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# The Daily Mail

THE WEATHER.  
Maritime — Moderate to fresh southerly winds, fair and mild at first, rain before night.

VOL. XX NO. 220

FREDERICTON, N. B. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

## TURKEY NOW INVOLVED IN EUROPEAN WAR

### DEMANDED SURRENDER OF A RUSSIAN PORT

Turkish Cruiser Bombarded the City of Theodosia and did Some Damage—Entrance of Ottoman Empire Into the War Opens up New Possibilities—Italy and the Balkan States Now Likely to Become Involved—Not a Great Power

Theodosia, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9.30 o'clock to 10.30 this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the station and city, damaging the cathedral, the Greek church, a pier and some sheds. One soldier was wounded. A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce caught fire. At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser left in a southwesterly direction.

Novorossysk, Caucasus, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which arrived here today, demanded the surrender of the city and the government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town. The Turkish consul and officials were arrested. The cruiser withdrew.

Theodosia, (formerly Kaffa), is a Russian seaport on the southeast coast of Crimea, about one hundred miles northeast of Sebastopol, by which it is connected by rail.

Novorossysk is on the northeast coast of the Black Sea and is the capital of the territory of the Black Sea. It is almost directly opposite Theodosia, at a distance of about 120 miles.

#### PERSIA DOES NOT STAND WITH TURKEY.

Petrograd, Oct. 29, via London.—Reports received here from Berlin to the effect that a formal alliance exists between Turkey and Persia are denied by the Persian minister. His denial was given after he had made inquiries of the government at Teheran.

M. von Klem, head of the Middle Asiatic bureau of foreign affairs, who is in Petrograd, explains that the alleged false report originated from a purely personal visit made by Arena Ud Doula, a Persian statesman, to Constantinople.

M. Von Klem says Russia's relations with Persia have not been changed. Persia's request for Russia to remove her troops from the frontier was not made seriously or accepted seriously by the Russians because if the troops were withdrawn the territory would be immediately occupied by the Turks, according to M. Von Klem.

The entrance of Turkey into the war of nations opens up tremendous possibilities which in the end may prove to be of assistance to the Allies, but for the next few days, until the course of Greece, of Bulgaria, of Roumania, of Persia and most important of all—Italy—is decided, the feeling throughout the British empire will be very tense. Assurance is given in this morning's despatches that Persia is not in league with Turkey. Greece is the natural enemy of Turkey. Roumania has Russian sympathies and Italy's interests both in Africa and in the near east are too important to allow of the Ottoman empire regaining sway. On the other hand, complications may arise over the occupation of Southern Albania by the Greek troops, and the situation is surcharged with electricity which may flash forth through dark clouds in unexpected quarters.

Until the Balkan war of 1912 the Turkish army was regarded as formidable. Then it was broken by a concentrated attack of the Balkan allies in the shortest, swiftest war of history. Before the war Turkey's army

consisted of about 800,000 men, something after the style of the German army, consisting of a front line of regulars and a Landstrum of about equal numbers.

Following the war a reorganization of the army has been in progress and 1,000,000 trained men could probably be put in the field. Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia have an approximate population of 30,000,000. Sultan Mehmed V. is the ruler of the Ottoman empire, having ascended the throne following the Young Turks' revolution in 1908.

#### NAVY NOT FORMIDABLE.

Strange as it may appear a noticeable feature of recent Ottoman naval policy has been the request for British assistance in the reorganization of the navy. Rear Admiral A. H. Limpus and a staff of British officers were lent to undertake the work.

Fortunately for the Allies two dreadnoughts recently purchased by Turkey were still in British hands at the outbreak of the war and were taken over by the British government and are now in service, respectively as the Erin and the Agincourt. Administration of the new Turkish dock yards under construction up till now have also been in British hands.

With the exception of the Goeben and Breslau, fast modern cruisers, the former of 22,000 tons, the Turkish navy practically stands as in 1910. At that time it consisted of three battleships, two of which were purchased from Germany; two protected cruisers, three protected gunboats and a peace strength of 15,000 men, besides a fleet of seventy-five steamers of various sorts, worked by the government, and available as transports, storeships and coastguard cruisers.

### RECRUITING SOON IN MARITIME PROVINCES

Halifax, Oct. 28.—All arrangements for recruiting the two infantry battalions which the maritime provinces will send with the next Canadian contingent were completed today and instructions to commence recruiting will be sent out very shortly.

Lieut.-Col. LeCain of the 69th Regiment Annapolis, will command the Nova Scotia regiment, and Lieut.-Col. McAvity of the 62nd Fusiliers, St. John, will command the New Brunswick battalion.

Both colonels today held a conference with the headquarters staff here. The armories in both Halifax and St. John will be used to house the men.

Volunteers from Prince Edward Island will be attached to the New Brunswick regiment.

#### JOB PRINTING.

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### The Russian Embassy at Tokio Makes the Announcement That the Ottoman Empire Will Join in The Struggle on the Side of Germany And Austria

Bulk of the Troops on Both Sides Along the Battle Front Appear to be Taking a Respite—Germans Have Transferred Their More Serious Operations to Points Further Inland—The Allies are Holding Their Own in West Flanders and France—Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord, Tenders His Resignation.

#### WAR SUMMARY

Prince Louis of Battenberg first sea lord of the British Admiralty, tenders his resignation.

Turkey reported to have declared war against Russia. Turkish cruiser said to have bombarded the Russian seaport of Theodosia.

Fighting continues along the battle front in Northern France and Belgium.

French official reports tell of German repulses. Russian troops continue to push the German and Austrian forces back.

Persian Minister at Petrograd denies that there is any alliance between his country and the Turks.

Their Majestys King George and Queen Mary will review the Canadian troops at Salisbury Plain.

Both sides claim success on the East Prussian frontier. Report that Germany has invaded the Portugese colony in Africa still lacks confirmation.

Tokio, Oct. 30.—The Russian embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

Rome, via London, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that the German Crown Prince has been wounded while leading an attack on Verdun.

#### SHARP FIGHTING IN WEST.

London, Oct. 29.—The battle of the Yser and the series of fights which has taken place along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter-attacks, in which the gains and losses are about equally divided between the combatants.

On that part of the battlefield nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increasing forces, in their effort to make their way to Dunkirk and eventually to Calais, and where the Allies have offered such stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm and although the Germans, in their morning bulletin claim to have made some progress to the south of Nieuport, the French, in their communication this afternoon, says there is no change.

In fact as was expected, the Germans seem to have transferred their more serious operations further inland and to be trying to break through the allied lines, from Lille, which, if successful, would compel the Allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast, to fall back toward Dunkirk.

However, nothing of great moment is likely to be accomplished until the troops, who have been fighting steadily for a fortnight, have been given some rest and reinforcements arrive to fill up the gaps which have been made in both armies as a result of the continuous artillery and infantry attacks.

In the meantime there has been some sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold the positions they at present occupy, or to secure better positions, which would give an advantage when the next big battle breaks. Both claim to have been successful in this and the official reports are full of sentences such as:

"The enemy's attacks have been repulsed" or "We have made progress"

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing their long promised attack toward Verdun, while the French are doing all in their power to keep them away from that fortress. In all of these attacks prisoners and guns are lost by one side or the other, while trenches are evacuated.

#### GERMAN CENTRE BROKEN.

In Poland, where the Austrians and Germans are retiring before fresh armies brought up by Russians some thing more decisive has occurred. Having a week ago driven back the German right, which was advancing on Warsaw, the Russians have now struck at their centre, southwest of the Polish capital, and, according to the Petrograd report, have broken the resistance of the last units of the armies, which are trying to maintain themselves north of the Pilnitz river. The Russian cavalry has re-opened Radom, where many men and guns and much war material has been captured.

On the East Prussian frontier, along which line the German took the offensive, both sides claim success.

In South Africa the situation appears to be more favorable. General Louis Botha, the premier, is at the head of the army which is operating against the rebellious commandos under Generals Beyers and DeWet, while loyal commanders, Dutch and English, are gathering in the remnants of the commando of which Lieut. Col. Maritz was the leader until he was wounded and fired across the German border.

With the presence of German mines off the north coast of Ireland, which made it necessary today for the steamer Olympic to put in to a north of Ireland port, the London newspapers are asking that the admiralty take more vigorous measures to prevent the continuation of this sowing of mines. It is believed that vessels flying neutral flags are responsible for these mines. The papers are also urging that stronger measures be taken to rid the country of spies, the presence of whom is proved by the

capture of a man on the north shore of the Firth of Forth, while operating. The report that the Germans have invaded the Portugese colony of Angola, still lacks confirmation.

#### GENERAL HUGHES AT THE FRONT.

Ottawa, Oct. 28.—There is an impression in Ottawa that General Sam Hughes has gone to the front. Cables sent to General Hughes yesterday and today have not been answered. When the minister left for England he intended to go to the front, and his motor car was shipped to Ostend. There is no official confirmation that he is now in Belgium or France, but it is regarded as quite likely that he is there.

#### SANK GERMAN AUXILIARY.

Paris, Oct. 27.—A squadron of British torpedo boat destroyers has sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer which has been converted into a cruiser, according to a despatch from Barcelona to the Havas News Agency.

#### MYSTERIOUS NAVAL MOVEMENT

Amsterdam, Oct. 29.—Mysterious operations are in progress on the coast at Knocke and out at sea. Early this morning at Knocke a series of flashlike signals were seen as if some messages were being sent to a vessel over the water. Soon afterward heavy firing was heard at sea and it continued off and on all day.

During the afternoon a big warship appeared on the horizon off Knocke and immediately there was unusual activity at all the lookout points in possession of the Germans. The vessel did not come near enough to be identified and soon disappeared. The sound of firing was renewed afterward.

#### SEIZED AT BORDEAUX.

Bordeaux, Oct. 29, via Paris.—The port authorities today seized the steamer Colonia, on suspicion that she was a German vessel. The Colonia arrived at Bordeaux flying the British flag, but when in port a few months ago she gave her nationality as German.

A prize court will decide whether her transfer from German to British ownership is valid.

#### EMDON CAPTURES COAL.

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 cablegram received from Colombo, Ceylon, today by the owners of the steamer Exford, one of the vessels captured by the Emden. The cablegram reported the safe arrival at Colombo of the captain and crew of the Exford, and added that the commander of the Emden announced before he sank the Exford that he intended to take on board the cruiser the 7,000 tons of steam coal with which the Exford was laden.

#### BRITISH CARRY TWO VILLAGES.

London, Oct. 29.—In a despatch 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 surrendered."

#### WILL REVIEW CANADIANS.

London, Oct. 29.—The official announcement was made today that Their Majestys King George and Queen Mary have signified their intention of reviewing the Canadian contingent at Salisbury Plains at an early date.

#### IN THICK OF FRAY.

Lon. Oct. 29.—Telegraphing from Northeastern France a correspondent of the Central News says:

"The situation around La Basse is being carefully watched. The Germans have adopted the tactics which 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."

#### "RED WITH BLOOD."

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 29.—Tae Sluis correspondent of the Telegraph says:

"Fighting on both banks of the Yser continues but it is less severe than previously. Both sides are taking a rest. The Belgians have fought above expectations, and amid the din of the battle their cry of 'Louhain' and 'Ter monde' could be heard.

"A less number of wounded is arriving at Bruges. Fresh troops are continually marching to the front. A German 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 deep in water, and with the

(Continued on page five.)

### RECRUITING TO BEGIN WITHIN A FEW DAYS

It is altogether likely that New Brunswick's second contingent for overseas service will be mobilized at St. John. Major W. H. Gray, the officer commanding the 71st Regt., has received orders to the effect that active recruiting will be commenced in a few days and that all volunteers will be sent to St. John, where they will receive equipment and clothing. Col. J. L. McAvity of St. John, has been appointed to command the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island battalion which is to be raised for the second Canadian expeditionary force. Col. McAvity will have charge of raising the second contingent from New Brunswick and will be assisted by five recruiting officers in this province and one in Prince Edward Island. The recruiting officers, it is expected, will be the senior officers of military units throughout the province. It is understood that Major James Pringle, quartermaster of the 71st Regt., has been offered the position of quartermaster of the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island battalion.