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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 — Strong winds and moderate gales, showery.

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FIERCE FIGHTING CONTINUES IN NORTH

ENGLAND IS GETTING IT'S SECOND WIND

Setting Down to Preparations for a Two Year War--An American Correspondent Says That Lord Kitchener is Planning to Organize an Army of Twelve Million Men--The Colonies to Contribute One Million Men--Seven Millions From India.

(Sydney Lascelles, in Boston American.)

London, Oct. 24--England is getting its second wind in its war organization. A high military officer makes the prediction that Great Britain is settling down to preparedness for a two-year war.

Lord Kitchener, with the close aid and counsel of Field Marshal Roberts is already planning the organization of an army, the largest in all history.

This army will number no fewer than 12,000,000 fighting men. Seven million are being got ready in India, under the leadership of the most powerful Indian princes. The drill instructors are all British officers. This army is not to be stirred out of India before at least eight months. But every day of the intervening time will be devoted to systematic work in discipline and drill. When ready it will be such an array as has never been fought upon the battlefields of Europe.

Australia, Canada, South Africa, including the former Boer republic, are to furnish one million men between them.

No less than four million are to be put in fighting trim among the male population of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

If the volunteer enlistment does not furnish the men quickly enough, conscription will be called into operation and a draft will be made, as was done in the closing months of the American Civil War.

Should the situation demand it, the mills and factories, the very mines of Great Britain, will be closed down to find men for the army. Everything will be shut down, except the government arsenals and shipyards. And all male citizens from eighteen to forty will be called to the colors.

England's chief commanders are taking leaves from the book of General Grant, who slowed down a whole year in his operations, pending the organization of the immense army by which he finally crushed the rebellion.

An army of twelve million men will be an awful undertaking, even for the British empire, but the fact is now being faced that it will be necessary to pay a gigantic price for the preservation of England's power and prestige at home and abroad.

WILL ORGANIZE A HOME GUARD

A Number of Citizens Have Expressed a Willingness to Enlist--School of Instruction May be Opened

Fredericton is to have a company of Home Guards and arrangements are being made with the militia authorities at Halifax to have the local military depot opened for training purposes.

Mr. A. Duncan Thomas, a Fenian Raid veteran, is organizing the company and already he has secured the names of between thirty-five and forty prominent merchants, clerks, bankers and others who are willing to train for home defence. It is proposed to enlist about one hundred volunteers and a meeting will be held in the near future to elect the company officers.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

An effort is being made to have a provisional school of instruction established in this city and this morning the following orders were issued by Major W. H. Gray, the officer commanding the 71st Regt.:

"In accordance with divisional order Oct. 12, 1914, an application for a provisional school of instruction at Fredericton has been forwarded to Halifax by O.C. 71st Regt. The school is to be opened if granted, early in November. All officers, N.C.O.'s and men desirous of attending, will forward their names at once to O.C. Regiment, through the proper channel.

Mr. Donald Fraser Sr., returned on Saturday from a business trip to the Upper Provinces.



Gen. Joffre

Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies.

EN ROUTE HOME.

Rev. L. Ralph Sherman of this city, who was recently ordained a priest of the Anglican church by the Bishop of London, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New York. He has been appointed curate of Trinity church, St. John, and will enter upon his duties after a brief visit to his home here.

Thirty-Five Thousand Reported to Have Been Killed And Drowned--Dykes Were Cut East of Dixmude With Disastrous Results For the Germans

Germans Claim to Have Made Advances at Several Points--A Gallant Stand Being Made by the Belgians--Artillery Engagements on the Heights of the River Meuse--British Warships Continue to Harass the Enemy Along the Northern Coast of Belgium--Party of Marines Who Landed Had a Close Call--British Destroyer Badger Sinks a German Submarine.

WAR SUMMARY

Large German force said to have been flooded out British destroyer Badger sinks a German submarine Fierce fighting between the Germans and Allies continues in the West. Artillery engagements on the heights of the Meuse. Belgian forces are doing good work around Dixmude. Nearly two hundred people killed in Warsaw by German bombs. Heavy battle now in progress in Poland. Total German losses now exceed seven hundred thousand. The Imperial authorities place an order for seven thousand Ross Rifles. British Monitors Continue to Shell the German Right Wing. General Sir Charles Douglas, chief of the Imperial staff has passed away. The Prince of Wales fund is now in excess of sixteen million Dollars. The most severe engagement of the war now raging from the coast down to Arras. Lord Roberts inspects the Canadian Expeditionary Force and praises the work of Major General Sam Hughes.

Paris, Oct. 25--The German masses at La Bassee appear, from the desperate efforts which they are making, to be trying to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the Allies who menace their communications from there and from Armentieres. The intense ardor of the battle was undiminished today. Both armies received reinforcements, but the allied lines withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter-attacks. The furious nature of the conflict can be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division in a very small space, over 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassee, which forms a promontory near Lille, is a very important point, covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the Allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans have been able to force themselves across the Yser, which is a sluggish, shallow river, where the Allies opposed them with a strong defence along every foot of the ground.

General Von Kluck's army which was thought to be in Belgium, has not moved from its position on the Aisne, but three other German armies have completely changed their front. Grand Duke Albrecht of Wurttemberg now commands the forces in Belgium, while General Von Buelow is further down, and the army of Crown Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, is stretched along a line of trenches on an extended battlefield front between the Somme and the Aisne, and from Rheims to the Ar-

gonne region.

In this last named region the fighting is only desultory. The troops on both sides are becoming tired of the inactivity, but the positions of the opposing armies are too strong to permit of successful assaults. Therefore the campaign here has become one of patient endurance. The cold, wet nights are very trying, being relieved by only occasional spells of activity which do not last long. Most of the men lie on the straw in the deep trenches, but lookouts are posted at wide intervals, and these soldiers, from time to time, take a shot at their adversaries. This is immediately followed by a general exchange of rifle fire, but soon all becomes quiet again.

During the nights the sentinels are posted twenty or thirty yards in advance of the trenches to give warning of anything unusual that is happening in the opposing lines. The trenches are called by telephone with the headquarters in the rear, where a strong reserve force awaits the call.

In the Argonne region the fighting in the forests has been very heavy, with numerous casualties, while on the heights of the Meuse the artillery keeps up a continuous bombardment. A French observation official by a daring reconnaissance, saved a detachment of French artillery and infantry from probable annihilation, and brought about the defeat of a strong German column, which suffered terrific losses.

where the French were in occupation. He signalled his discovery, and the French evacuated the village and opened artillery fire on the approaching Germans, who dashed into the houses for shelter. Four French battalions bombarded and destroyed the village and then turned their attention to the surrounding woods, to which the Germans had fled. After the fight, three thousand German dead were found in the vicinity, only a small remnant of the column escaping.

Two French aviators, Corporal Stobbe and Mechanic David, today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated with the Military Medal of Honor, on the field. The operators of a German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun. One of the bombs broke through the roof of a house, doing little damage, another did not explode and two fell into the Meuse.

In London is announced the sinking of a German submarine off the Dutch coast by the British destroyer Badger.

HISTORIC REGIMENTS LOSE HEAVILY.

Paris, Oct. 25--The hardest engagement since the commencement of the war is now on from the coast down to Arras. The principal scene of the conflict is around La Bassee, virtually dominating Lille, where the German troops threw themselves in masses against the Allies. For the most part British troops are engaged here.

Both sides have suffered terribly. The Black Watch and Royal Irish regiments have been in the thickest of the fighting, and the British casualty list is very great, although much smaller than that of the Germans, who encountered them in solid formation.

There has not been a minute's respite in the conflict since Friday morning, except during the darkest hours of the night, but even then the artillery of both armies kept up a continuous duel.

The Germans appeared at this point to have an inexhaustible supply of men, whom they did not spare. Every where where one man fell, two seemed to appear to fill the gap. The Allies, however, have at their disposal fresh troops and succeeded in repulsing the Germans whenever they pushed a formidable attack home.

All the transport arrangements of the allied troops are working splendidly, and the men at the front are kept well fed and supplied with ammunition. The ambulance services are admirable; the wounded are not left long on the field, but are transported to nearby hospitals.

The government authorities have been making special efforts to attend the wounded; all the railroads have joined in the organization, and have placed sufficient ambulance cars at the disposal of the authorities to carry seventy thousand men, while many can be transported by the river canal barges which are fitted with beds and supplied with surgeons and nurses.

The battle right along the Belgian frontier is of the most violent character, and, according to latest advices, brought in by officers from the front, the Allies are holding their

own well and the general position is regarded as completely satisfactory.

Near the coast, the valley of the Yser has been inundated by the Allies in order to offset the offensive of the Germans, who are not able to advance through the boggy land, which at one time formed an arm of the sea.

The Belgians in their encounter with the Germans, have thrust the invaders back, and at the conclusion of the fighting 1,700 German dead were found on the field.

In Argonne and the Vosges the fighting is also very severe, and up to the present has resulted to the advantage of the French, who are constantly advancing.

A company of seventy-five Parisian reservists in the advanced trenches were subjected to a bayonet charge from two battalions of German infantry. After emptying their magazines several times the Parisians retired to another trench, where a French battalion was lying in reserve.

The whole battalion delivered a counter charge, but the Germans were in overwhelming numbers.

Thirty Parisian reservists became detached and hid in rifle pits until the Germans passed them. They then charged the German rear in the darkness, shouting loudly. The Germans believed that French reinforcements had arrived and fifty-three officers and men surrendered--all that was left of the two battalions.

5,000 GERMANS DROWNED

London, Oct. 25--The Sunday Observer prints a despatch sent by a correspondent in the department of Pas

(Continued on page five.)

YOUNG-ADAMS CO.

HERE ALL THIS WEEK

The Famous Young-Adams Company, which will be at the Opera House all this week, has the reputation of being one of the strongest repertoire companies on the road. They carry twenty people and a carload of scenery and accessories. Miss Adams' costume trunks are full of beautiful dresses. It is said that she never wears the same dress twice during an engagement. The week's plays in the order in which they come--Monday, "A Butterfly on the Wheel"; Tuesday, "Ishmael"; Wednesday, "The Third Degree"; Thursday, "Women of Society"; Friday, "The Great John Canton"; Saturday matinee, "The Convict's Daughter"; Saturday night, "The Chorus Girl," is a fine list and the list of vaudeville artists is as good. The performances will be continuous, not a minute's wait any night. With such a strong company it would seem that the week would be a big one theatrically. Note the array of vaudeville with the Young-Adams Company.

Classy vaudeville features: The Three La Reanes, comedy sketch artists; Al White, whistling pianist; Marie LaClair, character change artist; The Gregorays, marvelous hoop rollers and jugglers; Will Loker, novelty entertainer. Prices, 25, 35 and 50 cents. Reserved seats on sale at Ryan's Drug Store.