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PROBS—MOSTLY FAIR

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## GERMANS BRINGING UP MORE MEN AND MOST POWERFUL GUNS TO STRIKE ANOTHER BLOW AT ALLIES

### Preparing for Another Attempt to Get Through to the Coast, but are Guarding Secret of Where Next Attack is to be Made—Allies Ready to Meet Assault—Diplomats in Balkans Active and Rumors of Reorganization of Balkan League—Russians Back Again in Hungary—Reports from Russian Capital Claim Victory in Northern Poland Greater than Previously Reported.

London, Nov. 25.—While the Russian army headquarters remain silent, and the Germans claim to have checked attempts on the part of the Russians to take the offensive, the military party in Petrograd has shown its full confidence in the unofficial reports of a Russian victory in Northern Poland by celebrating the event.

It is even said in the Russian capital that the victory was greater than has been reported, and there is talk in Petrograd of an entire German army corps having been broken up. Reports received there say that trains have been ordered which will accommodate fifty thousand wounded and prisoners. Heretofore Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, has withheld his reports until the work he set about to do had been completed, so that the world may have to wait for some days yet for his official statement.

In East Prussia, and before Gracow, Galicia, the Germans claim to have brought the Russian advance to a stop. The other side is yet to be heard from in regard to this statement.

### RUSSIANS INVADE HUNGARY AGAIN.

Probably the most significant piece of news regarding the Russian operations comes from Budapest, where it is admitted that the Russian troops again have invaded Hungary, and have reached the county of Ung, which is about thirty-five miles south of the Carpathians, and the county of Zemplin, fifty miles to the south of these mountains. The troops which invaded Ung, according to this report, have been driven back to the frontier, while action is being taken against those in Zemplin.

Except to the northwest of Verdun, where the Germans made an attack, were repulsed and asked for an armistice which was refused, the fighting in the western theatre still consists, to a large extent, of artillery duels. There is evidence, however, that the Germans contemplate another desperate effort to get through to the French coast ports.

Every report from Belgium, by way of Holland, shows that the Germans are bringing up reinforcements and guns, but so closely is the secret guarded that there is no indication as to where the blow is to be delivered. It will doubtless be a heavy one, backed by all the men, guns and other machines of war, of which the Germans seem to have such unlimited supplies.

The Allies have made every preparation to meet this assault. At the same time, preparations have been completed for the defence of the east coast of England, for the opinion still holds here that if the Germans fall in their latest plans, they will attempt a raid on England with warships and transports, for which German submarines are trying to prepare the way.

There is considerable diplomatic activity in the Balkans and important developments are anticipated. It is considered in official circles here that with the Austrian army on her soil, Serbia will be more likely to listen to the demand of Bulgaria for a slice of Macedonia as the price of her support. There is also talk of an arrangement between Roumania and Bulgaria, in fact, of a re-organization of the Balkan League, which would bring all the Balkan States over to the side of the Allies.

### LIBEL ON THE PORT OF ST. JOHN

#### Statements in Liverpool Shipping Journal Cause Much Indignation Among Marine Department Officials at Ottawa

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—Officials of the Marine Department are amazed at statements in a Liverpool shipping journal disparaging the port of St. John, N. B. Reference is made to difficulties in navigating the Bay of Fundy, very high tides at St. John and extremely cold weather in winter when everything is ice-clad and shipping is frozen fast.

The statement is quite false in almost every particular. Facilities are provided for loading and unloading vessels no matter what the water level is, and the cold weather does not interfere with handling freight. The vessels are never frozen fast and it has been frequently found that the workmen handle more freight in winter than in summer when the hot weather actually does hamper them at times.

### CANADIANS BEAR HARDSHIPS OF CAMP WITH FORTITUDE

#### Discomforts at Salisbury Plain Loyalistically Suffered.

London, Nov. 25.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, describing a visit to Salisbury Plains, states that he spoke with Canadians who had been left for thirty hours without food, and had lain in soaked blankets beneath dripping canvas. "This was a poor reception," comments the Chronicle, "to give to men who had left their homes so readily, but they are hardy in their loyalty, and disposed to regard it all as part of their training for war."

The Canadian soldiers are gratified at the honors paid them in the visits from the King and Queen, the Premier and several cabinet ministers, the late Field Marshal Roberts, and most recently the soldiers' poet and storyteller, Rudyard Kipling. The Laureate of the Empire was accompanied through the camps by Major Hamilton, assistant adjutant-general. Having visited Canada more than once, Mr. Kipling found several friends in the contingent, one of them being Col. Currie, commanding the second brigade.

Good progress is being made with the winter quarters, nearly 1,500 huts. The Ninth Infantry Battalion has taken possession of their huts at Buxford, seven miles from Buxford Camp. In addition to being more comfortable, the new quarters are more convenient, being on the railway. Another detachment of undisciplined

### KING KEEPS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE WAR

#### Often in Study at 6 O'clock Conning Early Despatches.

### WONDERFUL MASTERY OF DETAILS OF SITUATION.

#### Shows Great Solitude for the Welfare of the Men Who are Fighting for Him.

London, Nov. 25.—The part which King George is playing in the war is pictured in the Daily Express as follows:

"A continuous round of increasing activity, and a mastery of detail, such as might alarm even a great financier, comprise the present daily routine of His Majesty the King.

"Often soon after six in the morning the king is busy in his study, and by the time his advisers and helpers appear he has conned the despatches and documents of the early delivery, mastered their contents, and perhaps made numbers of marginal notes, in readiness for the forthcoming conference.

"The very slight of the contents of the numerous despatch boxes would intimidate most men. Admiralty, war office and India office—all contribute their daily quantum, while from the government comes a tremendous amount of pressing business which cannot be settled without the King's sanction; but, happily, controversial matters have sunk into oblivion, and there are no difficulties of this kind to contend with.

"The problems continually arising about the war are many and great, but nothing is too intricate for the King, who insists on going into everything, and seeing that the needs of the services are grappled with by the business heads of the various departments. The number, qualification, equipment and location of the new army are all known to His Majesty. In the same way, he follows the fortunes of the military branches of the naval service, and he is also able to quote particulars of our Indian and Colonial, aids to the colors at a moment's notice.

"His Majesty is also extremely solicitous as to the comforts of his fighting forces, and making continual inquiries as to the supply of food, clothes and the little extras that go to the maintenance of their health and spirits. The slightest hint to any special article of apparel is accepted, and His Majesty's inevitable reply, when anything outside the scope of the Admiralty or war office is named, is: "I will tell the Queen."

### FRUITS FOR MEN IN ARMY AND NAVY

#### Should be Sent to Vegetable Products Committee in London.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The government has received word from England that Canadians wishing to donate fresh or preserved fruits for the use of the army or navy should send it to the "Vegetable Products Committee, Salvage Warehouse, Paddington Goods Station, London." The fresh fruits required are apples, pears, walnuts and quinces. They should be well packed and marked "At owner's risk," to secure lowest freight rates. The fruits, jams, etc., contributed have been much appreciated by the officers in command of the forces.

### REGISTRATION OF ALIENS IN MONTREAL

Montreal, Nov. 25.—About fifteen hundred alien enemies in Montreal have registered, so far, and almost three hundred a day are now registering. The majority of them are Austrians.

### CASUALTIES IN BRITISH NAVY SINCE OPENING OF WAR

London, Nov. 25.—Thus far during the war the Royal Navy has lost 4,227 officers and men killed, and 473 wounded, while 968 men are missing and 1,575 are captives, or have been interned.

These figures are contained in a statement issued tonight by the Admiralty and include, in addition to naval men, the marines of the Royal Naval Division. The casualties and the number of men captives or interned is given as follows:

Officers: Killed, 220; wounded, 37; prisoners, 5; interned, 46; Men: killed, 4,107; wounded, 436; missing, 968; interned, 1,524.

A great majority of those reported killed were drowned, 1,718 losing their lives in this manner, when the cruisers Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue were sent to the bottom by German submarines, while the foundering of the Monmouth and Good Hope, off the coast of Chile, was responsible for the loss of 1,654 officers and men beneath the waves.

The operations of the Royal Naval Division at Antwerp are accountable for nearly 200 of those reported interned or missing. Most of the missing are said by the Admiralty to be prisoners of war in Germany.

### CLASH BETWEEN GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN PRZEMYSL

#### Refugees Report Pitched Battle in Streets of Fortress Following Hanging of Commandant Who Wanted to Surrender Citadel to Russians.

Lemberg, Galicia, Nov. 25, via London.—The sound of firing, which was said to be the result of a clash between the Germans and Austrians composing the garrison of Przemyśl, was reported by refugees arriving here today from the vicinity of the Austrian fortress.

The sound came from the fortifications on the interior line, and was audible for a distance of two miles. At first it was believed that the troops had fired on mutinous inhabitants in Przemyśl, but later, the refugees say, the above cause was learned.

It was further reported that the Germans had hanged the commandant of the fortress because he proposed to surrender the citadel. The Austrians are said to have opposed the measures put into effect by the Germans which resulted in a pitched battle in the streets.

Wounded Austrians returning from the Carpathians and from the south of Lemberg report that the Austrians are retreating in utter defeat. Their losses are said to have been very heavy, and to have included six thousand prisoners and all the supplies. Toward Cracow the retreat is said to have been made in better order.

London, Nov. 25.—Despatches from Dover to the Central News say that the British destroyers played an important part in the bombardment of Zebruge on Monday. Steaming with great daring close to the shore the vessels drew the fire of the German guns which disclosed their positions to the British naval guns.

The British ships now have withdrawn, the messages say, without a single casualty and are returning to home ports to take on stores.

### REJOICING IN PETROGRAD OVER VICTORY IN THE EAST

#### Earlier Reports of Defeat of Germans Being Corroborated—Over Forty Trains Required to Bring Back Enemy's Wounded Who Number Nearly 45,000.

Petrograd, Nov. 25 (Via London).—Reports reaching here concerning the magnitude of the defeat of the Germans to the west of Lodz, Russian Poland, which in some instances place the German losses as high as an entire army corps, appear, in a measure, to be confirmed by telegraphic despatches from Warsaw. Forty-eight trains have been despatched from Warsaw to bring in the prisoners and wounded. This number of trains, made up of the maximum number of cars of the Russian wide gauge, would carry between 45,000 and 50,000 men, it is estimated here.

Military men here express the opinion that the reported defeat was partially due to the failure of the column of Germans from Wielun to defeat the Russians sent against it. Bad roads delayed this German column, it is reported, enabling the Russians to concentrate a sufficient force to repulse it and turn the flanks of the main German column.

There is great jubilation in army circles here, officers expressing the conviction that the enemy has received a crushing blow, which is likely to prove decisive in the campaign in Poland.

### FORMER GOVERNOR OF Nfld. AND WIFE CARING FOR WOUNDED IN ENGLAND

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 25.—Miss Eileen MacCallum, daughter of Sir Henry MacCallum, former governor of Newfoundland, writing to a school girl friend at St. John's tells that Governor and Lady MacCallum are caring for the wounded British officers at their home in England, one of whom is Captain Anstruther of the Yorksire Yeomanry had both hands cut off by the Germans while wounded on the battlefield.

### DENIES STORIES OF CONFLICT BETWEEN THE MILITARY LEADERS

Prague, Bohemia, Nov. 25 (via London, Nov. 26).—The Tagblatt's Frankfurt, Germany, correspondent says that in an interview Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, the German chief of staff, declared there was no foundation for the reports that there had been conflicts between the Austro-Hungarian and the German military commanders.

"We will stand together and will hold together until a lasting peace is obtained," Count Von Moltke is quoted as saying.

The Messerian Staffing. Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Company, agents of the Allan Line, have today received advice that the Hesperian is late in sailing from Liverpool and will not be able to leave St. John before two p. m. on December 8th.

### BATTLE NEAR LODZ GREAT VICTORY FOR RUSSIANS

#### Austro-German Army Staking All on Battle in Poland—Turks Driven Before Victorious Troops of Czar—Roads Over Which They are Retreating Strewn with Frozen Bodies of Their Dead—Defeated Army Hurrying to Shelter Behind Forts at Erzerum.

London, Nov. 26, 2:45 a. m.—"The action near Lodz," says the Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent, "resulted in a great Russian victory. One division of Germans already has surrendered and another is in such a hopeless position that it is expected to surrender immediately."

Petrograd, Nov. 25.—The Army Messenger asserts that among the trophies taken by the Russians at Ozenstochowa was Emperor William's Carriage, and that in it was the Emperor's blue coat.

Dealing with the fighting north of Lodz the Army Messenger says: "The Germans are making attack after attack in an attempt to break the Russian forces, but without success. The Austro-German army is staking all on this battle."

The newspaper adds that on the Gallician front the Russian offensive is becoming more energetic, and is reducing the enemy to a state of impotence.

That the Turkish forces are still retreating before the Russians in the region around Erzerum is recorded in the following statement from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus, made public here tonight:

"In the direction of Erzerum our troops continue to chase before them the bulk of the Turkish forces which have defeated. We are capturing many prisoners and much ammunition and stores.

"The roads along which the Turks are retreating are strewn with the frozen bodies of their dead.

"Prisoners taken are unanimous in declaring that the defeated army is making haste, with a view to seeking shelter behind the forts at Erzerum and Deve-Boyun.

"The situation elsewhere remains unchanged."

Paris, Nov. 26.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens says private advices received in the Greek capital from Constantinople are to the effect that Djemal Pasha, former Turkish Minister of the Interior has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces operating against Egypt.

Vienna, Nov. 25 (via Venice to London, Nov. 26).—Wounded soldiers from Serbia are pouring into Hungary in such vast numbers that nearly all the school buildings in the country have been requisitioned for their accommodation. The few schools which previously had been permitted to give instructions two hours daily, also have been commandeered for the wounded.

The Hungarian Minister of the Interior has ordered the police throughout the country to prepare an accurate list of all enemy aliens in their districts.

### DID NOT GO TO GOOD RESPONSE NEW YORK TO AT F'CTON TO RAISE LOAN EMPIRE'S CALL

#### Recruiting Meeting Last Night Largely Attended—Fifteen Enrolled Yesterday.

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—The Minister of Finance returned today from New York where for the past two or three days he has been conferring with Sir George Paish on the general international financial situation. The minister expressed great appreciation of the deep and friendly interest taken by Sir George Paish in Canadian affairs. He added that the interest of the people of New York in the war was very great. Ladies are knitting mufflers and wristlets for the troops just as they are in Canada. The Canadian Society is providing for the families of soldiers who have left New York for the front. They are also purchasing articles of clothing, amongst others, 1,500 pairs of socks, which will be forwarded soon.

Hon. Mr. White stated that the report that he had gone to New York to raise a loan was entirely without foundation. He had seen no bankers or financiers other than Sir George Paish.

### WAR TALK AT MEETING OF PRESBYTERY IN LONDON

London, Nov. 25.—The attitude of the missionary magazine, Life and Work, in reference to German Foreign Missions, caused a warm discussion at the Lillithgow Presbytery, where attention was called to the editor's statement that "between our missions and those of Germany there is no war."

One member, in moving a resolution of disapproval, pointed out that several German missions in India and Africa were mere centres of anti-British agitation. Judging by the utterances of Germany's learned professors and churchmen, said the mover, their Christianity was of doubtful nature. The Presbytery's condemnation is supported by the official press bureau's report that the German who attempted to blow up H. M. S. Dwarf was a missionary in the Cameroons, who declared that he was a soldier first, and a missionary afterwards.