

ned from page 1)
troops report, have broken the resistance
which are trying to maintain themselves

occupied Radom, where many men and guns
were captured.
along which line the Germans took the of-

appears to be more favorable. Gen. Louis
of the army which is operating against
generals Beyer and DeWet, 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 sort of mines. It is
they are responsible for these mines. The
measures be taken to rid the country of
pred by the capture of a mine on the north
operating a flashlight apparatus. The
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:
"There 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, 8.30 p. m.—Tele-
graphing from Valenciennes, France, a
correspondent of the Central News, says:
"The situation around La Brucelle 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, 8.30
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 the din of the battle-
the 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 warships 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 Thelat, behind
the line of Nieuport-Dismude."

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

Among the killed are Captain the
Hon. Charles Henry Sturt, of the
Coldstream Guards, heir of Viscount
Moock, and Lt.-Col. W. L. Loraine, of
the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

In the list of wounded appear the
names of Major Lord Charles Gode-
froy-Lennox, of the Scots Guards, second son
of the Duke of Richmond; Col. S.
P. T. Fielding, of the Coldstream
Guards; Brevet Lt.-Col. C. C. Stewart,
of the Royal Field Artillery, and Lt.-
Col. Hugh Davis White-Thomson, of
the Royal Horse Artillery.

INVASION OF
KAMERUN GOES ON.
Paris, Oct. 29, 11.40 p. m.—A despatch
to the Havas Agency from Bordeaux
says:
"Report received here from General
Dobell, commanding the German forces
operating against the German Kamerun,
West Africa, says that two Franco-Ber-
gians, who had forced their way into
after a fierce fighting, in which the
allied troops showed great bravery."

"Edon is an important railroad sta-
tion on the Salanga, ninety miles from
the coast."

ADVANCE DELAYED
TO CARE FOR WOUNDED.
Petrograd, Oct. 29, via London, 10.25
p. m.—The correspondent of the Betch
at Lemberg says that as a result of the
burning of the villages on the lower re-
gions of the San river, frightful condi-
tions prevail. All the available build-
ings, including the Slavic monasteries,
are crowded with Austrian wounded and
dying. Many of these men, the corre-
spondent 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
Bosnia."

"Polish volunteer regiments are being
formed in all parts of Poland and west-
ern Russia, exclusively of Catholics.
They are offered by Poles, and have
Polish chaplains."

EWIDEN CAPTURES
GOAL WITH STEAMERS.
Cardiff, Wales, via London, Oct. 29.—
One explanation of how the German
cruiser Emden is able to keep at sea
without putting into ports for coal is
contained in a telegram received from
Colombo, Ceylon, today by the owners
of the steamer Exford, one of the ves-
sels captured by the Emden.

The cabin crew reported the safe ar-
rival at Colombo of the captain and
crew of the Exford, and added that the
commander of the Emden announced be-
fore he sank the Exford that he intended
to take on board the cruiser the 7,000
tons of steam coal with which the Ex-
ford was laden.

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The News

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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 staff 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 suffering the inevitable losses. Masses can take any position, military men affirm, only the price must be paid in losses. A line is taken at a loss greater than it has been intended, and the winners, upon advancing, find themselves against another position, which also may be taken. Only if this operation is repeated often enough, the numerical superiority of the attack will become an inferiority as the weeks go by, and the war will be lost.

ALLIED COMMANDERS SAVING THEIR MEN.
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 armistice intent. 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 solely 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, 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.

This army acts as a complete unit in conjunction with their French comrades, under the command of General Joffre. The British base is near a port on the English Channel, and the field of action of the British troops is near the Belgian frontier, and in Belgium itself. Virtually all the British soldiers in the field, of all branches of the army, are men with a considerable amount of service, many of them having had ten to twelve years' training, and having taken part in Great Britain's wars in various parts of the world. The gaps in their ranks are filled by re-enlisted men, who have hastened back to the army at Lord Kitchener's call.

By December 1, this year, when it is expected large bodies of British territorialists, who have volunteered for foreign service, will have been trained sufficiently to take the field, it is estimated that the force at Sir John French's disposal will have reached 500,000 men. These will include the British and native troops from India, and portions of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar. By that time also many of the Australians, Canadians and New Zealand detachments will have joined the forces on the continent.

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men, now coming into being, will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call, their training is progressing rapidly.

Among them there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and who form an admirable staff for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To these must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

According to officers recently arrived from England, all weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing fine line shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast Allied army which will be in the field next spring to re-commence the campaign against Germany.

Germans Slacken and Allies Advance

Paris, 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. In Belgium we have progressed at the south of Dixmude and at the south of Ghent. Elsewhere we have maintained all our other positions."

"In the region of the Aisne a violent German offensive between Braye-en-Lainois and Vailly has completely failed."

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 Vladivavov, 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."

"In Galicia, on the San, our troops entered the village of Nisko, where fierce fighting took place."

Belgians Tell Story of Allied Success

Hayre, 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. The bombardment has been feeble. 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 and Belgian troops are now striking on a line stretching from Ypres, in Belgium, to La Bassée, farther south in France, but seemingly with no more success."

"The success of the fighting along this line may be gathered from the fact that the town of Meuzeele, which the Germans once held, has been taken and retaken no less than four times since last Saturday, each time with enormous losses in killed or wounded."

Attacks also have been made along the entire battlefield as far east as the Vosges region, but, according to the French report, with the Germans having no more success than in the northwest."

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 from the Russian frontiers. On this river it is considered likely that another big battle will be fought.

"The German evasive Kaizerliche has added three more British steamers to her list of captured in the Atlantic, one of them, the Vandyck, being a vessel of 4,000 tons."

There were reports today of naval activity in the Straits of Dover. A despatch from Dover said a British torpedo boat destroyer was observed to be in action, apparently against a German submarine.

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 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 reparation 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 ministers 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."

The Russian ambassador replied that he had instructions to leave Constantinople, but that if all the German officers were dismissed from the Turkish navy and he received further instructions from Petrograd, he would return.

SERBIA BREAKS OFF RELATIONS.
Constantinople, via Amsterdam to London, Nov. 2, 11.00 p. m.—The Serbian minister will leave Constantinople tonight of tomorrow.

MARTIAL LAW RULES IN EGYPT.
Washington, Nov. 2.—Martial law was proclaimed today by Great Britain throughout Egypt. An official notification by the British Charge D'Affaires at Cairo was delivered to American diplomatic agents there.

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

(Continued on page 8)

Continued on page 8

GENEROUS PENSIONS LIKELY TO CANADIANS

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—A pension bill will be introduced by the government at the coming session of parliament providing for a generous pension scheme for all Canadian volunteers killed or disabled in active service. There is a pension act now on the statute books but it is inadequate to meet present requirements. The new act will probably provide for a pension of at least half of the amount drawn by the men on active service, thus corresponding to the United States pension act and being considerably higher than in Great Britain or France, where the amount granted is only three-tenths of the active service pay.

In the case of the South African war, Canadians were granted the regular British pension which was paid by the Imperial government. In the present war, Canada is assuming all obligations of pay, equipment, maintenance and pensions for the Canadian troops.

The question of pensions for the members of the permanent force, including the members of the civil service connected with the militia department, will be dealt with in a general bill, which is under consideration, but which, it is understood, the government has now under consideration.

The militia department reports that one of the chief difficulties in the way of the rapid despatch of the second Canadian expeditionary force is the lack of properly trained officers.

The enlistment of volunteers is proceeding rapidly and most satisfactorily, especially in the Toronto, London and all western districts. At Toronto, it is expected the full complement, allowed under the present enlistment, will be reached within the next two weeks, and recruiting will then be temporarily stopped pending further word from the war office.

Each of the western districts will also have its full quota of men within a few days. Montreal and eastern enlistment is not quite so heavy.

Properly qualified officers to train the troops, however, are scarce in many districts, and in order to secure as many officers as possible to meet deficiencies in these districts no officer in any district will be allowed to resign his commission and enlist as a private in order to make sure of getting to the front.

Surplus officers from any one district will be allotted to other districts as needed. The department is arranging for the proper housing of the troops during winter training at each mobilization centre. Wherever possible public buildings will be used, such as exhibition buildings, etc. In some places the government is renting for the winter suitable places. None of the troops in training will be required to live in tents during the winter.

HON. SAM HUGHES SAW WAR COMING

(Montreal Gazette Cable.)

London, Oct. 30.—The complimentary dinner which was given last night at the Social Automobile Club to Major-General Hon. Sam Hughes and the officers commanding the Canadian contingent was one of the most brilliant social gatherings of Canadians held in the metropolis for some time, and afforded a striking testimony of the appreciation of the work and efforts of the Canadian minister of militia and defense on the part of the Imperial forces.

Lieut.-Col. Grant Morden was the host and among the guests were Lord Roberts, Lord Charles Bessford, Lieut.-General Alderson, commander of the Canadian force; Col. Sir Edward Ward, Col. Victor Williams, Sir Gilbert Parker, Lord Ingleton, Col. Hugh McLean, Hon. Geo. H. Peckey, Major-General Brown, Col. Pelletier, Col. Loomis, Col. Davidson, G. C. Cassis, Lieut. Trevor Williams-Taylor, and Richard Reid.

Lord Roberts in proposing the toast to the minister of militia and the Canadian contingent, recalled the fact that when he was called upon to take charge of the campaign in South Africa, his first telegram was to Canada, to whom part in that war he paid a high tribute. Once again Canada had come forward, and he warmly complimented Major-General Hughes on getting together such a fine body of men, all splendidly equipped, on such short notice. Owing to the bad weather, his review of the force on Saturday last had been very hurried, but he had been impressed by the steadiness of the men under the heavy downpour of rain.

After emphasizing that Lord Roberts must have every man he required, Lord Roberts spoke of overseas loyalty. The veteran field marshal received a great ovation on resuming his seat.

Saw the War Coming.

The minister of militia, in responding, declared that he had realized years ago that the German conflict was inevitable, and that he had sought to persuade the parliament and the people of Canada to that conviction. When he entered office, he had set himself to the task of preparing for the inevitable, with the result that he had raised 75,000 militia and 60,000 reserves, and was ready to furnish Britain with 200,000 men.

Hon. Walter Long, in proposing the health of the Allies, said: "All we know of divinity in war was learned from the French."

Lord Charles Bessford, in the unavoidable absence of Earl Grey, proposed the toast of Canada. Hon. Geo. H. Peckey, who replied, referred to the various contributions of food from Canada, and also to the provision of the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital by Canadians in London.

The minister of militia sails for Canada via New York.

SIR JOHN FISHER HOLY TERRIBLE NAVAL MATTERS

Desperate Fighting Marks Assault on Tsing-Tau Forts

Tokio, Nov. 1, 6.30 p.m.—Official advices show that a desperate fight is being made at Tsing-Tau. For miles from shore the sea reflects the flames from the burning ships, gas reservoirs and houses that have been destroyed by the Japanese and British warships and land artillery which cover the rushes of the infantry.

The Germans are strongly entrenched, having at least thirty fortified positions, with 160 guns, while elaborate systems of barbed wire entanglements and subterranean mines have impeded the advance of the Allies. Since Oct. 23, there have been casualties daily.

Aeroplane and balloons furnished the ranges for the gunners. The Kaiser's fort has been repelled. The guns of this fort have done no damage.

It is stated that as a tribute to the gallantry of Meyer, Waldeck, the German governor of the island of Chau, no demand for the surrender of Tsing-Tau has been made.

NEW FIRST SEA LORD PURSUES "RUTHLESS, REMORSELESS AND RELIENTLESS" POLICY—HIS CAREER AND CHARACTERISTICS.

London, Oct. 30, 4.32 p.m.—Fred. T. James, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in the Evening Standard, says that under the Fisher naval administration, "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go, as they please in our waters."

"Ruthless, remorseless and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims. He has been ever since may look for short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of being first and inquire afterwards, and if his public opinion or the cabinet object, let them object."

Mr. James suggests that the humanitarian element in the British cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine-laying and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

Lord Fisher, who has taken the place of Prince Louis of Battenberg as sea lord, is better known to the public as Sir John Fisher. He has been everything there is to be in the navy, and has won a reputation for himself as a holy terror in naval matters in the house of lords, to which, as Baron Fisher of Kilmoriton, he won access in 1909. But there are three Fishers—admirals all. One is the new sea lord's younger brother, Admiral Sir Frederic Fisher, since 1911 president of Greenwich Naval College, and the other Vice-Admiral William Blake Fisher.

The new sea lord was born in 1841 and entered the navy in 1854, and took part with the fleet in the Crimean campaign. Four years later in the China war of 1859-1860, he took part in the capture of the Canton and Peking forts, winning the name as a lieutenant of being one of the hard workers and hard fighters of the old school navy. In the Egyptian war of 1882 he commanded the fleet in the bombardment of Alexandria, when Lord Charles Bessford was in the command. He became director of naval ordnance in 1886 and rear-admiral in 1890. Then he became respectively controller and lord of the admiralty when he took over the command in chief of the Atlantic and

Home, Sweet Home, in Antwerp



THIS PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS WHAT REMAINS OF A DINING-ROOM OF A HOUSE IN ANTWERP. A BIG SHOT CRASHED THROUGH THE WALL, FILLING THE ROOM WITH DEBRIS. THROUGH THE HOLE CAN BE SEEN THE WRECK OF ANOTHER ANTWERP HOME.

Pennies and Maple Leaves In Demand at Portsmouth

Capt. Ronald McAvity Writes of Enthusiastic Reception to Canadian Contingent—Move From Tents to Mud Huts on December 15—Carleton Lad and Naval Reservist Tell of Greeting.

Captain Ronald McAvity, in a letter received Monday tells that the Canadian contingent was given a splendid and inspiring reception at Plymouth and that the children of the town promptly indulged in a form of hero worship which practically amounted to mobbing the objects of their friendly advances. The soldiers were set upon by the youngsters and had to deliver up Canadian pennies to the enthusiastic kiddies for souvenirs.

Immediately upon disembarking at Portsmouth, the contingent was met by a large number of our English and Canadian liners, which were taken in tow by government tug and escorted to their anchorages in the harbor.

Many of the vessels were strangers, but others had been frequent visitors to the port. However, it was difficult to distinguish one from the other, for all had been painted from the top of their masts to the water-line with the familiar state grey of the Royal Navy. In some cases the names had been allowed to remain visible, and by this means the giants of the Cunard, Red Funnel, White Star and other lines were picked out.

On the Ships.

The first arrival did not attract much attention on the part of the few people about until it had got within gunshot. Then the sound of bagpipes and cheering revealed the fact that something unusual was happening. A closer look showed that the ropes ladders of both masts were crowded with figures whilst the various decks were thickly packed with people. Immediately upon disembarking, the contingent was met by a large number of our English and Canadian liners, which were taken in tow by government tug and escorted to their anchorages in the harbor.

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TURKEY FINALLY FACTOR IN WAR

London, Oct. 30, 10.35 p.m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says: "It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa."

REPORT SINKING OF FIVE RUSSIANS

Berlin, via The Hague, to London, Oct. 30, 8.40 p.m.—One version of the fighting in the Black Sea between Russian torpedo boats, which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosphorus to the Black Sea, is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk by the Turks.

TURKISH FLEET IN GULF OF SUEZ?

Amsterdam, Oct. 30, via London, 9.10 p.m.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea Oct. 28, and that minor engagements followed. Turkish scouts, with wireless outfits, are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

According to the same advices, Turks living in neutral countries have been ordered to report themselves to their consuls.

TURKISH CAVALRY MAKING FOR SUEZ CANAL

London, Oct. 30, 6 p.m.—Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal, and the entire Turkish fleet is reported to have left the Black Sea.

This news was contained in a Cairo despatch received in Vienna, and forwarded to London, by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency.

CALL FOR HOLY WAR IN ANCIENT DAMASCUS.

London, Oct. 30, 6.10 p.m.—There have been great manifestations at Damascus, in Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians, and especially against Great Britain, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the despatch adds, is being continued.

SHEDDING OF BLOOD IRRETRIEVABLE STEP.

London, Oct. 30, 5.33 p.m.—The Russian gunboat Donets was sunk, a part of the crew was drowned, and the others were killed or wounded by the Turkish torpedo boats which yesterday raided the port of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's Agency.

The Russian steamers Lazaroff, Witiaz and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire, and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells also were fired on the suburbs of Odessa, near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians also were killed or injured by the shells.

MEANS EXTENSION AND LENGTHENING OF WAR.

Rome, Oct. 30, 12.50 p.m.—Turkey's attack on Russia without a declaration of war is causing a serious impression, as it is generally taken to mean a further extension of the war, and also its indefinite prolongation.

On the request of the Russian government the Italian government has instructed the ambassador of Italy at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

TURKEY'S ONE EXCUSE OF NO AVAIL.

London, Oct. 30, 3.11 p.m.—The view has been expressed in official circles that the Turkish government may conceivably try to dissociate itself from the action of its warships in the Black Sea in bombarding Russian ports, including Odessa.

It is suggested that the Porte, when it hears the comment of the allied governments, may throw the onus for this course on the shoulders of the German commanders of its warships, and declare that they acted without orders from the official government.

The report to this, it is said in London, will be a demand that the German officers and crews now in the Turkish navy be sent home within twenty-four hours.

TURKEY'S TWO-FOLD CAMPAIGN.

London, Oct. 30, 11 p.m.—The complications of the European war have been increased by the entrance of the Turkish Empire into the conflict on the side of the Teutonic allies. Following the British exploit in bombarding Theodosia, Russia, Turkish destroyers have sunk the Russian gunboat Donets, in Odessa harbor, and damaged three Russian and one French merchantman.

No official declaration of war has yet been made, but Turkey's action seems to make it probable that the area of conflict may be greatly widened, and the issues complicated. The Balkans, whence sprang the present European conflict, present such a network of hostile interests that Greece and the other Balkan nations may easily be drawn into the vortex.

Greece, it is believed, will likely be the first state now neutral to throw her weight against the Ottoman army. Bulgaria holds a remarkable position. She is bound to Russia by racial ties, and to Great Britain by obligations for diplomatic support in the last war. But her interests and sentiments are violently hostile to both Turkey and Greece.

GERMANS DEFEATED AND ALLIES ADVANCE.

An attempt to invade the Caucasus on one side and Egypt on the other, is the programme military men think the Turkish army is likely to endeavor to carry out. Turkish forces have been gathering recently in Syria and Palestine, but a march across the Sinai peninsula will be a hard one, because the country is virtually a desert. The English papers are confident that the protection of the Suez Canal against a raid, and of Egypt against invasion, are well provided for.

They recognize that the addition of Turkey to the belligerent forces probably will prolong the war and increase its ferocity. They say this means that Great Britain must raise more men. How long Italy can remain aloof is a question that is being asked by the newspapers.

The Portuguese government describes the German invasion of Angola as a small affair, but it is thought here that it may result in bringing Portugal definitely into the general war on the side of the Triple Entente.

FISHER BELIEVES "MODERATION IN WAR IMBECILITY."

With the announcement that Baron Fisher will succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as first sea lord of the admiralty, the newspapers believe that the warfare on the part of the navy will be pushed sternly.

"The essence of war is violence; moderation in war is imbecility," is one of Admiral Fisher's sayings.

A renewed demand is being made for the closing of the entire North Sea, and the planting of mines there.

A majority of the newspapers express confidence in the loyalty to the country of Prince Louis of Battenberg, but a few of them consider that his resignation was wise and desirable.

TSING-TAU NOW UNDER FIERCE FIRE.

Tokio, Oct. 31, 11 a.m.—It is officially announced that a general attack was opened at dawn today on the German position at Tsing-Tau. The shelling of the fortress continues at this hour. The spirits of the allied troops are said to be high.

The emperor's birthday is being celebrated today.

London, Oct. 30.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Petrograd declares that Odessa was also visited by Turkish warships. It says:—

"Two Turkish destroyers fired shells at Odessa harbor, sinking a merchant ship. The Turks also bombarded Novorossiysk, a seaport of Caucasus."

"Two Turkish officers landed at Theodosia on the southeastern coast of Crimea to demand the surrender of the port. The governor promptly imprisoned them."

100 Rebellious Boers Surrender Without Fight

Washington, Oct. 30.—The surrender of 100 rebellious Boers without fighting at Brandvlei and Underwater, South Africa, was reported today in official London despatches to the British embassy.

CANADIAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND NOT OBJECTS OF CHARITY

London, Oct. 29.—The spirit of pride entertained by the majority of the Canadians now camped at Salisbury Plain is made evident by several letters of protest from members of the contingent regarding the letter from one of their numbers, published in the Daily Express, asking for a gratification and records. "We have come to fight for the mother country, not to beg," writes one of the other Canadians. The Express says that its readers will doubtless appreciate the fine spirit which these letters breathe.

This idea of charity is being frowned upon wherever it crops up. The Canadian War Contingent Association has provided pianos and newspapers in the Y. M. C. A. tents at Salisbury, as well as other articles which are not readily accessible to the men.

One attempt to foist discarded furniture upon the Queen's Canadian Military Hospital at Shoemcliffe was frustrated. Dr. Armour refusing to use the goods, which were then handed over to the Salvation Army. We are not going to put in the hospital what the servants reject," was his comment.

Now that the troops are all encamped and settling down to the strenuous business of training, the visits of friends and relatives are to be restricted to Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

CARDIFF FIRM BUYS PIT PROPS BY SHIPLOAD.

A Cardiff firm, writing to the board of trade on the subject of pit props says: "We have been importing red fir props from the Baltic, but this source of supply is now stopped for the present. The props are priced free of bark, but this might not be necessary, provided we knew the thickness of bark on the props offered."

"We usually buy sufficient to make up full steamer cargoes, of about 1,000 tons or so. The dimensions required being chiefly 4 1/2 ft. by 2 1/2 ft., 4 ft. by 2 ft., and 3 ft. by 2 ft. tops. We usually buy per piled fathom, 6000, equal 216 English cubic feet, and we prefer offers c.i.f. Cardiff."

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1914

Home, Sweet Home, in Antwerp

Pennies and Maple Leaves In Demand at Portsmouth

100 Rebellious Boers Surrender Without Fight

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Desperate Fighting Marks Assault on Tsing-Tau Forts

NEW FIRST SEA LORD PURSUES "RUTHLESS, REMORSELESS AND RELIENTLESS" POLICY—HIS CAREER AND CHARACTERISTICS.

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TURKEY SIGNS HER DEATH WARRANT

Constantinople, Oct. 31, via London, Nov. 1, 5:13 p. m.—The ambassadors of Russia, Great Britain and France, have received their passports. The Russian and British ambassadors will leave Constantinople tonight. The French ambassador will leave tomorrow.

GREAT BRITAIN OFFICIALLY AT WAR.

London, Nov. 1.—It is officially announced in London that the Turkish government summarily shut off communications with the British embassy at Constantinople Friday last, and that the British government must take whatever action is required to protect British interests and territory and Egypt from attacks made or threatened.

SHE MUST TAKE IT FIRST.

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has formally annexed Egypt, according to a German official statement, which has been received from Berlin by the Marconi-Wireless Telegraph Company.

TURKISH WARSHIPS BOMBARD SEBASTOPOL.

Washington, Nov. 1.—Turkey has announced that Russian consuls in the Ottoman empire will not be permitted to leave until assurances of safe conduct are given Turkish consuls in Russia, according to a cablegram from Ambassador Morgenthau to the United States government, received today.

Serbia has asked the United States, through Mr. Morgenthau, to look after her diplomatic interests at Constantinople, in case of war with Turkey.

Great Britain and France have placed their interests in Turkey in the hands of the American embassy, and the Turkish consul at Havre has turned over his consulate to the United States and is preparing, along with other Turkish consuls, to leave France.

The Turkish minister of the interior informed Mr. Morgenthau that Turkish warships within the last three days had bombarded Sebastopol.

TURKISH REPORTS OF FLEET EXPLOITS.

Amsterdam, No. 1, via London.—The following official telegram from Constantinople, dated Saturday, is published by the Frankfurter Zeitung:

"A small part of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea on Thursday sank the Russian mine layer Prut, a vessel of 5,000 tons which had aboard 700 mines, damaged a Russian torpedo boat, and seized a coal steamer."

"A torpedo fired from the torpedo boat Hareti-Millet sank the Russian destroyer Kubanets. The Mauvent-L-Millet torpedoed a Russian coastguard ship, which was severely damaged. Three Russian officers were saved by us, and imprisoned. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss, and the battle was successively continued."

ALL COMMUNICATION CUT OFF.

New York, Nov. 1.—The Commercial Cable Company has announced that communication with Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia and Turkish islands are interrupted.

BULGARIA WARNED BY RUSSIA.

Rome, Nov. 1, 8:15 p. m.—A despatch received here from Athens says: "Since the beginning of the war, Petrograd has admonished Bulgaria, that if Bulgaria, profiting by the situation, attacks Serbia, the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will punish Bulgaria by bombarding her coast towns."

The Way of the British

(By Lillian Leveridge.)

It isn't the way of the British,
In the fight for country and king,
On the fair white field of their valor
The shadow of shame to bring.
There isn't a lad in the army,
There isn't a lad on the sea,
Would dim the light of his honor
By a deed of infamy.

It isn't the way of the British
To grasp with greedy hand
And hold with a despot's power
Domain in a friendly land.
But the fight for "a scrap of paper,"
She dies for "an old colored rag,"
When the one is for word of promise,
And the other her blood-stained flag.

It isn't the way of the British,
With ruthless hands of hate
The priceless things of a nation
To plunder and despoil.
Not against defenceless women
And children their guns are turned,
Not against the weak and fallen,
That isn't the way they've learned.

It isn't the way of the British
To strike like the heathen hordes,
To torture the hapless captives
They take at the point of their swords.
That was never the way of British,
Her strength is in the strength of ten,
For her sons in her far-flung warfare
Fight ever like gentlemen.

There were thirty or more of our gunners—
It was but a week ago—
Were called to a post of peril
In the path of the furious foe.
It was certain death, and they knew it,
But the valor in each heart burned,
"Good-bye, good-bye to you fellows,"
They called—and never returned.

Again came the short, sharp summons,
And there dashed through the sulphurous smoke
With a wrath of angel outbursts—
Thirsty to follow the thirty:
And the eager tanks closed in,
That is the way of the British,
That is the way they win.

This is the way of the British—
In the strength of their righteous cause,
Upheld by the hosts of heaven,
They strike for their king and laws.
From what do they shrink—or soldiers?
They may lose in the fearful fray
Their lives, but never their honor,
Who fight in the British way.

Then here's to the lads in the army,
And here's to the lads on the sea,
To the hands that are strong and steady,
To the hearts that are true and free—
Though long it be ere the dawning,
It cometh at last—the day
When all that you've fought for, blood and
You shall win in the British way.

A New Patriotism

Lloyd George's Speech a Classic

There are those who say that Lloyd George's preparation, delivered in the Queen's Hall, London, four weeks ago, will be a future classic. Here it is: "But that is not all. There is something infinitely greater and more enduring which is emerging already out of this great conflict: a new patriotism, richer, nobler, more exalted than the old one; a new recognition amongst all classes, high and low, shedding themselves of selfishness—a new recognition that the honor of a country does not depend merely on the maintenance of its glory in the stricken field, but in protecting its homes from distress as well. It is a new patriotism. It is bringing a new outlook for all classes. A great flood of luxury and of sloth which had submerged the land is receding, and a new Britain is appearing. We can see for the first time the fundamental things that matter in life, and that have been obscured from our vision by the tropical growth of prosperity."

"May I tell you, in a simple parable, what I think this war is doing for us? I know a valley in North Wales, between the mountains and the sea, a beautiful valley, snug, comfortable, sheltered by the mountains from all the bitter blasts. It was very envying, and I remember how the boys were in the habit of climbing the hills above the village to get a glimpse of the great mountains in the distance and to be stimulated and freshened by the breeze which came from the hillsides, and by the great spectacle of that great range. "We have been living in a sheltered valley for generations. We have been too comfortable, too independent, perhaps, too selfish. And the stern hand of fate has scourged us to an elevation, where we can see the great everlasting things that matter for a nation, the great peaks of honor we had forgotten, duty and patriotism, and clad in glittering white, the great peaks of sacrifice pointing like a rugged line to Heaven. We shall descend into the valleys again, but as long as the men and women of this generation last they will carry in their hearts the image of those great mountain peaks, whose foundations are unshaken though Europe rock and sway in the convulsions of a great war."

Yes, Mr. Wells, We Would Do the Same Thing in Canada

London, Oct. 31.—H. G. Wells, the noted novelist in an article published yesterday says: "Frankly I do not believe in the German raid on England and I think we play the German game in letting our minds dwell upon it. I am supposed to be a person of feverish imagination, but even by lashing my imagination to its rein I cannot, in these days of wireless telegraphy, see a properly equipped German force, not even so trivial a handful as 2,000 of them, getting itself with guns, motors, ammunition and provisions, upon British soil. I cannot even see a near landing of infantrymen. In the first place, first—the experts have no illusions as to what we ordinary people are going to do if we find German soldiers in England one morning. We are going to fight. If we cannot fight with rifles we shall fight with shot-guns; and if we cannot fight according to the rules of war, apparently made by Germany for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner light. "Many men, and not a few women, will turn out to shoot Germans. There will be no preventing them after the Belgian stories. If the experts attempt any pedantic interferences, we will shoot the experts. "If raiders, cut off by sea from supports, ill-equipped and against odds, are so badly advised as to try terror-striking reprisals on the Belgian pattern, we regulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to. Such procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the common sense of the men. "We shall hunt the officers and shoot the men. A German raid on England, will, in fact, not be fought, it will be played. "This is a people's war, a war against militarism, not a war for the greater glory of British diplomats, officials and people in uniform. It is one war, not their war."

THE DARDANIELS BRIDGED WITH DEAD BODIES

(By George Renwick, Special Cable to Daily Telegraph and Montreal Gazette.)

Northeastern France, Midnight, Saturday, Oct. 31.—The battle of Flanders has now been in progress for sixteen days. Though at the moment it cannot be said the stupendous struggle has not yet reached its conclusion, I think it may be safely stated that the result is no longer in any doubt, and that the situation can be summed up in concise form. The German raid on the three coast towns of this part of France—Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne—has not only been frustrated but the would-be raiders have been punished in a manner which cannot fail to have tremendous effect on the morale of the entire German army and on the whole German plan of campaign.

As we write the night air is pulsating with the dull throb of the contending artillery, the dead music of the guns sings round with the tragic finale of the bloodiest battle of the war. Today has been one of its most awful days. Last night reports from the front spoke of a lull in the titanic struggle. The Allies were said to be in impregnable positions, and fighting with magnificent valor. The Germans were struggling with the valor of desperation. Now and then with a superb dash and with high bravery they pushed forward here and there, only to be driven back. Again and again they returned to the charge. The long line wavered, it staggered, it fell, it twisted and straightened again but it held everywhere.

Thursday's sun sank and the two warring armies welcomed the darkness. Here and there under its cover the Germans abandoned lines of trenches but this did not mean retreat. Before the morning light illuminated the field of carnage, the guns were at it again with redoubled vigor, shaking the windows of houses and waking the sleepers.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GERMANS ON FRIDAY.

The artillery dug opened another terrible day. Hardly had it light when great masses of Germans were attacking once more. Undoubtedly extremely strong reinforcements had arrived. It was not merely the local attack, it extended along the whole front in Belgium and then spread itself away beyond Lille, to the south and southwest of the city. I think it may be said that for the time being the battle of Flanders, renewed in this manner partook of the nature of a stream which, by the effort was being made, to penetrate the Allies' line in the La Bassée Canal region, in pursuance of the German plan of retreating the front line to the westward of Boulogne. However that may be, the day on the Flanders front saw as savage fighting as any of the fifteen that had gone before.

The battle of Flanders undoubtedly will go down in history as the most sanguinary of the first three months of the war. Before the struggle for the sea to Calais is ended—and ended I am sure it will be at an early date—the battle will almost certainly be marked down in history with the name of the Marne and the Aisne peaks before that on the undulating countryside of Flanders. Doubtful if the numbers of those who have perished will ever be exactly reckoned. Those who have been in the battle tell me the grim statistics of the slaughter of the past week.

CANAL BRIDGES WITH DEAD BODIES.

The fields and swelling sea-side dunes are littered with the dead. Death has come in wholesale fashion and filled the trenches. The name always to be remembered in history has it can be said without exaggeration run with blood. The canals in some places can be bridged with bodies. The great sea-side dunes are a mass of dead bodies. Seven of the charges were made at night and during the last six or seven days, most of the heaviest fighting has been done after dark. Those Germans are brave, one must say that. They come on again and again and in such numbers, but when they see the glint of the British bayonet they simply turn and run.

The severest fights of the long battle have been night encounters and charges. The artillery fire both from sea and land has exceeded in intensity that of any previous engagement of the war. The English artillery has done extraordinarily effective work. Captured German officers express their surprise at the volume of fire from the English positions and at its amazing accuracy.

INDIAN MOLESMS SIDE WITH BRITAIN.

Smith, British India, Nov. 1, via London, 6:21 p. m.—The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the Allies was made throughout India today in an official communication wherein the Viceroy of India deplores "the endeavor of a Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey into war with Great Britain for the benefit of Germany and Austria." The reception which the announcement received in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but responsible leaders of the Mohammedan community already are holding meetings in support of Great Britain while the Moslems are organizing prayers for the success of the British arms. The Mullahs are preaching homilies, urging Turkey either to maintain a neutrality, or side with the Allies.

ALLIES WINNING COUNTER ATTACKS

London, Nov. 1.—Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and Portugal is counted there as now driven powers at war, with prospects of three more—Greece, Bulgaria and Roumania—being drawn in. The note which Great Britain presented to Turkey on Friday last, demanding an explanation of the actions of the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea and the dismantling of the former German cruisers, the Goeben and the Breslau, was really an ultimatum to which Turkey was required to make a reply by Saturday morning.

So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made, and the ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the Triple Entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

Turkish troops, which have been on the Egyptian border for some time, already are reported to have crossed the frontier, while the Turkish fleet continues to menace Russian towns and shipping in the Black Sea.

Neither Russia nor Great Britain was unprepared for this move on the part of Turkey which, government officials say, was known to have been under the influence of Germany and the allied powers have forces on hand ready to oppose a Turkish invasion.

When the regular forces were withdrawn from Egypt to take part in the war in Europe they were immediately replaced by troops from home, much greater in numbers at least, and only last week they paraded through the streets of Cairo, making a splendid impression.

MOSLEM SUBJECTS RALLY TO FLAG.

The problem both for England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under ordinary circumstances, would prefer not to fight against Turkey. In this war, however, they have rallied to their flag, as have all other races under British or Russian rule, and care is being taken to explain to them that in this case Turkey, under the direction of Germany, has been the aggressor.

Another problem relates to the attitude of Roumania, Bulgaria and Greece. Great Britain, besides being desirous of securing Thrace as far east as the Eoas-Blida line, which she was awarded by the London conference after the first Balkan war, but which Turkey re-took when Bulgaria was attacked by Greece and Serbia, would naturally side with the Entente powers, but objects, political observers point out to fighting side by side with the Entente powers, which she is ranged, as her mere neutrality under the conditions appears insufficient. Should she join the Austrians and Germans, Roumania is almost certain to declare for the Allies, and Greece even before this may decide to take her revenge on Turkey. In fact, it is believed that her treaty with Serbia would compel her to take action, should the latter be attacked by Bulgaria or Turkey.

Italy, too, is brought nearer to war by the entrance of Turkey, for she has large Mediterranean possessions to protect which would not be safe with a strengthened Turkey.

The fighting in Flanders and in France has been but a repetition of that which has been going on for days past. The Germans have continued to push their attack, which was aimed at placing them in possession of the French coast ports, but, as before, it has been a dig-dog affair, first one side making progress, only to lose the ground gained on the next day.

GERMANS NO NEARER THAN WEEK AGO.

From the point of view of the Allies their position is satisfactory, as the Germans are no nearer to their goal than they were a week ago. There have been tremendous losses which, for once, cannot be exaggerated. While the capture of a few prisoners and guns from one side or the other is a matter of daily occurrence, fighting has become more severe along the River Aisne, in the Argonne forest and along the River Meuse between Verdun and Toul, but so far without making any changes in the fronts of the two armies.

The German armies are said by the Russians to have been defeated before Warsaw and Lvovogrod. They continue to fall back, and the new Russian front now extends from Plock, northwest of Warsaw, through Leds and Piotrkow to Ostrowiec, southwest of Radom.

In Galicia the Russians are having more difficulty in dislodging the Austrians from their positions on the River San.

It is officially announced that owing to the Germans making prisoners of all Belgians and Frenchmen of military age in occupied territory, German and Austrian reservists will be arrested on neutral ships. It is declared, however, that the ships will be subjected to as little delay and inconvenience as possible.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 31, 2:36 a. m.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

Paris, Oct. 30—11:41 p. m.—Officers returning here from the battlefield declare that success for the Allies has grown out of the series of furious conflicts on the extreme left wing near the coast, as well as in the neighborhood of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French and British forces have been able to resist the onslaughts of the German columns, and to reply with counter-attacks so full of vigor that they carried the Allies always still farther forward in the movement to re-capture Belgium.

The unhesitating manner in which the Germans threw their masses of men at the allied positions time after time, these officers declare, caused astonishment. In the lines of the Allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost. Their heroic sacrifices were in vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

FLOOD DROVE GERMANS BACK ACROSS RIVER.

The opening of the dykes by the Belgians near the mouth of the River Yser placed a formidable obstacle in the way of the Germans, who were compelled to recross the river, and during this operation suffered severely from the Allies' artillery.

The attacks of the Germans today are reported not to have been accompanied with the violence of their previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

The behavior of all the allied troops under the terrific strain has been wonderful. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries from the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in the great bayonet charge along the coast line, which did much towards forcing the Germans to retire.

Around La Bassée both the Allies and the Germans have displayed indomitable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting which has been going on day and night for two weeks. First one side and then the other has taken the offensive, and the line has swayed some times this way and some times that.

The country is interposed with thick hedges and ditches, which makes operations difficult and often these obstacles must be overcome by the troops in the face of a withering fire.

On the entrenched lines of the Somme, Oise and Aisne, frequent isolated actions occurred today, especially near Rheims. Both armies were so well buried in rifle pits and trenches, however, that no important change in the positions was brought about.

The fact that the battle is progressing in more easily discernible at night than in the day time, when the smokeless powder renders the artillery and rifle fire almost invisible. In the darkness, however, the flashes shoot out brightly, and the roar and rattle of the cannon and machine guns seem louder, while the scene is brightened by the blaze from burning villages and farms.

BELGIANS GIVE FRENCH CREDIT FOR GAINING.

Havre, via London, Oct. 30, 11 p. m.—The Belgian minister of war has received the following from the headquarters of the Belgian army: "During the night of the 28th and 29th, the enemy again attempted to seize by surprise the southern end of the bridge at Dixmude, but was repulsed. "During the day of the 29th, our front was subjected to a heavy bombardment. Moreover, the enemy made two infantry attacks, one against the right of our army division, and another and very violent one, against two brigades mixed with other army divisions. The enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses. "On the other parts of the front the firing was intermittent during the day. To the south of Dixmude the Germans lost ground near Lughem, Mercken and Bizschotte, where the French offensive is progressing in the south of Paschendale. The Germans, who had assumed the offensive, were repulsed and lost ground south of Becelaere. South of the River Lye, the situation has undergone no great change, but meanwhile the French have succeeded in progressing on various points of the front. "The numerous prisoners taken give testimony to the accuracy and destructive character of our machine gun fire, which they say inflicted heavy losses."

BROUGHT AEROPLANE AWAY UNDER FIRE.

A French aeroplane was compelled to descend yesterday between the French and the German trenches, but the occupants escaped. Last night Captain Belenger, with several infantrymen, made a daring reconnaissance and found the machine only slightly damaged. They effected repairs and brought the aeroplane away, in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy.

CRUISER LOST IN SIGHT OF ENGLISH SHORE

Dover, via London, Nov. 1.—It is ascertained that the British cruiser Hermes, which was sunk by a German submarine yesterday, was attacked twelve miles east, by southeast, of Goodwin Sands, in the Straits of Dover, at 8:15 o'clock in the forenoon. A number of torpedo boat destroyers and other vessels immediately rushed to the assistance of the wounded ship, which floated three-quarters of an hour after being struck, and then heeled over and sank. Meantime the destroyers rescued the greater number of the crew of 300 men, while other vessels scoured the sea in an endeavor to locate the submarine. Two men were killed by the explosion, and nine were injured. About forty others are missing. The survivors were landed here.

LOSS OF NO MILITARY SIGNIFICANCE.

London, Nov. 1.—The Secretary of the Admiralty last night made the following announcement: "The old cruiser Hermes, Captain C. R. Lambie, was sunk today by a torpedo fired by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover, as she was returning from Dunkirk. Nearly all the officers and crew were saved, but the exact loss cannot be ascertained until the men are mustered. The loss of the vessel is of small military significance. "The Hermes was a comparatively old vessel, and from a naval viewpoint was of no great value. The fact that she was attacked so near home indicates that the German submarines must have a base somewhere on that part of the Belgian coast which is occupied by German troops from which they can menace ships of the Allies passing between England and France. Only a few days ago one of them sank the French steamer Amiral Ganteaume, which was carrying refugees from Calais. "How many submarines the Germans have in these waters is not known, but several of them have been seen recently. When ships are guarded by torpedo boat destroyers, as are those engaged in bombarding the German positions, they are comparatively safe, but the opportunity of the submarines comes when one is caught alone, as was the Hermes."

PRINCE OF WALES FUND NEARLY \$18,000,000

London, Nov. 1.—The Prince of Wales relief fund now totals \$17,825,000, of which \$4,350,000 has been distributed for the relief of those in distress.

WHEN BABY IS ILL.

When the baby is ill or out of sorts give him Baby's Own Tablets. They are the ideal medicine for little ones and never fail to relieve constipation and indigestion; cure colic, allay simple fevers and promote healthy sleep. Concerning them Mrs. F. W. Walker, Ingersoll, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for eight years and can highly recommend them to all mothers for babyhood and childhood ailments." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

REPORT CAPTURE OF GERMAN CRUISERS.

London, Oct. 31, 2:59 a. m.—A despatch to the Post from Sydney (N. S. W.), says it is reported that the German cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau have been captured as a result of the failure of their coal supply. There is no official confirmation of the report to be had here.

JAPS HAVE ONE MORE TO SPARE.

Honolulu, Nov. 1.—The Japanese cruiser Hizen, standing off this port several days watching for German ships, was joined today by another Japanese cruiser of 5,600 tons displacement 350 feet long.

Rebels Abuse Use of White Flag and Are Well Punished
London, Nov. 1, 11:55 p. m.—A despatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Cape Town, says: "Col. Alberts has defeated the rebels in the Lichtenburg district of the Transvaal, killing thirteen, wounding thirty and capturing 240. Among the captured is Commandant Claassen. "Commandant De Villiers was out reconnoitering when he met a strong rebel commando with white flags attached to their rifles. De Villiers approached the band, whereupon the rebels attacked him and captured 110 of his men. The rebels then advanced against Col. Alberts' force from two directions, but Alberts defeated them and chased them twenty miles across the border. In their flight the rebels discarded their carts and bicycles."

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A New Patriotism
Lloyd George's Speech a Classic
There are those who say that Lloyd George's preparation, delivered in the Queen's Hall, London, four weeks ago, will be a future classic. Here it is: "But that is not all. There is something infinitely greater and more enduring which is emerging already out of this great conflict: a new patriotism, richer, nobler, more exalted than the old one; a new recognition amongst all classes, high and low, shedding themselves of selfishness—a new recognition that the honor of a country does not depend merely on the maintenance of its glory in the stricken field, but in protecting its homes from distress as well. It is a new patriotism. It is bringing a new outlook for all classes. A great flood of luxury and of sloth which had submerged the land is receding, and a new Britain is appearing. We can see for the first time the fundamental things that matter in life, and that have been obscured from our vision by the tropical growth of prosperity."

Yes, Mr. Wells, We Would Do the Same Thing in Canada
London, Oct. 31.—H. G. Wells, the noted novelist in an article published yesterday says: "Frankly I do not believe in the German raid on England and I think we play the German game in letting our minds dwell upon it. I am supposed to be a person of feverish imagination, but even by lashing my imagination to its rein I cannot, in these days of wireless telegraphy, see a properly equipped German force, not even so trivial a handful as 2,000 of them, getting itself with guns, motors, ammunition and provisions, upon British soil. I cannot even see a near landing of infantrymen. In the first place, first—the experts have no illusions as to what we ordinary people are going to do if we find German soldiers in England one morning. We are going to fight. If we cannot fight with rifles we shall fight with shot-guns; and if we cannot fight according to the rules of war, apparently made by Germany for the restraint of British military experts, we will fight according to our inner light. "Many men, and not a few women, will turn out to shoot Germans. There will be no preventing them after the Belgian stories. If the experts attempt any pedantic interferences, we will shoot the experts. "If raiders, cut off by sea from supports, ill-equipped and against odds, are so badly advised as to try terror-striking reprisals on the Belgian pattern, we regulars will, of course, massacre every German straggler we can put a gun to. Such procedure may be sanguinary, but it is just the common sense of the men. "We shall hunt the officers and shoot the men. A German raid on England, will, in fact, not be fought, it will be played. "This is a people's war, a war against militarism, not a war for the greater glory of British diplomats, officials and people in uniform. It is one war, not their war."

INDIAN MOLESMS SIDE WITH BRITAIN.
Smith, British India, Nov. 1, via London, 6:21 p. m.—The announcement of the unfriendly attitude of Turkey toward the Allies was made throughout India today in an official communication wherein the Viceroy of India deplores "the endeavor of a Chauvinistic element to drive Turkey into war with Great Britain for the benefit of Germany and Austria." The reception which the announcement received in the outlying districts will not be known for some days, but responsible leaders of the Mohammedan community already are holding meetings in support of Great Britain while the Moslems are organizing prayers for the success of the British arms. The Mullahs are preaching homilies, urging Turkey either to maintain a neutrality, or side with the Allies.

HELP
WANTED—To find a woman to work in small farm a good plain P. G. Quincey, North Q., Canada.
AGENTS
RELIABLE REPRESENTATIVE to sell fruit trees through out present. We will take four good men to a general agents taken in the fruit New Brunswick opportunities for men offer a permanent position. Toronto, Ont.
THERE IS A BOON in New Brunswick. Able Agents now in district. Pay well. Pelham Nursery Co.
FOR
MOVING PICTURE FOR SALE—Lithuanian only a complete and now Apply to Queens R.
BOWLING ALLIANCE SALE—Lithuanian Balls, second hand cheap. Apply 80 C.
In Time of Prepare
Business in Canada braver than ever supply, just what we must have at any price. Who will be ready of the opportunities? Send, today, for the first step. Can enter at any time.
BIR
FINNAMORE—1000 lbs. of tobacco, 29, to the pack, more, a son.
FITZPATRICK—Mr. and Mrs. Ph. daughter.
MARRIAGE
MOORE—LONG—The home of the bride, Moore, Black River, Rev. H. E. Thomas.
DEATH
FISKE—On Thursday, Mrs. Emma Fiske, aged 86 years, died at her residence, 270 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 270 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 270 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 270 St. John Street, New York.
THOMSON—Substantiated at his residence, 72nd Street, New York. Her late residence, 72nd Street, New York. Her late residence, 72nd Street, New York.
HASTINGS—FLEET—York, on October 27th, died at her residence, 270 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 270 St. John Street, New York.
CRAIG—At 31 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 31 St. John Street, New York.
JEWETT—Substantiated at his residence, 1818 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 1818 St. John Street, New York.
HOWARD—At 31 St. John Street, New York. Her late residence, 31 St. John Street, New York.
MORE MEN IN INDIA
London, Oct. 31.—The Office announces the contingent of British and Japanese operating against the Germans before China.
WE
Long Leg
At \$3.50, 4.00
High Leg
At \$3.50, \$4.00
Men's and Women's Boys' and Children's made to stand to wear.
There is no when you buy. We do no goods. Mail orders.
Francis & 19 King

