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 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 — Fresh southwest-erly winds, fair at first, followed by showers.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

SUCCESS FOR THE ALLIES IN TERRIFIC BATTLE

THE GREATEST BATTLE IN WORLD'S HISTORY

Is Still Raging in the Lowlands of Flanders --Horrors of Strife as Rival Armies Struggle for Victory Near the Channel Coast in France Unequaled in the Annals of Armed Conflict---England Calmly Awaiting Threatened Attack.

London, Oct. 31—The most terrible battle in the history of the world—if a comparison be made on the number of killed and wounded—is drawing to its final stages in the lowlands of Flanders.
 Out of the terrific struggle come disconnected fragments describing how men fight in a daze of weariness, struggle for trenches and points of vantage only to lose them and be forced backward again by the recurrent sweep of the pendulum of victory.
 The country is flat and sodden with water. Much of it is at or just below sea level. The trenches fill quickly with water to within a foot of the surface level. The first cold of winter has set its grip on the men. Against artillery fire of horrible effectiveness, and against volleys of infantry at point blank range, charge after charge has broken. Such fighting has never been seen.

DAZED BY HORROR OF BATTLE.

Not only are the men in the trenches dazed by their experiences, but even the observers and the few correspondents in the district have become numbed by the horrors they have witnessed. Their dispatches breathe this spirit of dreaming horror.

And though temporary advantages have been gained by first one side and then the other, the issue of the battle is still in the balance. Victory for the Germans means the completion of their line of trenches from Verdun to the sea, and the eventual reduction of Calais and Dunkirk, the great Channel ports. And it means also the chance to menace England.

Victory for the Allies means driving the Germans back on a line of defence running through Antwerp, Brussels and Maubeuge, and the reclamation of almost half of Belgium—now almost completely over-run by the German troops.

REPULSE FOR GERMANS.

While in the western theatre of war the two forces are thus fought to a standstill, in the east the advantages seem to have turned against the German and Austrian troops. It is true the Germans still hold some Russian territory, but it is swampy borderland without particular value. Their attack on Warsaw that seemed about to result in the reduction of that city has been thrust back.

Berlin admits this repulse. There are reports, however, that it is planned to invade Russia farther north; and an Austrian general has been quoted as saying that within a week German troops will be threatening Petrograd itself.

ENGLAND AWAITS ATTACK.

Either or both of these reports may be true. And England is calmly awaiting the inevitable German attack by sea—the attack that is sure to come. If England can meet and repulse that attack, the war will be practically over. If by any miracle England loses control of the sea, then Germany may hope for eventual victory.

The South African situation appears to have cleared up, with reports from General Botha that he has dispersed most of the forces of the rebellion.

The German Hosts Are Steadily Losing Ground in Greatest Conflict in the History of the World--- The Enemy's Losses Have Been Enormous

British Cruiser Hermes Sunk by a Submarine in the Straits of Dover---No Longer Any Doubt Regarding the Attitude of Turkey---British, French and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople Have Been Handed Their Passports---Report From German Sources States That the Turks Have Formally "Annexed" Egypt---The Balkan Nations Likely to be Drawn Into the Struggle.

WAR SUMMARY

The British, French, and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople have been handed their passports.

Turkey is reported to have formally annexed Egypt.

The Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg given his passports today.

British cruiser Hermes sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover.

German suffer terrible losses in a futile effort to reach Dunkirk and Calais.

The battle of West Flanders the bloodiest in the history of the world.

The Allies continue to do splendid work and are winning back lost towns and villages.

The Czar's mighty army is steadily gaining ground in East Poland.

The Balkan nations reported to be on the verge of war British and Japs make desperate assault of Tsing-Tau forts.

Two German cruisers reported captured in Pacific ocean.

The allied armies captured over seven thousand prisoners last week.

powers, but objects, political observers point out to fighting side by side with Greece and Serbia.

Russia, however, is expected to ask Bulgaria definitely on which side 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.

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 ding-dong affair, first one side making progress, only to lose the ground gained on the next day.

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 charges in the fronts of the two armies.

The German armies are said by the Russians to have been defeated before Warsaw and Ivangorod. 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 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.

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.

Servia has asked the United States through Mr. Morgenthau, to look after her diplomatic interests at Constantinople, in the 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 Hakke 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, Nov. 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 Hæreti-Millet sank the Russian destroyer Kabanets. The Mauvet-I-Millet torpedoed a Russian coast-guard 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—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 Servia, the Russian fleet in the Black Sea will punish Bulgaria by bombarding her coast towns."

"BRITISH INFLECT IMPORTANT LOSSES."

Havre, Nov. 1—The Belgian war office today issued the following official communication:

"This morning the enemy, who still occupied a part of Ramscapelle, was repulsed beyond the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude. They lost a great number of prisoners and left many wounded on the field."

"On the other parts of our front the enemy made no further infantry attacks. The bombardment was rather violent at Nieuport during part of the day and intermittent on other points of our position."

"The inundation between the Yser and the railway line between Nieuport and Dixmude has made the ground marshy and the trenches of the enemy unworkable."

"To the south of Dixmude between Linghem and Passchendaele, the French troops have continued their offensive movement. Pelkappelle was completely surrounded last night."

"At the south of Passchendaele the English troops were violently attacked by German reinforcements, but had retaken at the end of the day the ground they had been forced to cede in the neighborhood of Gheluvelt."

"On several other parts of their fighting line the English have repulsed attacks by the Germans inflicting

(Continued on page five.)

WAR WILL COST OVER 4,000,000 IN LIVES

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 30—If the European war is maintained with its present violence for 18 months the loss of life will be 4,000,000 and the property loss \$35,000,000,000, E. H. Gary, president of the American Steel & Iron Institute, said today, in addressing the annual meeting of that organization.
 Mr. Gary admitted the present depressed state of the steel trade, but was optimistic of the future.
 "Without particularizing, it would seem safe to predict that in many important respects business conditions in the United States for the next three months at least will be better than they have been for the last three months," he declared.
 "I do not hesitate to say with emphasis, that the opportunity for success and progress in this country is greater than ever before."

BREAST PLATES FOR FRENCH SOLDIERS

Paris, Nov. 1—The French infantry have recently gained much ground in the Argonne region through the use of steel breastplates, which, though unable to resist point blank bullets, are nevertheless impenetrable at a range which permits troops to pause before the last rush with the bayonet.
 The Journal de Rennes announces that the Russian government decided to adopt the breastplate at the outbreak of the war and placed immense orders with a factory at St. Filaire le Harcouet, which had the exclusive manufacturing rights.
 The French government also has now ordered large quantities and has released the reservists employed in the factory, which is busy night and day.

DEATH AT PENNIAC.

Miss Rhoda Arnold, aged eighty years and ten months, passed away yesterday at the home of Mr. John Moore, Penniac. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. William Walker of Penniac, and one brother, Allen Arnold of Sumner, Washington. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, the remains being taken to the Methodist church at 1.30 o'clock. Services will be conducted by Rev. Thomas Hicks, assisted by Rev. Henry Smith, and interment will be made at the Methodist cemetery.

London, Nov. 1—Turkey has definitely thrown in her lot with Austria and Germany, and if Portugal is counted there are now eleven 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.

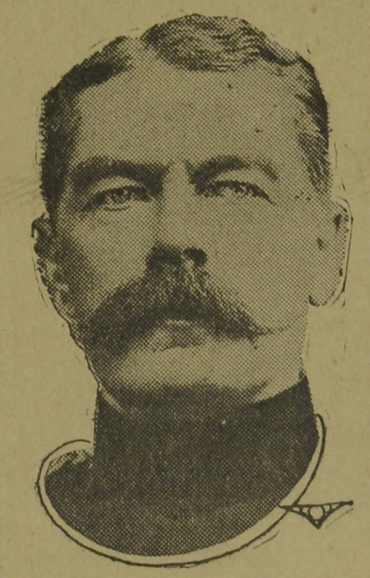
So far as is known here, telegraphic communication with Turkey being interrupted, no answer was made, and the ambassadors at the Ottoman capital of the Triple Entente, it is understood, demanded and received their passports.

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 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.

The problem both for England and Russia, however, is the attitude of their Moslem subjects, who, under



EARL KITCHENER, British War Secretary.