

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 — Strong westerly winds, fair and cold, with snow in some sections.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

THE SITUATION GRAVE IN THE BALKANS

BIG BATTLE RAGING IN WESTERN ARENA

Two Taking Place in Poland and One in East Prussia—Strong Effort Being Made by Germany to Break the Russian Advance—Bad Weather Has Hampered Military Operations—Russians Making Headway in Galicia.

London, Nov. 20—Two big battles, either or both of which may have decisive results, are being fought in Poland, and a third conflict, of almost as great importance, is progressing in East Prussia.

Of the three battles, that which is now at its height between the Vistula and Warta rivers, and in which the Russians tonight claim partial success, is exciting the greatest interest. The Germans, it is believed, have brought up by their line of strategic railways in Posen and Silesia at least half a million men in an effort to break the Russian line at this point. Weather conditions, the frozen ground and the situation of the battlefield favor a really decisive battle to a degree which has not existed on any other field in the present war.

The other battle in Poland is taking place on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front, and both the Russians and the Germans claim that it is proceeding satisfactorily for them. In East Prussia the Russian advance is moving slowly through the country surrounding the Mazurian lakes, which is difficult of passage. In Galicia the Russians are going steadily westward, and at the same time are seizing the passes of the Carpathians.

INFANTRY ATTACKS DIE DOWN.

There is now almost a complete absence of infantry attacks in the conflict in the western arena, and the artillery fighting is of much less violence. All that region about Dixmude through which the Yser Canal passes is inundated, and the only serious fighting appears to be taking place at present to the south of Ypres, where cannonading of considerable intensity is in progress.

Very bad weather, which necessarily hampers operations, has been experienced and snow has fallen in some places. There has been no important action in the French centre, but in the Argonne region the Germans have made vigorous attacks which, the

French say, were repulsed. On the French right wing the Germans have re-taken the village of Chauvincourt, which they blew up a few days ago. The activity of the Germans in the vicinity of Rheims has slackened.

The advance by Austria into Serbia is creating uneasiness in Bulgaria as to the future of the Balkan states. The question as to whether Bulgaria should remain neutral or throw in her lot with the Allies, was discussed today in the Sobranje. Leaders of the Democratic party suggested that the Allies should be consulted as to their intentions regarding the future of the Balkans.

Italy, too, has been affected by the Austrian advance, and the ambassadors at the European capitals have been called home to confer with the cabinet. Marquis Imperiali, the Italian ambassador to Great Britain, will leave for home tomorrow.

NO TEA TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

In order to prevent supplies of tea reaching Germany from England, through neutral countries, the exportation of tea to European countries has been prohibited, except those of the Allies and Spain and Portugal. Since the outbreak of the war, the exports of tea to Holland have reached enormous proportions.

The admiralty has taken further steps for the protection of the east coast ports by the extension of the mine field. This seems to give some support to the rumors, which have been prevalent for several days, to the effect that a German raid on the east coast is expected. In fact, it is generally believed here that when Germany is balked in her other designs she will attempt to attack England, no matter how desperate such an expedition is considered.

Subscriptions to the war loan continue to come in and it was reported unofficially tonight that the applications aggregated between three and three and one-half billion dollars. The war loan calls for only \$1,750,000,000.

SAYS BERRY ACTED UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM FLEMMING

(St. John Telegraph.)
E. S. Carter, who a few days ago made a serious charge respecting the diversion of a \$2,903.32 stumpage payment by the Dalhousie Lumber Company, as part of a settlement of a disputed account arranged by W. H. Berry, superintendent of scalars, with them, tells The Telegraph that J. W. Brankley, manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company of Chatham, was in the city on Thursday for the purpose of meeting W. H. Berry by appointment in order to discuss the matter.

Mr. Brankley made the somewhat serious statement to Mr. Carter that Berry was acting under instructions of Premier Fleming, then minister of lands and mines, and that the amount \$2,903.31 was paid over to him or the Miramichi Lumber Company, he was not sure which, upon Fleming's instructions. The reason he gave for this diversion of such a

large sum of money which should have been paid over to the crown land department and credited to the revenues of the province, was that two years before, when Mr. Rundle was manager of the Miramichi Company, the crown land department made them pay \$5,000 double stumpage for cutting under size, as was alleged by Berry, who was superintendent of scalars. Fleming, he said, when he became surveyor general, promised to make the amount good and this is the way he obtained part of the rebate.

He would not say from what source he got the balance of the \$5,000, but insisted that the amount had been paid him.

Mr. Brankley seemed anxious to impress the fact that Berry did not profit by the transaction; but it may be said in this connection that his

Continued on page five.

Agents of Germany and Austria are Doing all in Their Power to Foster Excitement and Discord Among the People—False Reports of German Successes Being Spread

Germany's Losses Since the War Began Have Been Enormous—In Addition to 1,250,000 Killed, Wounded and Missing Half a Million Men Have Been Rendered Non Effective—Turks Reported to Have Sunk a Hamburg American Steamer to Block British Naval Operations in the Persian Gulf—Indian Troops are Fighting the Turks.

GERMANY'S HEAVY LOSSES

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Nov. 21—In addition to the estimate of 1,259,000 losses by the Germans since the war began which is based on the totals of the casualty lists from Berlin. Hilaire, Belloc estimates that another half million men can be counted out as "non effectives"

SITUATION IN THE BALKANS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Rome, Nov. 21—Reports from the Balkan states characterize the situation there as exceedingly grave particularly in Bulgaria. It is alleged that agents of Germany and Austria are doing all in their power to foster excitement among the people by spreading false imaginary victory by the Germans and the Turks.

INDIAN TROOPS IN PERSIA

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Amsterdam Nov. 21—It is reported from Constantinople that the Turks chartered and sank a Hamburg American Steamer from Batavia in the entrance of Shatelarab, at the head of the Persian Gulf, to block the British naval operations there. According to the Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent in Constantinople the British have brought troops from India to operate in Persia and Turkish Arabia. Four thousand are said to have landed at Koweit, a harbor in Arabia on the west side of the Persian Gulf about 75 miles from the mouth of Shatelarab, five thousand on the island of Bushire on the Persian side of the Gulf approximately 150 miles from Shatelarab and 6000 on the island of Bahre.

London, Nov. 20—The British admiralty this evening announced that owing to the extension of its mine system, after Nov. 27, pilotage will be compulsory in the Humber and on the Tyne river, in the Firth of Forth and the Moray Firth and in the Scapaflow.

It will be highly dangerous the admiralty statement adds, for vessels to be without a pilot in these waters. The mines are laid, it is believed, as a precaution against a desperate German raid against England in an effort to retrieve the Kaiser's waning fortunes on land.

RUSSIANS DESTROY TURKISH BASE

Petrograd, via London, Nov. 21—The following official communication from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus was issued last night: "Russian warships bombarded Nov. 19 the port of Khopa, in Turkish Armenia, about eighteen miles southwest of Batum, on the Black Sea, whence the Turks were preparing for an offensive movement in the direction of different passes of the Zatcharek region, destroying the port barracks and the custom house, blowing up the ammunition depot and setting the place on fire."

FRENCH SINK SUBMARINE

Paris, Nov. 20—News from the Adriatic states that the French cruiser Waldeck-Rousseau has sunk another submarine enemy.

During a recent cruise of four days the cruiser had to run a gauntlet of aeroplane, submarine and torpedo boat attacks. She not only came through unscathed but with honors. Besides sinking the submarine, she chased and battered a flotilla of seventeen hostile destroyers.

GOEBEN WAS TAKEN UNAWARES

Petrograd, Nov. 20, via London—From reports received here of the naval engagement off Sebastopol between Russian and Turkish warships, it is apparent that the former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which now fly the Turkish flag, were bound for Yalta with the intention of bombarding the summer residence of Emperor Nicholas at Livadia, just outside Yalta.

There seemingly was much confusion aboard the Goeben on the appearance of the Russian ships twenty five miles from Chersonex lighthouse, at the mouth of Sebastopol river. The Goeben made no immediate alteration in her course, nor did she open fire at once.

The Russian fleet steamed in battle formation, bringing the Goeben between them and the coast. The Russian flagship Ievstafi opened a broadside with her 12-inch guns, hitting the Goeben's upper deck and setting the ship on fire in several places. The Goeben replied, but in spite of the short range, "forty cable lengths," her shots resulted in no serious damage to the Ievstafi.

The Goeben fired no shots at the other Russian ships which now came into action. It was clearly to be seen that the Goeben's upper works and one funnel, were badly damaged before she drew off.

While turning to pursue the Goeben the Ievstafi landed several more shells on the Turkish boat, evidently crippling

plunging the main turret, as her fire ceased.

Panama, Nov. 20—Stringent orders have been issued to preserve neutrality throughout the Panama canal zone. Hereafter no information will be given to any one relative to the cargoes carried by the ships using the waterway and entering the terminal ports.

These orders have resulted partly from President Wilson's recent neutrality proclamation, and partly from the efforts of local British diplomatic and consular agents to learn what ships carried coal and other probable contraband through the canal for possible transfer at sea to German warships.

Navy and army officers stationed in the canal zone also have been cautioned not to give out information.

Petrograd, Nov. 20—The Germans have been forced to act on the defensive in the battle between the Vistula and Warta rivers. Their last effort to pierce the Russian line of Kutno resulted in one of their cavalry divisions getting into a cross fire from the Russian infantry and wounded were left on the field by the Germans and the vanguard of their advance fell back on the main body, which is now spreading itself along the defensive positions around the woods.

The Russian pressure continues with out any necessity for transferring troops from the army working through Soldau or from the operations against the line from Kalisch or Czenstochow.

North, of France, Nov. 20—The weather continues truly awful but the German attacks have abated, in fact, almost ceased. North of Ypres half-hearted efforts have been made on our positions but they have been beaten back. Our army is getting rest from the trenches instead of being there for days on end, bearing without a murmur all the horrors that trench work entail.

They are relieved at frequent intervals, they are fed with hot food, clothes dried, and they are given complete rest and a supervision never before seen in warfare is being closely exercised over the health of the men.

The army service corps is working splendidly with wonderful organization for supplying plenty of food and altogether our position goes beyond the official word, favorable; it is now comfortable. I have been asked what is the greatest comfort a soldier in the trenches can have these winter days. From what I gather among the men themselves is a plentiful supply of warm thickly knitted mittens. Gloves are useless. The soldier cannot imprison his fingers in them and use his rifle and after all it is the rifle which stands between the German legions and a free lance.

The Germans continue bringing up reinforcements around Ypres, while the Kaiser in his gray motor car, is constantly passing from one German camp to another exhorting his troops.

Ypres has been battered almost to pieces. Its largest houses have been demolished by huge shells, each weighing nearly a ton and a half, arriving almost vertically at a speed of 200 yards a second. Half a house will be crashed into ruins while the remnant is left standing with a section of every room, from garret to cellar, exposed. But the Allies are still holding Ypres.