more in the
thick of the fray."

CANAL WATER
"RED WITH BLOOD."
Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 29, 9.30
p. m.—The Shlus correspondent of the
Telegraph says:
" Fighting on both banks of the Yser
continues, but it is less severe than pre-
viously. Both sides are taking a rest.
The Belgians have fought above ex-
pectations, and gained the din of the bal-
le their cry of 'Louvain and Ter-
monde' could be heard."

A less number of wounded is arriv-
ing at Brussels. Fresh troops are con-
tinually marching to the front. A Ger-
man officer said to the correspondent:
" We cannot do much here, but we must
try. The bayonet charges are terrible.
Some of our men are pierced through
and through. We were standing breast
to breast in water, and with the terrible fire
of the machine guns we were attacked from
three sides. Many were killed at Mid-
delkerke, and the canal water was red
with blood."

"The Germans are digging entrench-
ments in the direction of Thilist, behind
the line of Nieupoort-Dismuid."

NOBLEMEN'S NAMES
IN CASUALTY LIST.
London, Oct. 29, 9.16 p. m.—A casu-
alty list, dated October 24 and October
27, issued tonight, gives the names of
twenty-three officers killed, forty-eight
wounded and seventeen missing.

INVASION OF
KAMERUN GOES ON.
Paris, Oct. 29, 11.40 p. m.—A despatch
to the Havas Agency from Boydeux
says:
" The report received here from General
Dobell, commanding the German forces
operating against the Kamerun, West
Africa, says that two Franco-Belgian
regiments, including the 2nd and 3rd
of the Royal Westphalian Regiment,
and the 1st of the Royal Prussian
Regiment, are crowded with Austrians
wounded and dying. Many of these men, the cor-
respondent says, were left behind by the
fleeing Austrians without having re-
ceived any medical attention."

"The Russian advance was delayed,"
continues the correspondent, "owing to
the necessity of attending to the burn-
ing of the Austrian dead and caring for
the wounded, who had fared badly at
the hands of a few unskilled nurses and
priests. The wounded deserted by the
Austrians materially augmented the list
of prisoners taken. Among the prison-
ers are many Turkish inhabitants of
Boenia."

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NO. 18

NORTH SEA CLOSED TO NEUTRAL SHIPPING BY BRITAIN ESTABLISHING MILITARY AREA; TURKEY TRIES TO HEDGE

ALLIES HOLD UPPER HAND ALONG BATTLE LINE WITH ADVANTAGE OF 500,000 MEN

Correspondent at Front Finds 2,225,000 Allies Against 1,750,000 Germans

Generals Joffre and French Able to Break Through at Any Point, But Are Holding Men in Reserve for Decisive Moments of War—1,500,000 French Not Yet Sent to Front—300,000 British Under General French.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)
Paris, Oct. 27.—Freight information upon the numbers of men engaged in particular actions at any part of the 300 mile battle line is never known outside of a small group of men who surround General Joffre, the French commander-in-chief. This is the one unsatisfactory thing about all the information coming from the front. One hears of vast battles with terrific losses, sometimes estimated at 20,000 or 25,000 a day, but without anything definite as to how many men were engaged on either side.

But when it comes to the relative size of the armies engaged in the western field of the war, something like general accuracy is obtainable. Competent persons attached to the French war office estimate that the Germans have in Belgium, France and along the German frontier to Switzerland about 1,750,000 men. The French and English have undoubtedly a numerical superiority. Possibly the Allies, including Belgium, have 2,225,000 men on or near the fighting lines.

The question then is, why do not the Allies turn the Germans out of France and Belgium? One reason is that the power of the defence is greater with modern weapons and entrenchments than the power of offence.

There is probably no position on the whole line that either army could not take, if it was determined to do so. It is simply a question of concentrating sufficient forces at that point, and utilizing the inevitable losses. Masses can take any position, military men differ only in the price which they are willing to pay for it.

General Joffre and Field Marshal French are careful of the lives of their men. They seek to accomplish large results by letting the German attack under unfavorable conditions, when they may be engaged to greater advantage in France and in Belgium than in Germany. The effort is to distribute the Allied troops upon this part or the other of the vast fronts so that important fractions of the invaders may be destroyed or captured. For the Allies to simply drive the Germans before them—if that should be possible—would be to drive them back upon their bases with armata intact. The problem of beating the Germans on this frontier would be more difficult every mile they were driven back.

A deep conviction seems to exist at the headquarters in the field and at the ministry of war that the war is to be a long one, and that the victory is to be won only by attrition, and that this process of attrition can be applied as well in Northern France and in Belgium as on the Rhine. The profound care of the military administration is not to be extravagant with the inexhaustible human material. It is poured out lavishly for defence, and also for attack, where the point has an important relation to the larger plan, but first are some the less guarded where there is no capital military object in pouring them out. The look-ahead is for a long war—no year or more—and the men must be kept alive to carry it on.

France still has probably a million and a half men capable of bearing arms, most of them under arms, who have never been to the front. There are the very young men and the reserves of the older classes, who are being trained for taking their places on the battle lines and to enter into the material for repairing the wastage. France, therefore, can lose one and a half million men and yet maintain her gigantic armies on the fighting lines at the same strength they have now. The same thing may be true of Germany—it probably is—and therefore military observers in Paris cannot believe in a short and decisive war. The immense operations which have already taken place are looked upon as merely the beginning, as merely the development and opening engagements of a war which may not reach its greatest violence until spring.

BRITISH HAVE 300,000 ON FIRING LINE.
No fewer than 300,000 British soldiers are under the orders of Field Marshal Sir John French on the firing lines at this time. Beyond these, however, there were many auxiliary troops on duty at the transport and supply base.

Germans Slacken and Allies Advance

Pasir, Nov. 3, 11.15 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the French war office this evening:
"Between the North Sea and the Oise the attacks made today by the Germans have been less violent than those of yesterday."

Russians Repulse and Make Progress

Petrograd, Nov. 3.—The following report from the general staff of the Russian army was issued this evening:
"On the front in Eastern Prussia our troops have repulsed German attacks directed against Vladimiravol, driven the enemy from the eastern edge of the Romanien forest and advanced to the north of Lake Balgoyen. The Austrians attempted to resist us with considerable forces. They were repulsed beyond the Ostrow river. The Austrians held a fortified position."

Belgians Tell Story of Allied Success

Havre, via London, Nov. 3, 11.40 p. m.—The following Belgian official report was issued at 1.10 o'clock this afternoon:
"On the Yser front the enemy has been repulsed and our troops have advanced. Several shells apparently intended for the railway station struck the town of Furze. German troops appear largely to have evacuated the left bank of the Yser. French soldiers, some 900 or 800 yards from our lines have been found empty."

FALL BACK AFTER ONE LAST ATTEMPT

The belief is growing here, and it also has been expressed by those returning from Belgium, that the Germans are making a last effort to get through to the coast and that if it fails they will fall back to positions which they have prepared in central Belgium.

Although the fighting is continuous on the East Prussian frontier, in Poland and in Galicia there are no important changes in the situation and it is believed none is likely until the Russian armies come up with the Germans, which are retreating on the Yser. On this river it is considered likely that another big battle will be fought.

Turkish-Russian Fight is Austrian Report

Vienna, Nov. 3, via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 3, 12.15 a. m.—The following official announcement was made public here today:
"On the Russian-Turkish frontier, near Trebizond, battle has commenced between Russian and Turkish troops."

Some Ground Gained is German Report

Berlin, Germany, Nov. 3.—(By way of London, 5.55 p. m.)—Germany's official communication issued the following this afternoon:
" Our attacks on Ypres further ground has been gained and Messines has been occupied by us."

TURKEY OFFERS APOLOGY ON VERGE OF WAR BUT NOT RECEIVED SERIOUSLY

Difference of Opinion Develops in Cabinet But War Party Will Be Held Responsible

British and French Ambassadors Already Out of Turkish Territory—Report of Turkish Gunboat and Steamer Sunk When Threatened by Allied Fleet—Interning of Fleet and Dismissal of German Officers Only Terms Upon Which Allies Will Accept Apology—Martial Law in Egypt—Bulgaria Mobilizes.

London, Nov. 2, 10.05 p. m.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized on behalf of his government for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet under German commanders in the Black Sea, but it was stated authoritatively this evening that the Porte will have to go very much farther than this before the powers of the Triple Entente will agree to resume friendly relations with the Ottoman government.

It was disclosed in a statement issued by the French government this evening that Turkey, in reply to a note presented by Great Britain, Russia and France, on Friday last, agreed to recall her fleet from the Black Sea and to refrain from discriminating against the German officers from her ships, and that as it was believed she could not maintain a passive attitude without doing this, the ambassadors of the Entente powers demanded their passports and left Turkey.

There is every reason to believe that, despite the apology of the Grand Vizier, which it is understood comes from the peace party in the Turkish cabinet, and may not be adhered to by Enver Pasha, the minister of war, and the young Turk followers, France, Great Britain and Russia not only will demand satisfaction for the warlike operations of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea, but will insist that Turkey's entire fleet, including the cruiser Goben, Breslau and Hamidieh, be put out of commission until after the war, Turkey's security being guaranteed in the meantime.

It is suggested also that demobilization of the Turkish army would be demanded, which would mean that those troops which have crossed neutral Egyptian frontiers must be withdrawn.

However, as the terms of Turkey's apology, which apparently was made in London, have not been published and must be considered by the Entente powers before the apology is accepted or refused; there seems to be a long way to go before diplomatic relations between the Ottoman government and the Allies can be resumed. An added difficulty to the situation is that the ambassadors of the powers have left Constantinople which will make it troublesome to ascertain whether the whole Turkish cabinet concurs in any agreement reached.

Meanwhile a report comes from Constantinople of the sailing of another Russian steamer and also that Bulgaria, which had been asked to choose the side on which she would fight, had commenced to mobilize her second line troops.

BULGARIA MOBILIZING WHOLE ARMY.
London, Nov. 2, 9.30 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:
" A message received here from Sofia says that Bulgaria has ordered the mobilization of her second line of troops. The first line of troops already have been mobilized."

ANGLO-FRENCH FLEET IN TURKISH WATERS.
Amsterdam, via London, Nov. 2, 7.10 p. m.—A despatch received here from Constantinople, by way of Vienna, says:
" According to reliable news, an Anglo-French fleet yesterday entered Tonesme Bay, Asia Minor, about forty miles west of Smyrna, where the small Turkish gunboat Bekir Reis and the Turkish steamer Kanli-Adda were anchored. The commander of the Turkish gunboat sunk the steamer and blew up his own vessel to prevent their capture by the allied fleet."

AMBASSADORS ON THEIR WAY HOME.
London, Nov. 2, 8.10 p. m.—The Assam messages from Ambassador Morgenthau at Constantinople, dated Saturday, received here today say:
" The Turkish minister of agriculture and interior, through a neutral diplomat, asked the Russian ambassador before his departure, what terms would pacify Russia, and if an apology would be satisfactory."

TURKEY'S "EXCUSE" NOT MADE PUBLIC.
London, Nov. 2, 9.07 p. m.—The communication sent to the powers of the Triple Entente by Turkey, relating to the Black Sea incident, has not been made public here. It is said, however, that any explanation would have to be forwarded by guarantees and reparations for the acts of war committed by Turkey.

STILL CHANCE OF AVOIDING WAR.
London, Nov. 2, 5.10 p. m.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey has apologized for recent events in the Black Sea. A Turkish crew was put aboard the vessel, and the Turkish flag hoisted."

On orders from London, the commander-in-chief of the British forces took command of the general situation, with orders to suppress all outbreaks.
FRENCH STATEMENT IS RE-ASSURING.
Bordeaux, Nov. 2, 4.31 p. m.—The French government has issued the following note concerning the attitude of Turkey:
" The French government has noted on several occasions, regrettable in the conduct of the military and naval authorities in connection with Germany's