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THE WEATHER.
Maritime — Strong westerly winds, fair and colder.

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GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN NORTH COUNTRY

THE CANADIAN ARMADA MADE FINE APPEARANCE

Lieut. C. W. Clark Writes of the Voyage Across the Atlantic of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and the Arrival at Plymouth---Troops Had Fine Weather and Put in the Time Very Pleasantly---Lights had to be Extinguished at Night

(Special Correspondence from The Mail's Own Representative with the Canadian Expeditionary Force.)

On Board S.S. Caribbean, At Sea.

October 13—The Canadian Armada today is south of Ireland, heading eastward and probably will enter port in England on Wednesday or Thursday. We are encountering a heavy gale blowing from the north and that fact has prompted some one to suggest that both Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond are making speeches in Ireland and the squadron is getting the benefit of the wind thus left loose.

The journey has been a long one and rather tedious. The Caribbean left Quebec during the afternoon of October first and by the time she reaches an English port—which is expected to be Southampton—will have been at sea upwards of a fortnight. The whole squadron of thirty-one transports has been kept together and for that reason slow progress has been made, the average rate being not more than nine miles per hour. The poor old Monmouth, a C.P.R. steamer, has been the cause of the slow rate and has the distinction of being the slowest of the thirty-one. One morning she was "hull down" on the western horizon and the rest had to wait for her. After that she was put in front so that the rest of the convoy could accommodate their speed to her.

The Caribbean belongs to the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and

with the Arcadian of the same line, left Quebec on the day mentioned before. The Arcadian proved faster than this steamer and reached Gaspe Basin first, all the transports being under sealed orders to go there to rendezvous. The Caribbean was on the New York-Bermuda service before being requisitioned as a "trooper." She is a small steamer but very comfortable. It had been expected that six hundred troops would be put on board and temporary bunks were built in gangways, saloons, etc. However, only 326 officers and men are on board and the staterooms are sufficient. Thirty-one officers are on board. Capt. F. H. Rowe of Moncton, 74th Brunswick Rangers, and myself are the only officers from New Brunswick. Major Harry Watts of Edmonton, is on board. He is well known in Fredericton, having taken a course at the Infantry School there about twelve years ago. At that time he resided in Charlottetown and while at Fredericton acted as organist of the Methodist church.

IN THREE DIVISIONS.

Four cruisers and a gunboat met the transports at Gaspe Basin. On the afternoon of October 3rd the convoy sailed in three divisions, eleven ships in one and ten in the others. The three divisions sailed in parallel columns with the cruisers Eclipse, Diana and Charybdis leading respectively the port, centre and starboard columns. The Talbot was in the

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Great Battle Ypres and Roulers Results in a Crushing Victory for the Allies' Armies---Many Prisoners and a Number of Big Guns Fall Into their Hands

Germany's Campaign on the French Coast Towns Has Not Been Crowned With Success---Native Indian Troops are Doing Splendid Work on the Firing Line---Germans Forced Back Across the Frontier at Nancy---Russians Reported to Have Taken Thousands of Prisoners along the Vistula---General Christain De Wit Joins the Rebel Forces in South Africa---Steamer Manchester Commerce Sunk off the Irish Coast.

WAR SUMMARY

Germans fail in attempt to reach the coast towns in Northern France.

Generals DeWet and Byers join the rebels in South Africa.

Channels in the river Thames have closed to protect London.

The Allies are holding their positions at every point. Ex-premier Briand of France is convinced that the Allies will win.

A Correspondent of the London Chronicle thinks the British navy will soon be put to the test.

German Mystery ship Leipzig reported to have been captured by a Japanese Cruiser on the Pacific coast.

German troops invade Portugese province of Angola in West Africa.

Russians repulse the German attacks on the frontier in Eastern Prussia.

Germans who were threatening Nancy have been driven back across the frontier.

Steamer Manchester Commerce sunk by a mine off Irish coast.

Russians capture many thousands of prisoners in a forward movement.

The Defence Force, as the army of the Union of South Africa is called, is considered safe for the government for when General Beyers gave up his command of that force on the outbreak of the war none of the officers or men of the army followed him. Besides, General Botha, the premier, retains his support of the great mass of the people of the Union.

German mine layers have again been busy, and have succeeded in mining the waters north of Ireland, the first victim of which has been the British steamer Manchester Commerce.

London, Oct. 27.—A casualty list issued tonight, dated Oct. 23, reports sixteen officers killed, thirty-five wounded and twenty-three missing. Among the wounded are: Brigadier General C. T. McM Kakanagh and Lt. Col. E. B. Cook, First Life Guards; Lt. Col. A. F. H. Ferguson, Second Life Guards, and Lt. Col. B. E. Ward, Middlesex Regiment.

JOHN JACOB ASTER WOUNDED

London, Oct. 27.—Captain John Jacob Astor, First Life Guards, son of William Waldorf Astor, was wounded in battle in France. His name appears in the list of casualties made public this evening.

REPORTED SUICIDE.

London, October 27.—A despatch to the Evening News from Rotterdam says that Gen. Von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp, is dead. It is said the newspaper adds, that he shot himself Thursday in his room at Bruges.

ONR PRINCE KILLED.

Limoges, via Paris, Oct. 27.—Five German officers wounded in battle are in the hospital here. Among the number is Prince Jean Charles of Carolath-Beuthen, a lieutenant of the regiment of Uhlans No. 3 who is suffering from a wound on the leg.

Berlin, via The Hague, and London, Oct. 27, 7.25 p. m. —The sixtieth Prussian casualty list with accompanying Saxon and Bavarian lists, was published today. The list is headed with the name of Lt. Gen. Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed in battle near Montigny, Aug. 23.

Despatches from the south report that the Germans have repulsed the French attacks in Southern Vosges.

A SEA FIGHT LOOKED FOR.

London, Oct. 28.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

The discovery of a German mine field twenty miles north of Torry Island on the West coast of Ireland will not surprise any one. The men who destroyed Louvain and shelled the cathedral at Rheims are not likely to refrain from laying mines in a fairway of shipping, be it neutral or belligerent. There is some reason to believe they dropped a few mines in the channel for the refugee ship Admiral Gettemann was sunk near Cape Grisnez, probably by compact with one.

A mine field near Torry Island has been discovered and instructions have been issued for its avoidance so that probably no further damage will result.

sult. War cannot be made without running risks, and the country will not be alarmed by this intelligence. It shows that the navy is doing splendid work, and is ready to do much more than has been yet permitted to do.

We are probably on the eve of important events at sea, and the utmost confidence can be placed in the fleet. Never was it at a greater pitch of efficiency or material strength than at the present time.

AGAIN THAT LEIPZIG REPORTED CAPTURED

Vancouver, Oct. 27.—Rumors are again floating around regarding the mystery ship, the German cruiser Leipzig. This time it is said, on what resembles good authority, that the Leipzig was towed into Esquimalt harbor this morning by a Japanese warship presumably the Idzuma which has been on the coast for some time, and that she is in a battered condition.

From the statements which have been made by a doctor who arrived in Vancouver today, there must have been a fierce engagement somewhere in the Pacific, as the Leipzig had a large number of wounded who are now being attended. Beyond this statement no confirmation can be obtained of the story.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 27.—A very brief official statement was issued tonight by the French war office regarding the great battle which is in progress in Belgium and Northern France. The text follows:

"There is nothing to report, except the region to the south of Dixmude, except some progress on our part in the region to the south of Dixmude."

GERMAN

Berlin, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 27.—General headquarters under date of Oct. 27, announces:

"The battle on the Yser Canal, near Ypres and southwesterly from Lille, is proceeding with the same stubbornness. Yesterday the German troops made progress."

"On the other battlefield in the western theatre no important events have occurred."

"To the west of Augustow the attack of the Germans is slowly proceeding."

"To the southwest of Warsaw our troops have repulsed all the attacks of strong Russian forces. North of Ivangorod a new Russian army corps has crossed the Vistula."

RUSSIAN

Petrograd, Oct. 27.—The following communication from the Russian general staff was issued here this evening:

"Fighting has begun on the front in eastern Prussia. We have repulsed fierce German attacks in the region of Bakalarzewo. We took at Gombin, on the left bank of the Eistula, a cavalry of prisoners."

The battle front on Oct. 26 extended from Koutono, through Tszow, Rawa

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FAVOR ACQUITTAL OF MRS. CARMAN

Miscala, L.I., Oct. 26—After deliberating for thirteen hours and fourteen minutes, the jury which had listened for the last six days to the evidence in the Carman murder trial filed into the court room at 10.53 o'clock yesterday morning, and the foreman announced that it was impossible to come to any agreement.

A tired Judge of the Supreme Court and the attorneys for the opposing sides, showed themselves to be greatly disappointed at the failure of the nerve racking week to produce any but a negative result.

Mrs. Florence C. Carman, careworn and with deep lines of anxiety marking her pale face, broke down completely and had to be assisted from the room. She had spent a sleepless night while the jury was trying to decide what her fate should be, and the suspense had told on the woman who had amazed all who saw her by her remarkable self-composure in court. Her nerves were at last completely unstrung.

MAY DROP CASE

Ten of the jury were for a conviction and two for acquittal.

Mr. Smith, the District Attorney, said he was tired of the whole case. He had formerly said he would retry it immediately in the case of a disagreement, but was told that Justice Kelby, sitting in this court at the present time, would not, again hear the case. Mr. Smith then said he did not know what he would do, and might not ask for another trial.

RAILWAY DISPUTE HAS BEEN ADJUSTED

As forecasted in yesterday's Mail, the dispute between the Hibbard Construction Company and the St. John and Quebec Railway Company has been settled. Counsel and representatives of the company were in conference until three o'clock this morning and arranged a settlement which is declared to be mutually satisfactory. It is understood that claims of several contractors against the Hibbard Company are yet to be adjusted. Messrs. G. W. Fowler, M.P., and Fred R. Taylor acted as counsel for the Hibbard Company, while the interests of the St. John and Quebec Railway Company were looked after by Messrs. H. A. Powell, K.C., and R. B. Hanson, who had associated with them Mr. Pacus of the New York bar.

This afternoon a number of foreigners who have been working for the Hibbard Company on their contract, were paid off and discharged.

FREDERICTON HOME GUARDS.

Over one hundred citizens have enlisted for service with the Fredericton Home Guards which are now being organized by Mr. Duncan Thomas, a Fenian Raid veteran. A meeting will be held next Wednesday evening to elect the officers and it is proposed to have two companies formed of fifty men each. Arrangements are now being made to secure equipment for the volunteers and the military depot will be opened for training for training purposes.

London, Oct. 27.—The German raid on the channel ports, as it is called here, seems to have been checked for the time being or, at any rate, the Germans have made little, if any, progress since they succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal on Saturday last. They are, however, still pushing on with all the forces at their command, and are meeting with most stubborn resistance from the French, British and Belgian troops.

The losses on both sides continue to be in proportion to the fierceness of the battle, which means that they are greater than these in any battle since war was declared, now nearly three months ago.

Along the coast, where the Allies have the assistance of the British and French warships, they have more than held their own, and after inflicting very heavy losses on the Germans, have compelled them to try for an opening further inland. Up until yesterday the Allies had been forced to give away at some points, but today, according to the French official communication, they have succeeded in holding their positions at every point, from the mouth of the Yser to the Lens district, and have again advanced between Ypres and Roulers, where there has been some of the hardest fighting of this sanguinary battle and where the British India troops have made their first appearance in the firing line.

The opposing forces are so strong that it must be many days before a decisive result is attained by either side, despite the great losses which they are suffering and which grow greater as report follows report.

ALLIES ADVANCE.

Along the old front, stretching from

the River Oise to the Meuse, from which the Germans withdrew their best troops to strengthen the army, which is attempting to advance along the coast, the French have been taking the offensive, and to the north of Soissons have been engaging in an artillery duel with the Germans in which they have destroyed several of the German batteries. They seem to have been playing at this game for some time, for the last three reports from Paris have announced the destruction of German guns.

Further east, the offensive tactics of the French have driven the Germans, who were threatening Nancy, back across the frontier. The Germans, however, are so strongly entrenched along the long line that it is believed they are preparing to remain for the winter, holding their positions until their present objective, the northern ports of France, have been attained.

Very serious battles also are proceeding in Southern Poland and in Galicia without decisive results. The Russians, however, have crossed the Vistula north of Ivangorod with a fresh army corps, which should have a marked effect on the fortunes of the battle. They appear from their own account to be breaking down the resistance of the Austrians south of Przemyśl and throughout Galicia, where fighting of the most stubborn character has been going on for weeks.

Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa—this time headed by General De Wet and General Beyers. Neither of these men has any political following, but it is feared that some of the burghers, who, like themselves, still retain some of the bitterness aroused by the South African war, will join them.