

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 — Showers at first, then becoming colder, with northwesterly gales and light snow falls.

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## THE ALLIES POSITION IS MUCH IMPROVED

### GLOOM OF GERMANY IS ON THE INCREASE

Correspondent of the New York Herald Says the Enemy's Losses Are Appalling and Ominous Murmurs Against Effects of War Are Being Heard--The German Navy a Great Disappointment to the People of the Father Land.

(Special Cable to The New York Herald.)

Amsterdam, Thursday—Germany's gloom increases. The boisterous gaiety of the earliest stages of the war is rapidly being replaced by a subdued sobriety intermingled with the lowest depths of depression. Bad news travels quickly and now something of the truth of the position is beginning to dawn upon the Kaiser's subjects. The retreat of the German armies in France is known everywhere besides in the capital, and the comments of the more independent newspapers, cautious as they are, can leave no doubt in the minds of those who read between the lines.

The elaborate organization created by the German government to disseminate distorted news for their own purposes is not sufficient enough to conceal all the facts from the German people. So many tens of thousands have received a notification from the military authorities of the death on some distant battlefield of a son or a husband; so many hundreds of thousands have learned that one of their family has been wounded in action. The wounded soldiers, too, have come home and they have talked, in whispers, perhaps, but still they have made the meaning clear. There are countless channels through which information has come to the interior of Germany, notwithstanding all efforts to conceal the real situation.

The losses of the German armies have been appalling in their immensity. One of the features of the losses has been the proportion of killed as compared with the number of wounded. While the allied armies have five or six wounded men for every soldier killed, the proportion of those killed among the Germans casualties is nearly one-half the total.

After a careful examination of all the available lists of German casualties, and after comparing and weighing up information derived from specially well informed quarters in Germany, it seems easy to estimate that about a quarter of a million of the pick of Germany's men have perished on the battle fields of Belgium and France, of East Prussia and Galicia.

The killed and wounded together, doubtless exceed half a million, and probably fully six hundred thousand. These may appear startling figures, but the slaughter has been so relentless and the sacrifice of German soldiers so utterly callous that there is little reason to doubt that they are substantially accurate. There were places in the retreat from Marne where the German troops marched over heaps of their own dead; there were fields which were thickly strewn with the German victims of the war; there were trenches filled to the brim and overflowing with the bodies of the Kaiser's finest warriors. Along one stretch of road north of the Marne the bodies of Germans lay so thickly clustered together that their artillery and military wagons dashed right over them in the mad haste of their retreat. In advancing and retreating I am told the Germans suffered losses unprecedented in the annals of warfare.

It is a curious fact that the disposal of the bodies has given rise to ominous murmurings of rebellious discontent in many German families. One would imagine that the fact of being killed is in itself sufficient to make the relatives forget the details of the

burial. But it is not so. It has become known to many German fathers and mothers and wives that huge bonfires were kindled in which hundreds and thousands of the bodies of German soldiers were cremated wholesale, and the crude, yet eminently scientific treatment has excited deep resentment. It has been useless to argue that wholesale cremation was the only possible sanitary method of procedure.

But nothing has caused so much surprise in Germany as the inactivity of the German fleet. For many years the power of the German navy has been extolled by all the orators in the country, from the Kaiser to the pan-Germanic teachers in elementary schools. Its great value to Germany has been asserted, its menace to Britain extolled. The great masses of the German people fully expected that it would at least hold the British navy in check, and many of them expected sensational marine victories over the traditional rulers of the waves. Many experts reckoned with certainty that Great Britain would never send a substantial expeditionary force to France as long as the German fleet was in being. The national chagrin at the failure of the grand German fleet to do little more than conceal itself in German fortified harbors is almost pathetic.

If the Kaiser and the General Staff had been successful they would have carried the nation with them. The malcontents and the doubters would have been swept along in the wave of patriotism raised by the aggressive pride of victory. But the Germans are beginning to feel that they have been duped and misled by their rulers and signs are beginning to manifest themselves that they will voice the resentment vigorously.

It is rumored that unemployment in Germany increases and distress grows. The murmurs of the people, however, are not yet articulate and hardly audible; they resemble the first low, ominous growl of a savage dog.

#### IT'S A GIRL.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hanson are reeling heartily congratulated on the arrival of a baby girl at their home last evening.

#### SIGNS OF WINTER.

Signs of approaching winter were manifested this morning in the first real snow-storm of the season. Considerable snow fell but as the weather is quite soft it melted quite rapidly. Mr. Michael Ryan of St. Mary's, created quite a stir this afternoon by appearing out with a horse and sleigh.

#### TO RAISE \$1,000.

The York Municipal Council and the local branch of the Canadian Patriotic Fund are endeavoring to raise the sum of \$1,000 to be used in purchasing barrels, etc., for holding the contributions for the Belgian sufferers, and paying the expenses in connection with getting the goods ready for shipment to Belgium. A meeting in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund was held at Pen's last evening. The principal speakers were Sheriff W. T. Howe of this city, and Rev. Thomas Hicks of Marysville.

### Violent Bombardment of Vieuport and Attempts of The German Forces to Advance Have Been Without Any Result Whatever Says Report of French War Office

Germans Who Crossed the Yser Ran up Against a Solid Wall of Allied Troops--Germans Repulsed at all Points--British Ships Have Been Withdrawn From the Belgian Coast--The French Make Substantial Gains in Alsace--The Russians are Breaking Down the Austrian Defence on the River San--Channel Steamer Sunk by a Mine and Twenty Lives Lost.

#### WAR SUMMARY

Crossing of the river Yser of no advantage to the Germans

Allies meet the enemy at all points.

German losses run into tens of thousands

Enemy repulsed along the Entire front

British fleet which bombarded the German flank has been withdrawn.

French troops are very active in Alsace

Native Indian troops get their baptism of fire.

Boer rebel leader beaten and wounded

Germans claim to have three hundred thousand prisoners of war, including nine thousand English.

Russians Reported to be getting the upper hand of a great battle.

People of Belgium reported to be in dire straits.

Channel steamer sunk by mine and twenty lives lost.

Major General Sam Hughes says that Canada can furnish three hundred thousand men.

British admiralty orders release of American tank steamer now in Halifax.

German right wing has been reinforced by six hundred thousand men.

Canadian troops to remain at Salisbury plains until January.

London, Oct. 26--The battle for the Straits of Dover, one of the most sanguinary of the war, is continuing with unabated fury, but thus far without either side gaining any decided advantage.

The Germans who, at terrible cost in life, succeeded last Saturday in crossing the Yser Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude have not been able to make any further progress as the Allies, according to a report of the general headquarters issued this morning, are obstinately defending their positions.

It is the same further south, around Armentieres, Lille, La Bassée and Arras. The opposing armies are delivering fire attacks gaining or losing a few miles of less of ground with sacrifices in life that are appalling. The whole countryside is fairly reeking with the blood of thousands of killed or wounded.

In the towns and villages with which the country is dotted and most of which have been laid in the ruins by the artillery, most desperate fighting has occurred when the cavalry and infantry came into contact. Both sides speak of the heavy losses they have imposed on their adversaries, but say nothing of their own dead or wounded, to fill the places of whom reinforcements are being brought forward.

#### OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

Paris, Oct. 25.--The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"The action continued under the same conditions as on the preceding days. A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. The German forces have succeeded in crossing the

Yser, between Nieuport and Dixmude."

"To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed."

"Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne."

"On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement. In the Woëvre region our heavy artillery heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonsard, Brussels and Joinville, which is one of the main lines of communication of the Germans, near St. Mihiel."

"It is reported that yesterday in the Argonne region an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the woods to the north of La Chalade."

#### THEY HAVE 500

#### BRITISH PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 25.--A Berlin despatch received here gives a report from the German general headquarters under date of Sunday morning. It says:

"The Yser-Ypres Canal between Nieuport and Dixmude was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces after heavy fighting."

"East, northeast, of Ypres, the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a Colonel."

"In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustowo. Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungar-

ians, and have taken 1,800 prisoners."

Another official despatch from Berlin says that the condition of Gen. Von Moltke, chief of the German general staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver is greatly improved.

#### BRITISH FLEET

#### OFF DARDANELLES

London, Oct. 25--A despatch received here Saturday from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"A British fleet is lying off the Dardanelles. The thunder of its guns has been heard at Mad. tor (probably Vardos)."

"The Frankfurt Zeitung states that two Japanese men-of-war and the British man-of-war Triumph have bombarded the Tsing Tau forts, but without result so far. The upper deck of the Triumph was pierced on October 14 by a shot from a heavy howitzer. The German gunboat Jugar was slightly damaged."

#### ITALY OCCUPIES ALVONA

Rome, Oct. 27--Alvona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by Italian naval forces.

The expedition was in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization, which purposes to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city to escape the persecutions of the insurgents. Those people are said to be in a deplorable state.

Everything was done to remove from the expedition anything savouring of the expedition. Pains were taken to show that Italy's step was merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London Conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out.

Italian ships have been instructed to closely watch the Albanian coast to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Albania, and also to see that the Albanians do not violate neutrality in the European war.

#### FLEET WITHDRAWN

The British fleet which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as they advanced along the coast seems to have withdrawn yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships. The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable German occupation of any part of the Belgian or French coasts. The opinion also is expressed here that the operations of the allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

#### MR. BOWDER DEAD.

A cable received here this afternoon announces the death in London of Mr. A. Bowder, agent general for the Province of New Brunswick.

## SECOND EXPEDITIONARY FORCE WILL BE TRAINED IN CANADA

Force Now at Salisbury Plains Will be Drilled Three Months Before Being Sent to the Firing Line--Winter Rifle Practice.

Ottawa, Oct. 26--It is not probable that any further troops will be sent from Canada to England until the force now at Salisbury is whipped into shape and has been despatched to the front to receive its first baptism of fire. It is believed here that it will be three months before the hard training prescribed by the British war lord has been completed and the expeditionary force ready to take its place on the firing line. To load the War Office up with further untrained troops, when a good deal of that training can be done here, is believed to be inadvisable until such times as the first contingent has evacuated Salisbury Plain.

The coming winter will, therefore, see some hard training at divisional and district headquarters, and is probable that for the first time in the dominion's history winter shooting on the ranges will be instituted.

The recruiting for the 16,000 infantry necessary for that branch of the second army division will be proceeded with, and the division will be ready when needed. As a consequence of this method of procedure the second

contingent should be a far more highly trained aggregation of men than the first, that is, so far as the infantry are concerned.

Squad and company drill will be pursued very energetically as soon as each quota has been gathered, sworn in, and passed medical inspection. Gallery rifle practice will be instituted and at points, where it is possible, winter shooting on the range will be instituted. In fact the department states that already at various points of the dominion, including Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Toronto and Montreal, there are thousands of men who have been drilling strenuously without pay ever since the first contingent left, the greater percentage of whom will enlist for service now.

#### WILL KNOW THEIR OFFICERS.

A further advantage which the second force will have over the first, will be in the fact that they will know their officers better, and be

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