

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 — Moderate winds. Fair at first, followed by showers.

VOL. XX NO 224

FREDERICTON, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

TERRIFIC NAVAL BATTLE OFF CHILEAN COAST

PLEA FOR SUPPORT OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

Men's Banquet at the Methodist Church a great success—Inspiring addresses by Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. J. W. Howe and Rev. Canon Gould—Canon Gould Discussed the Advent of Turkey into the War

The banquet in the lecture room of the Methodist church last evening in connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement was attended by one hundred and twenty-five representative citizens and was a pronounced success. Baptists, Presbyterians, Anglicans and Methodists rubbed elbows around the festive board and partook of an excellent repast served by the Daughters of the Empire. For two hours following the repast they listened to inspiring messages on missionary work from Rev. Dr. Hamilton, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions; Rev. J. W. Howe, returned missionary from Japan, and son of Sheriff Howe of this city, and Rev. Canon Gould of Toronto. While all the addresses were to the point and were much enjoyed, that of Rev. Canon Gould was an exceptionally brilliant effort. The rev. gentleman served as a medical missionary in Palestine for thirteen years and only recently returned from a trip around the world. His appearance and style of oratory reminds one not a little of Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell of Sackville whose burning eloquence has so often stirred Fredericton audiences. He gave a very rare and instructive account of conditions in the Far East, devoting considerable attention to Turkey and the Mohammedan faith, eulogizing His Majesty's Indian troops, now at the front, and closed by giving the audience some vivid impressions of a recent visit to China which he described as the world's greatest and newest republic.

MANY CLERGYMEN PRESENT.

Mr. J. W. Spurdin presided over the gathering and was supported by Rev. Canon Gould, Rev. J. W. Howe, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Bishop Richardson, Dean Schofield, Rev. A. W. Newcomb, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Thomas Marshall, Rev. Mr. Flemington, Rev. J. E. Wilson, Rev. Mr. A. S. Baker, Rev. H. H. Ferguson, Rev. Canon Smithers and Rev. Dr. Roberts. Rev. Mr. Newcomb said grace, after which the good things provided by the Daughters of the Empire, came in for some attention.

REV. DR. HAMILTON

was the first speaker. He made an earnest plea for a continuance of the propaganda of Christian missionary work. Now that the missionary enterprise has been launched he declared that it must be kept up. He thought the business of the world and the work of Christ should be carried on in such a way as to render it impossible for it to terminate in a great war such as was now devastating the world. The missionary enterprise, he pointed out, stood for men and personal service. There is need of an awakening among men and they should realize that they must take their religion seriously. He praised the duplex envelope system as it embraced the fundamental principle of the Christian religion, which is Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. He told of the needs of the work and urged his hearers to do their duty to a kingdom larger than the British empire—the kingdom of Christ.

REV. J. W. HOWE

who was next introduced, told of his work as a missionary in Japan and imparted a lot of interesting information in regard to conditions in that country. He pointed out that Japan was fighting in the present war as an ally of England, and when the war is over she would continue as England's ally and would stand for progress. He brought greetings from the little Japanese church, which now numbered 175,000. The Japanese, he said, were cultured and refined, a large proportion of the people are educated and they have a splendid police system, which provides safety for foreigners. In the province in which he labored there was a population of 625,000 and only three missionaries. Earthquakes were of frequent occurrence and made life a trifle unpleasant. The Japs watch events in Canada and the Western States very closely and the way in which Japanese immigration was restricted had a tendency to hamper missionary effort. Civic and political graft on this continent attracted the attention of the Japanese and the question was frequently put to missionaries, "Why does not the Christianity which you bring to us solve the problems of your own nation?"

The speaker went on to say that out of a population of fifty-one millions forty millions in Japan are untouched by the gospel of Christ. In proportion to population Japan has more heathens than India. In this country an average parish has a population of 500, in Japan the average to a parish is 86,000. There are signs, he said, that the Japanese are turning to religion as never before and there is urgent need of more workers in the mission field. Toronto with five thousand students, is the greatest student centre in the British empire. The City of Tokio has thirty thousand students and there are in Japan 360,000 students in college and High School grades. Japan is now facing towards the light and now is the time to win her over to the Kingdom of Christ.

(Continued on page four.)

NOT MUCH SHOW FOR FREDERICTON

The prospect of having Fredericton made a mobilization centre for the second contingent are not overly bright, although the City Council is trying its best to induce the authorities to recognize this city. Recently a telegram was forwarded to Hon. J. D. Hazen, acting minister of militia, on the subject and a copy of it was sent to the officer commanding the district at Halifax. This morning Mayor Mitchell received from the latter the following reply:

Halifax, Nov. 4.
To His Worship the Mayor of Fredericton:
Am in receipt of your telegram of the 3rd inst., pointing out advantages of Fredericton as a mobilization centre for overseas forces. At present only one unit is being raised in New Brunswick and all arrangements have been made for its assembly at St. John, so little or nothing can be done in the present case to meet your wishes.
(Sgd.) COL. RUTHERFORD.

The British Cruiser Monmouth Sunk by German Fleet And the Cruiser Good Hope Driven Ashore--- Enemy Had Five Ships in the Fight And the British Three

German Cruisers After the Fight Coaled at Valparaiso and Proceeded Northwards-- Report by the Admiral the Only News of the Engagement Which Was Given Out---British Side of the Story Yet to be Told---British Consul Being Detained at Bassarorah by the Turks---Report That Turkey May Attempt to Dam the Suez Canal by Sand Bags--British Soldiers Spring Surprise on a German Force.

WAR SUMMARY

Fierce Naval Battle reported to have taken place on Sunday off the coast of Chili.

British Cruisers, Monmouth and Good Hope reported to have been destroyed.

Five German and three British Cruisers took part in the engagement.

News of fighting on land of a more cheerful nature Germans are retreating from Belgium and successful British operations at Ypres.

The Russian forces are driving invaders out of Poland.

Victor Hatheway, a former Frederictonian is a midshipman on the cruiser Good Hope, which is reported to have been set on fire.

German fleet reported to have emerged from Kiel canal.

British submarine sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

Germans resume bombardment of city of Rheims.

The German army has abandoned the attempt to hack its way to Calais

DETAINED BY TURKS

London, Nov. 4---The official press bureau announces that a telegram from the British consul at Mohammed Rah dated Nov. 2nd states that the British consul at Bassarorah and British Merchants there are being detained by the Turks.

MAY DAM SUEZ CANAL

Copenhagen, Via London, Nov. 4---Berlin despatches report that a Large Turkish force mobilized on the Asiatic shore of the Suez canal are provided with 3,000,000 bags of sand which with they propose to form a dam whenever the Turkish army advances.

SERVIA AND TURKEY

London, Nov. 4---An official despatch to Rome from Constantinople says that Servia has broken off diplomatic relations with Turkey. The Servia minister left this morning for Dedeagatch.

MOST IMPORTANT NAVAL BATTLE

Valparaiso, Chili, Nov. 4---The most important naval battle of the present war between European powers took place near here on Sunday last. A German fleet engaged the British Squadron, composed of the Good Hope the Monmouth and the Glasgow off Cornal, Chili and decisively defeated it. The Monmouth was sunk by German shells. The Good Hope flag ship of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock ran for shore while seemingly ablaze from stem to stern and is believed to have been wrecked on the rocks

EGYPT IS LOYAL.

ROME, VIA LONDON, NOV. 4---IN AN INTERVIEW WITH HUSSEIN RUSHDI PACHA OF THE REGENT OF EGYPT, HE DENIES REPORTS THAT DISORDER HAS OCCURRED THERE AND SAYS ALL OF THE POPULATION REMAINS LOYAL TO GREAT BRITAIN, TO WHOM EGYPT OWES HER PROSPERITY. NUMBERS OF EGYPTIAN OFFICERS HAVE VOLUNTEERED TO SERVE IN BRITISH ARMY.

SANK GREEK SHIP.

ROME, VIA LONDON, NOV. 4---AN OFFICIAL TURKEY MESSAGE SAYS THAT THE BRITISH FLEET SANK A GREEK TORPEDO BOAT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THAT WAS TAKEN FOR A TURKISH CRAFT.

DETAINED BY TURKS.

LONDON, NOV. 3---THE OFFICIAL PRESS BUREAU ANNOUNCES THAT A TELEGRAM FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL AT MOHAMME RAH, DATED NOV. 2ND, STATES THAT THE BRITISH CONSUL AT BASSARORAH AND BRITISH MERCHANTS THERE ARE BEING DETAINED BY THE TURKS.

Valparaiso, Chile, Nov. 3---The German warships Gneisenau, Scharnhorst, Nürnberg, Leipzig and Dresden today attacked the British fleet off Coronel, Chile. The British cruiser Monmouth was sunk. The cruiser Good Hope was very badly damaged and as she was on fire, is supposed to have been lost.

The British cruiser Glasgow took refuge in the harbor of Coronel, and is now bottled up.

The German battleships Scharnhorst, Nürnberg and Gneisenau anchored at midday today in Valparaiso harbor uninjured.

GENERAL COMMANDERS REPORT

Valparaiso, Nov. 3---Admiral Graf Von Spee, commander of the German fleet in Pacific waters, arrived here this morning, and made the following report concerning a naval engagement with British warships at sea off Coronel last Sunday evening.

"On Sunday, November 1, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, during a heavy rain and rough weather off Coronel, we sighted the British men-of-war, Good Hope, Monmouth and Glasgow, and the armored cruiser Otranto.

"An engagement ensued immediately. All the ships opened a brisk cannonade with all their artillery.

"The Monmouth was sunk, and the Good Hope, after a great explosion on board, took fire. Her subsequent fate is unknown, owing to darkness having set in.

"The Glasgow and the Otranto also were damaged, but the darkness prevented our obtaining knowledge of the extent of it.

"Our ships, the Scharnhorst and Nürnberg, were not damaged. The Scheisnau had six men wounded. The rest of our ships also were undamaged.

The British cruisers Good Hope command of Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock, and had been searching the coasts of South America, for several weeks, with the object of engaging the German cruisers which had been destroying British merchant vessels.

The British cruiser Monmouth reported sunk in the engagement today, was four hundred and forty feet long, sixty-six feet beam, and of nine thousand and eight hundred tons displacement.

ment. She carried fourteen six-inch guns, eight three-inch guns, three three pounders and was fitted with two eighteen inch torpedo tubes. Her complement was six hundred and fifty five men. The Monmouth was built in 1899.

The Good Hope, also reported lost, was the flagship of the squadron. She was 500 feet long, seventy one feet beam and displaced 14,100. She represented the British nation at the James town Exposition in 1907. Her armament consisted of two 9.2 inch guns, sixteen 6 inch guns, fourteen 3 inch guns, three 3-pounders and two 18-inch torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 900 men. The Good Hope was built thirteen years ago.

The light cruiser Glasgow which took refuge at Coronel, was built in 1909. She was four hundred and thirty feet long, forty seven feet beam and displaced 4,820 tons. She had a complement of three hundred and seventy six men. Her armament consisted of two 6-inch guns and ten 4-inch guns. She was equipped with two 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Sir Christopher Craddock, who commanded the squadron, was in charge of the British fleet in Mexican waters at the time the American marines occupied Vera Cruz.

GERMANS OF POWERFUL TYPE

The German armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau are sister ships of 11,600 tons. Both were built in 1906 and are four hundred and forty feet long on the water line. They have a complement of seven hundred and sixty five men. Each of the two vessels carried eight 8.2-inch and six 6-inch guns, twenty 24-pounders and four machine guns. Each has four torpedo tubes.

The Dresden is, of 3,600 tons and the Leipzig of 3,250 tons. They have respectively complements of 321 and 286 men. The Dresden carried ten 4.1-inch, eight five-pounders and four machine guns and two torpedo tubes, while the armament of the Leipzig consisted of ten 4.1-inch ten 1 pounders, four machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

The Leipzig, since the commencement of the war, has been operating in the Pacific from San Francisco south and

(Continued on page five.)