

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.
 In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements copy must reach this office not later than nine a.m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.
 Maritime—Strong south and northeast winds, much cooler, frost Wednesday.

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WAR SITUATION NOT SO ENCOURAGING

CAN THE GERMANS USE ANTWERP AS A BASE?

Military Expert Says That It's Possession is Not at all Essential to the German Offensive Plan---Claims That It Cannot be Used as a Naval Base or as a Base for Zeppelin Operations---It's Capture of Little Military Importance.

(By the War Expert of The New York Evening Post.)

The possession of Antwerp is not at all essential to the German offensive plan. The reduction of the city is dictated by two main considerations first to prevent its occupation by an allied force and second to bring about the virtual dispersion of the Belgian army. The necessity of keeping watch on the Belgians has kept engaged two or three German corps which could be used with telling effect on the main battle line. To this consideration has recently been added the possibility of a junction between the Allies coming from the south and the Belgian army. Antwerp occupied by the Belgians alone has been a nuisance. Antwerp held by a joint force of the Allies might become the base of operations striking directly east towards Liege and the German frontier.

To speak of Antwerp being used as a base of operations against England is to overlook considerations geographical, political and military. As a base for what? Either for naval or aerial attacks. But plainly Antwerp cannot become a German naval base, because Germany has no warships there. We are asked to imagine that the German ships will emerge from the security of their own ports, where they are held in accordance with a well-considered plan, will attempt the dangerous passage along the Dutch coast and through the Scheldt and intern themselves at Antwerp upon the chance of a raid against England. The attempt is inconceivable as far as the larger units of the German navy are concerned. Imaginatively a few German submarines might make the trip along the Dutch coast undiscovered and get into Antwerp; but again no reasonable purpose for such a move can be discerned.

HOLLAND IN THE WAY.

Furthermore, even though German naval strategy permitted such a move, there is the absolute fact that German warships cannot enter or leave Antwerp without passing through Dutch territory. Antwerp lies some sixty miles from where the Scheldt enters the North Sea, and of this stretch forty-five miles lie in Holland. It is unthinkable that the Kaiser would venture on a violation of Dutch neutrality and thus add one more to the list of his enemies. But for this factor of Dutch neutrality we may be sure that long before this, lurking troops and munitions in British ships would have been disembarked at Antwerp, and it is not unlikely that British men-of-war would have sailed up the Scheldt to take part in the defence of the city.

Or else Antwerp is spoken of as a possible base for the Zeppelin German air cruisers could strike out from Antwerp for England without flying over Dutch territory. But other considerations enter. To make Antwerp a Zeppelin base must mean the construction of the enormous sheds in which the airships are housed and the installation of other complicated machinery. It is hardly to be thought that the Germans would set up such an elaborate plant in hostile territory, from which the fortunes of war might soon drive them. More than that if London is not far from Antwerp neither is Antwerp far from London. Aerial raid work

both ways. British aeroplanes have flown over Cologne and Dusseldorf and attacked the airship shelters in those cities. British aeroplanes would undoubtedly be launched against Antwerp. The risk to Germans would not be counterbalanced by the gains. From Antwerp to London by air-line is 180 miles. From Cologne to London by air-line is 290 miles. To the Kaiser's airships with a cruising capacity of more than twenty-four miles and a possible speed of fifty miles an hour a difference of one hundred miles or two hours can hardly be vital.

MAY INVOLVE THE DUTCH.

If Antwerp is worth anything to the Kaiser aside from the fact that its fall will disperse the Belgian army and keep the Allies from taking possession it will be rather as a commercial port. Just as a very considerable tonnage now enters Rotterdam, a neutral port, to be shipped down the Rhine, so it is conceivable that cargoes might enter the Scheldt in Dutch territory destined for Antwerp in the hands of the Germans. Cargoes intended for German consumption might be shipped formally to Flushing, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The question of their ultimate destination would aggravate the difficult problem already existing with regard to Rotterdam as a port of entry for Germany. Undoubtedly, the occupation of Antwerp would come closer towards dragging the Dutch nation into the general conflict.

THE LOCAL W. C. T. U. SELECTS OFFICERS

At a recent meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—Miss Margaret Kilburn.
- Recording secretary—Mrs. J. Olmstead.
- Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. A.C. M. Lawson.
- Treasurer—Mrs. M. L. Stevenson.
- Auditor—Mrs. M. Dennison.
- Vice-presidents to represent the different churches:
 - Methodist—Mrs. J. J. Colter.
 - Presbyterian—Mrs. H. P. Baird.
 - Brunswick Street Baptist—Mrs. C. Burt.
 - George Street Baptist—Mrs. R. McKinnon.
 - St. Anne's—Mrs. John Ferguson.
 - Reformed Baptist—Mrs. S. A. Baker.
- The superintendents of departments are as follows:
 - Mother meetings—Mrs. Hartt.
 - Parlor meetings—Mrs. W. M. Burns.
 - Flowers and fruit—Mrs. S. A. Baker.
 - Evangelistic work—Mrs. Burt.
 - Sailors' work—Mrs. Kitchen.
 - Anti-narcotics—Mrs. S. Patterson.
 - Militia—Mrs. J. J. Colter.
 - Fairs—Mrs. J. Olmstead.
 - Press—Mrs. Charles Wilcox.
 - Railway, raftsmen and lumbermen—Mrs. Baird.
 - Systematic giving—Mrs. Dykeman.
 - Sabbath observance—Mrs. L. Morrell.
 - Equal franchise—Mrs. J. Ferguson.
- Mr. J. M. Stevens, K.C., of Edmonton, is among the guests at the Queen.

Austrians Claim That They Have Hurlled Back the Russian Forces in Galacia---The Siege of Przemyśl Has Been Abandoned by The Latter

The Allied Armies Are Reported to Have Made Some Progress---Russian Cruiser Reported to Have Been Sunk in the Baltic Sea by a German Submarine---Fierce Fighting Reported Along the French Battle Front---Trenches of Opposing Armies Said to be Only One Hundred Yards Apart---Belgians are Ready to Renew Fight.

WAR SUMMARY

Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts are said to be still holding out.

German troops are marching on Ostend.

The Belgian city of Ghent is now in the hands of the Germans.

Military Expert says that the Germans will be unable to make effective use of Antwerp as a base.

Paris reports the General Situation unchanged.

Canadian troops have disembarked in England and have gone to Salisbury Plains.

Twenty-two thousand British and Belgian Soldiers interned in Holland.

Violent attacks made by Germans on Allies' front.

Cannonading reported in the North Sea.

Lord Curzon predicts that the war will be a lengthy one.

Stories of daring deeds from Aisne battleground

ANTWERP FORTS HOLDING OUT.

London, Oct. 13—The Times correspondent in Belgium, under date of Sunday, says:

"Twenty-four of the Antwerp forts were still holding out today, in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city."

GHENT IN HANDS OF INVADERS.

London, Oct. 13—The Belgian town of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

Uhlans have arrived at Selzaete, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that six thousand soldiers must be quartered in the village.

BELGIAN AND BRITISH INTERNED.

London, Oct. 13—Altogether twenty-two thousand British and Belgian soldiers are interned at different points in Holland. About one thousand, five hundred of these men are British.

This statement has been made by the Dutch war office, according to a despatch from the Rotterdam correspondent of The Times.

MARINES HOME FROM ANTWERP

London, Oct. 13—Bodies of men belonging to the naval brigade which took part in the defence of Antwerp, arrived at the English channel port of Deal yesterday and last night, says a despatch from the Deal correspondent of The Chronicle.

Immense crowds greeted them at the station, and as they marched down the street, headed by a brass band, the marines, all wearing khaki uniforms, appeared to be somewhat weary, but otherwise seemed perfectly fit.

Paris, Oct. 12—The following official statement was given out to-

THE FALL OF ANTWERP

London, Oct. 12—The fall of Antwerp might be accurately dated midnight Thursday, though the burgo-master did not go out to surrender the city until eight o'clock next morning, and the Germans did not enter until noon. Says a Morning Post correspondent in Belgium. By midnight on Thursday, it was clear that further resistance was vain and the field forces and garrison forces on our side began to be withdrawn to the west side of the river Scheldt.

"On the night of Thursday the citizens who remained in the city had everything prompting to terror. Smoke from burning oil tanks enveloped the city, the flames of burning houses gave a lining of lurid yellow. Through this pall came shrieking the shells of twenty-eight centimetre guns crashing like thunder bolts, as they sent buildings actually pouring into the streets.

"Beneath the pall of smoke, along the shattered city, went hurrying the ranks of the flying army. Many of the people of Antwerp had resolved to withstand the bombardment and were content to stay burrowing among the ruins so long as the Germans could be kept out. To them the retreat of the defending army was the last blow of fate.

"They abandoned the cellars and retreats and set out in flight. It was the last and most pitiful exodus for these citizens. As they passed to the Dutch frontier or toward the quays some met their death from bombardment.

"On Friday morning the bombardment slackened. A railway porter who stood outside the station staid and pathetic told me the soldiers had gone and the Germans would be here in half an hour. It was evident that important business was a-foot as officials hurried to and fro with anxious faces. At eight o'clock the following proclamation, dated October 7, was posted announcing the departure of the government:

"After long hesitation and vain attempts to secure a victory on other fields of battle, the German army has pursued, for a month now, the siege of the fortified positions of Antwerp. In these circumstances the government has the duty not only to maintain its communications with all parts of the county not occupied by the enemy, but also to place safe from all risks the liberty of its deliberations and actions and the continuing of its relations with suzerain powers and with other nations who accord to our valiant country their sympathies and good wishes.

"Sacrificing itself to the imperious obligations of which all patriots will measure the importance, the government has decided to transfer itself to another point of national territory."

"After, as before its departure, the army will oppose to the enemy most obstinate resistance. The government is certain the valiant population of Antwerp, will in turn support with stoicism over common trials, with the same sentiment of patriotism as our other cities, in more humble villages, and will await with unbroken confidence the approaching hour of deliverance and regeneration."

Dublin, Oct. 10—Four hundred Ger-

mans know "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." They know because they have made the trip.

The Barry, belonging to the Bristol Channel ports, arrived at the North Wall with something over four hundred German military prisoners of war, who were captured by the allies in various engagements. With the rank and file were a number of German officers. Until the special train had been made up and brought to the North Wall Station of the London and Northwestern Railway Company the prisoners were kept on board the chartered steamer and guarded by their travelling escort of Scottish soldiers.

When the Germans were brought ashore they presented a very crestfallen appearance and looked war-worn and travel-stained. Some of the officers had the heels hanging off their boots, and were unshaven for a long time. Utter rejection seemed to have seized upon them. They were treated with every courtesy by the English military officers having charge of the arrangements at the North Wall and were accommodated in a first class railway carriage reserved to themselves for the journey from Dublin to Templemore, County Tipperary, where they are to be deported.

London, Oct. 11—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, formerly viceroy of India, in an address made at a war meeting at Harrow school tonight, said that the taking of Antwerp was a deliberate part of the German plan.

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great jumping off place for her future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation, unless we make it so."

The speaker added that by fortifying Antwerp Germany would secure a grip on the whole of Belgium, make Holland play her will, and then settle down to her main object—the destruction of this country. He said England was in for a long war, and declared he was shocked that some people should think the hostilities would be over by Christmas. "In his opinion more than one Christmas would elapse before the ending of hostilities. In conclusion, he advised his hearers not to begin to divide up the German empire "before you have got hold of it."

STANDARD LOWERED

London, Oct. 12—England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard, which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered.

The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was five feet six inches and chest measurement from navel to chest measurement from 35½ inches to 34½ inches.

An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for two thousand recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

KNOWS NO COLOR LINE

London, Oct. 12—Griffiths, the Paramount chief of Basutoland, a British colonial possession in South Africa, has offered to levy one thousand (25

(Continued on page five.)