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GUNS OF BRITISH FLEET DRIVE GERMANS FROM TRENCHES; RECAPTURE OF OSTEND REPORTED

16,000 INFANTRY WANTED AT ONCE

Maritime Provinces to Provide Two Battalions of the Fourteen

Militia Department Issues Orders to Begin Recruiting—Canada to Have 75,000 Men Under Arms by the End of the Year and by Spring 100,000—Cost of Maintenance Daily \$250,000 Without Equipment—Outlay for a Year About \$100,000,000.

(Special to The Telegraph.)

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—Orders were sent out today from the militia department to district officers commanding at each of the twelve military centres throughout Canada for the immediate recruiting of volunteers for active service in accordance with the plan announced yesterday by the government.

A force of 16,000 infantry is to be raised at once and training will proceed at each of the divisional mobilization centres, namely London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Calgary and Victoria. The 16,000 infantry will comprise fourteen battalions, the details of recruiting decided upon by the department apportioned these battalions as follows:

Southern Ontario—One battalion.
Western Ontario—Two battalions.
Eastern Ontario—One battalion.
Southern Quebec—Two battalions.
Northern Quebec—One battalion.
Maritime Provinces—Two battalions.
Manitoba-Saskatchewan—Two battalions.
British Columbia—Two battalions.
Alberta—One battalion.

The three battalions from Quebec include the special French Canadian battalion already authorized, and now being recruited under the command of Col. Gudd.

The recruiting of cavalry, artillery and other branches will begin as soon as instructions have been received from the War Office as to the number and character of the various units required.

The plan announced by the government for keeping 40,000 men constantly under arms, and in training, in Canada until the war ends, with the despatching from time to time of further expeditionary forces of 10,000 men each, means that by the end of this year Canada will have about 75,000 men under arms, including the 30,000 now in England. By spring the total will, at least, be 100,000.

The daily cost of maintaining such an army will be at least \$250,000, not counting the cost of equipment, etc.

The war will cost Canada during the next twelve months, should it last so long, at least \$100,000,000.

As has been announced, the first instalment of 10,000 men will be dispatched in December. The department expects that a further force of 10,000 will be ready to sail by February, and after that there will be a steady stream of reinforcements going forward every month.

Unlikely Story of Karlsruhe Damaged by British Cruiser

Havana, Oct. 18.—The American schooner Fannie Prescott, which arrived here today from Gulfport (Miss.), reports that on Oct. 17, while in latitude 26.40 north, and longitude 84.20 west, she saw a German four-funnelled cruiser, apparently the Karlsruhe, fighting with a British cruiser, somewhat smaller in size.

After a half hour of fighting the cruisers separated, according to the schooner's crew, the British vessel going west and the German north. The German, it was said, was listing to port and apparently had been seriously damaged.

Boer Rebel Leader Has 200 Men Less Than When He Made Declaration

London, Oct. 20, 3 a. m.—A Pretoria despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that an additional three officers and seventy men of Colonel Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured, and that four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered. This follows the capture of eighty men on Thursday last.

Morning Post Hears Allies Have Now Recaptured Ostend

London, Oct. 20, 2.46 a. m.—The Morning Post correspondent in the north of France says he learns on excellent authority that the Allies have recaptured Ostend. The Morning Post was the first to chronicle the fall of Antwerp.

Russian Ambassador Transfers Papers From Constantinople; Situation Critical

London, Oct. 20, 3.40 a. m.—A Rome despatch to the Daily News says the situation in Constantinople is alarming. The Russian ambassador has transferred the archives to the embassy at Odessa.

Germans on Belgian Coast at Nieuport Shelled by British Dreadnoughts and Forced to Halt in March on Dunkirk Although Berlin Claims that French Coast Towns Are Still in Panic—Allies Advance Between Arras and Roye to Cut Wire Entanglements on Enemy's Trenches—Russians Report Partial Success of Huge Operations Sunday—British Battleship at Tsing-Tau Reported Damaged—Turkey Threatens to Make Trouble

That section of Belgium which stretches from Ostend on the North Sea to the French border, from which the strongly fortified French resort of Dunkirk is distant only a few miles, is bearing the brunt of heavy fighting between the allied armies and the Germans. The invaders have been attempting to force their way along the coast between Nieuport and Dixmude, but have been opposed by the Belgians, who, aided by British warships, according to the French official communication, have succeeded in repulsing their attacks.

The nature of the assistance afforded by the British squadron is not divulged, but previous reports indicated that the naval arm of one country or the other was being utilized in connection with the fighting on land.

The troops who are arrayed against each other between Arras and Roye are still driving with shot and shell, and probably with the bayonet, and in this district the Allies have advanced at several points, reaching as far in some instances as the wire entanglements which constitute part of the German defensive works.

A Berlin official despatch announces that German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk and that the inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight. It confirms the report of heavy fighting at Dixmude and Roulers.

CLAIM BRITISH BATTLESHIP DAMAGED IN FAR EAST

The German embassy at Washington, basing the announcement on despatches from the Far East by way of San Francisco, says that the British battleship Triumph has suffered severely from shell fire from the German fortress of Tsing-Tau and has been forced to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet.

Turkey has refused to assist in Great Britain's request that the German officers and crew on the former German cruiser Goeben and Brézel be discharged. The Ottoman government says the matter of the retention of the Germans is a domestic question.

While England and Holland are wrestling with the question as how best to take care of the Belgian refugees who have flocked to these countries in hundreds of thousands, the American government is taking measures for the relief of those who have been rendered destitute, and the German government has consented to the admission of food supplies to Belgium for the people of that country who are in dire straits.

Amsterdam reports that large numbers of refugees are returning to Antwerp and that that Belgian city is resuming its normal appearance.

Partial Russian success in fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl are reported officially from Petrograd.

That the Allies have re-captured Ostend is the report sent to the London Post by its correspondent in the north of France, who says he has excellent authority for this statement.

Irish Nationalists in London, at a meeting held for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to endorse the action of the Irish party in supporting the Allies in the present war, have adopted a pledge never to sheathe the sword until Belgium's freedom has been restored to her.

CRITICAL SCENE IN THIRD ACT OF WAR

London, Oct. 19, 10.15 p. m.—The third act of the war in the western theatre is now in a critical stage. The first act was the German attempt to carry out the scheme of an irresistible sweep through Belgium and northern France upon Paris, culminating in the capture of the French capital, which would have been a disheartening blow to France.

The second act was the offensive assumed by the allies after General Von Kluck had stretched his army on the German west wing over a longer line of communication than he could hold, and the allied army pressed him back toward the Belgian border, compelling the entire German line, from the eastern pivot of Valenciennes, to recede in order to maintain an unbroken front, and a possible line of retreat.

The third act comprises the attempted advance of the Germans along the coast of Belgium and northern France, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the channel ports, from which points of vantage they could menace England.

The extreme western fighting line now reaches from Arras through Roulers to Nieuport, which is on the coast about half way between Ostend and Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement today, German heavy artillery, brought from the siege of Antwerp, presumably, has bombarded the front from Nieuport to Vladiel, which is about ten miles from the coast.

The allies also have made progress eastward from a point south of Arras toward Lille on a line running roughly to Arras. The report tells of house to house fighting, in which the allies are advancing. The battle has waged around Arras without respite for ten days, and on the part of the allied troops, "with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed."

The German official report covers these operations more tentatively. It says that the attacks to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed, with heavy losses to the allies.

These operations are still so much in the dark that it is impossible to judge of the exact trend of events. The English and French papers naturally give encouragement from the reports published from their side, while from the German point of view it is possible that the Germans have improved their position, and with the forces which besieged Antwerp and reinforcements from Germany are attempting along the coast another sweeping movement, like that which carried them so far into France.

In this field of action it appears inevitable that there must soon be some decisive result. The fitness of the country seems to have made it impossible for the two armies to retreat and face each other without important change in position for weeks, as they have done across northern France.

The announcement that the Germans have taken steps to garrison the neighborhood of Belfort may mean that their plans are to attempt an advance on both ends of what during the past month has become virtually a long fortified line.

German official reports say that the exodus from Ostend is being repeated in the flight of the inhabitants from Dunkirk and Boulogne. While confirmation of this has not been received here, it is wholly possible that the nearness of the Germans has created a panic at these ports.

The great battles in the eastern theatre, between the Russian and German and Austrian forces, continue. The reports from both sides are brief and contradictory. Petrograd claims that the Russians have won partial success in vigorous fighting before Warsaw and Przemysl. Vienna declares that the Austro-German armies have made advances in both regions, and that the Russian casualties at Przemysl number 46,000.

(Continued on page 8.)

BELGIUM'S PLIGHT WORLD'S PROBLEM

Population of Gallant Little Kingdom Now Spoken Of as "Nation in Exile"

Absorption of Refugees a Great Task But Care for Millions Left Suffering in Belgium Still Greater—Response to German Invitation to Return Said to Have Attracted Many Residents of Antwerp—London Parks and Streets Filled With Wounded Belgian Soldiers—Refugees Landing from Craft of All Description—Many Coming to America.

London, Oct. 19, 10 p. m.—The population of Belgium is becoming what a French writer terms "a nation of exile." The burden of this tragedy is falling upon Britain, Holland and France.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 Belgians have crossed their border into Holland and equal numbers have looked southward into France, while more than 100,000 have arrived on English shores and are continuing to pour across the English Channel by thousands daily.

While the process of their eventual repatriation or absorption into the populations of other countries looms on the horizon as one of the greatest problems in modern European history, the question of today is the care of the exiles and the feeding of the millions of people remaining in Belgium, whose industries are paralyzed. A member of the British relief committee, speaking today of the situation, said:

"This business alone would be sufficient to tax the energies of the government and the country, even if we did not have a war on our hands."

Eight hundred Belgians slept on the floors of public buildings in London last night. Many of them were people of refinement and, until their flight from home, accustomed to the luxuries of life.

The hospitality of the people of Folkestone and Dover is being taxed to the limit, while the sea coast town of Deal is swamped under the wave of refugees who are coming in on schooners, trawlers and sailing vessels, half starved, and with their nerves wrecked from terror and the privations they have undergone. An English merchant piloted a sloop across the Strait of Dover from Ostend with forty persons on board. They spent two days and nights on board the craft without food and in a heavy sea.

London's streets and parks are full of Belgian officers and soldiers, some of whom have been wounded. The Belgian legation has issued instructions to all the able-bodied men to rejoin the army.

The principal Brussels newspaper, the Independence Belge, begins publication in London Wednesday. Its editor says that the Belgians fleeing from their country will never return, if it remains under German rule.

A large proportion of the exiles are looking forward to making their homes in the United States, when they can obtain the money to go there.

GRAPHIC STORY OF RUINED CITY

(Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.)

Copenhagen, Oct. 17.—Fourteen stricken human beings, running and crouching in the shadows of an autumn evening, and one dog, howling amid the ruins of his master's house, were the only life left in Malines when the Germans swept through it a few days ago. The dead cathedral city was peopled by these few terrified ghosts, all that were left of Malines' 80,000 inhabitants who fled as soon as they saw the first Uhlans galloping along the road from Brussels.

A well known German writer, traveling with the headquarters staff, has just visited this stricken city.

The little town of Eschen where the Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bake ovens were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the German navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen.

The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume their vocations.

Eschen was the centre of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peacefully in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigade, who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was ten times the actual figure.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, the city in darkness after 6 o'clock, and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bombshell. "History teaches us how some times fortified cities have been subjected to bombardments. Therefore, everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before 6 o'clock in the afternoon."

The grinding dummies in the milliners' shops frightened him more than the white faces of the dead, strewn along the road. To him, the wine in the bottles was blood, the grinning faces on the shops mockeries of death. The triumph of horrorism was complete. Death had now fallen, the writer jumped into his motor car, for the general idea of pushing on to Antwerp. He saw the fourteen ghosts led away through a cavernous hole in a house where shells had struck and passed the little red, white, and blue spots marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of the Netherlands, at last in growing less turbulent. Probably 400,000 distraught people have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

(Continued on page 8.)

FRENCH COAST DEFINITELY WITHAINING IN THE CENTRE

(Continued from page 1.)

The battleship was to have been launched

ture.

made an important capture in the steamer which had been acting as supply ships for London has not been heard from since she left Indian waters.

of the Hamburg-American line, was taken at Matra. The Pontopore, which is a Greek

to cripple the German cruisers in the Pacific Comet, with a wireless station attached to touch with them.

fleet, which has been strengthened by the Breslau, and which has been cruising off it is about to attack the Russian fleet at Ostende. It was reported today, however, more money is forthcoming she will be Turkey generally got her money from countries is likely to advance any under

TO WESTERN FIELD.

lar traffic on the main lines in Germany days, according to a Copenhagen despatch transportation, as quickly as possible, to the fishy trained men.

assiers Swim

Open Way to Estaires

Oct. 16 (12.09 a. m.)—Infantry and cavalry, have been doing more fighting several weeks.

have distinguished themselves by a daring dash, it flows deep and swift. They were waiting for them on the other side.

detour during the night. One man swam over a cable which he attached to a tree, and staid with their horses through the

French drew up in line and charged the Germans back, and opening the way for division of allied infantry, who later occupied

previous wars, inasmuch as no one knows ends. What is now known as the battle of the Somme, the Oise and the Aisne, may be the operations begun with the fall of a strong allied army in Belgium since felt by the capture of Ypres.

man positions further south have become line, where a perfect hail of shells was now silenced by artillery fire only at rare intervals today, thirty shells were fired on both sides, however, are kept cool. They have found it possible to reduce the

ERGENCY.

allied forces at these various points are in a state of readiness for any emergency. The work they are doing is also of a nature which will be of great value in the future.

to have been abandoned, such headway today where previously they had made none. The German army is concentrating their energies further north, make another attempt to break the Allies'

of both armies have been awaiting needed, and, in the meantime, are feeling believe that these fresh forces will be sent to proper places and a rapid development of German troops are thought to have come of second and third reserves, who

before going to the front.

to deliver another powerful blow. This is their great objective—Paris. But this is the allied armies to respond with a

and a fourth, of the name of Weber, was given ten years in prison.

Louis Duthier, a French soldier, 35 years of age, belonging to the Territorial Infantry, was sentenced to five years' labor on public works for having refused to obey the command of his lieutenant, to wash his feet in a stream when all the others of his company did so, after a march on an August day.

Warsaw Normal.

Petrograd, Oct. 18.—The general staff of Kiev has given out a statement alleging that dum-dum bullets are being used by Austrian troops. Eight cases of these bullets have been secured in the theatre of war.

According to advices received here, large numbers of Roumanian deserters are presenting themselves before the Roumanian consul at Odessa, and demanding that they be sent home.

The governor-general of Warsaw has given out an appeal to the people, urging them not to become alarmed concerning the progress of the campaign in Russian Poland.

The life of Warsaw is following its normal course.

Russians Cautioned.

London, Oct. 18, 6 p. m.—A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says that the reckless bravery of the Russian officers daily resulting in a long list of casualties has constrained Emperor Nicholas to urge the commissioned cadets at Tsarsko-Selo to be more cautious.

Addressing them, he said that while he did not doubt their courage, he headed all their lives. He was certain that all were ready to sacrifice their lives but these should be reserved for imperative circumstances, as the useless depletion of officers might entail serious consequences. He concluded:

"Therefore, I ask you to take care of yourselves."

HALIFAX MAN NOT GUILTY OF MURDER

Halifax, Oct. 15.—The trial of James Murphy, charged with the murder of Mrs. Margaret Brown, was concluded in the supreme court today and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mrs. Brown was killed with an axe in her home last March.