

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 today. Friday, fresh to strong northwest winds, clearing and becoming a little colder.

VOL. XX NO 247

FREDERICTON, N. B. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3 1914

TWO CENTS PER COPY

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT BEING CARRIED ON

GERMAN WARSHIPS MAY BE ROUNDED UP

Great Naval Battle on the South American Coast Likely to Occur Soon--British and Japanese Warships Hot on the Trail of German Squadron Which Participated in the Battle off Chile a Month Ago--Sixteen British Warships in the Chase.

New York, Dec. 2--Among the German vessels likely to be involved in the coming great naval battle off the South American coast is the cruiser Nürnberg, which on September 7th stopped at Fanning Island, in the Pacific, flying a French flag. A landing party, protected by the guns of the cruiser, cut the cable connecting Australia and Canada and destroyed the cable station.

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau, also in the squadron, steamed into the harbor of Apia, Samoa, on September 14th, but went away without firing a shot.

The Scharnhorst and Gneisenau bombarded Papeete, capital of Tahiti, on September 26th. The Scharnhorst, together with the Gneisenau and the Nürnberg, arrived off Valparaiso on November 3rd and reported that they with the cruisers Bremen and Leipzig, had defeated a British squadron composed of the British cruisers Good Hope, Monmouth, Glasgow and the transport Otranto. The Good Hope, with Rear Admiral Cradock and her complement of nine hundred men, was sunk and the Monmouth later foundered. The Glasgow and the Otranto escaped and the Glasgow is now undergoing repairs in Rio de Janeiro. The German vessels had come from Australian waters by way of Easter Island, where they had been reported on October 16th.

With the escape of the German vessels from Asiatic waters the Japanese admiralty made arrangements to join in the pursuit of them, and at least three squadrons were sent to search the Pacific or to guard the trade lanes. The armored cruiser Hizen and a sister cruiser trapped the small German gunboat at Honolulu, where she was later interned. This left the two cruisers free for further work, and they steamed on November 7th toward South American waters.

Following Admiral von Spee's squadron eastward through the Pacific was a fleet of eight Japanese warships. They were reported at Easter Island, 1,300 miles off the Chilean coast, nine days after Admiral von Spee had passed the island, and steamed in the direction the Germans had taken. To further augment the allied fleet two Japanese battleships, escorting the steamship Azumasan Maru across the Pacific, left her off San Francisco on November 6th and hurried south to join their sister ships. A Chilean collier on November 18th reported sighting a Japanese squadron off Cape Carranza.

Steaming southwest across the Atlantic a British squadron of ten vessels was sighted off Cape Potonion on November 29th, and the Berwick, the Suffolk, the Lancaster and the Essex, all of which had for some time kept watch on the New York harbor, were last reported in the South Atlantic. The first three were reported off Colon on November 15th. The Canopus and the Defender were sent by the British admiralty to join Rear Admiral Cradock's squadron before its defeat, and they were thought to be still in South American waters and ready to co-operate with the remainder of the floating forts.

If all these units are uniting, as special despatches indicate, off the Uruguayan coast, it means that sixteen British warships and twelve Japanese warships, with their attendant transports and supply ships, will be pitted against Admiral von Spee and his five German fighting ships, possibly by this time increased to seven by the arrival of the Karlsruhe and the Dresden, which have been in the South Atlantic preying on allied shipping since soon after war was declared.

LOCAL AMATEURS MADE BIG HIT IN COMIC OPERA "PINAFORE"

The most successful amateur performance ever witnessed in this city was the production of Gilbert and Sullivan's famous comic opera, H.M.S. Pinafore, put on by local talent at the Opera House last evening. There was a large and representative audience and the performance was thoroughly enjoyed from start to finish. Pinafore is a sparkling comedy and although it has been before the public for many years it has lost none of its old-time popularity. To stage such a production necessitates a large amount of patience and labor, and the members of the Patriotic Club are deserving of the greatest credit for the success which attended their efforts as public entertainers.

It was originally intended to give the performance on Wednesday and Thursday evenings only, but so great has been the interest manifested by the public that it has been decided to repeat it on Friday evening.

The stage settings were made to represent the deck of a ship and the effect was all that could be desired. There was the railing, the companion way, life buoys, coils of rope and rigging, while British and Canadian

flags were conspicuously displayed. Prof. W. McDonald of the U.N.B., took the part of Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., and a better selection could not have been made. Decked out in a gaudy uniform, he played the part to perfection. He has a fine tenor voice which was heard to splendid advantage.

Leo Dolan took the rather difficult part of Capt. Corcoran and acquitted himself in a creditable manner. Mr. George W. Brown as Ralph Rackstraw, made a decided hit with the audience and his work was heartily applauded.

Miss Mary L. Gibson played the part of Josephine, the captain's daughter, in love with Rackstraw, and undoubtedly made the hit of the evening. She looked very charming in a beautiful costume of white satin and came in for many admiring glances. She was the recipient of three beautiful bouquets during the evening.

Mrs. W. P. Lowell as Little Buttercup, seemed to be perfectly at home. She possesses a splendid voice and

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Russian Batteries Are Making a Dead Set in Cracow and Its Fall Seems Imminent--Retreat of the German Troops in Poland Toward Posen Continues

Capture of Dewet Has cleared Cape Colony and the Orange Free State of Rebels--Report of Mutiny of Turkish Garrison at Adrianople is confirmed--Big Battle is Raging Near Lodz--Austria Said to be Willing to Sue for Peace--Turks are Massacring Christians in Palestine--German Submarines Bottled up

BOER UPRISING CRUSHED

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

London, Dec. 3--With the capture of Dewet both Cape Colony and the Orange Free State are now cleared of rebels and only the small command under Beyers is left at large near the border of the Transvaal. The capture of Dewet was effected in the Transvaal.

TURKS IN A MUTINY

London, Dec. 3--According to a despatch received by the Daily News the Report of mutiny of the Turkish Garrison at Adrianople is confirmed. Telegraphic communication with Beirut had been interfered with and navigation had been suspended.

BIG BATTLE NEAR LODZ

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Rome, Dec. 3--A Battle is raging at Lask south-west of Lodz according to the Petrograd correspondent of the Tribuna. The Germans have brought up fresh forces from Kalisch with a view to penetrating the Russian Centre.

MORE PEACE RUMORS

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Petrograd Dec. 3--Regarding the rumors that Austria desires separate peace being willing to cede Galacia to Russia, allowing Serbia access to the Adriatic through Bosnia and Herzegovina the attitude of Russia is negative. The Bourse Gazette recalls that by the Allies compact separate peace cannot be concluded until German militarism has been annihilated and Russian purpose to liberate the Slavs has attained.

A GERMAN REPORT

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Amsterdam, Dec. 3--A despatch from Vienna declares that an attack by the Russians north west of Wolbron was repulsed yesterday and that last night the fighting west of Novorodonsk south west of Lodz resulted favorably for Austrians and Germans.

TURKS PLAY OLD GAME

(SPECIAL CABLE TO THE MAIL.)

Rome, Dec. 3--That the Turks are massacring Christians, robbing Europeans and pillaging all the banks in Palestine is the statement of the Cairo correspondent of the Corriere della Sera.

AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK

Rome, Dec. 3--The Vienna correspondent of the Giornale d'Italia says that fighting in the Carpathian mountains between the Austrian troops and the Cossacks is being continued. The latest bulletin says that the Austrians are retiring on the heights and that fresh Russian forces are reported as coming up in both an eastern and a westerly direction.

SUBMARINES BOTTLED UP

London, Dec. 3--The last naval bombardment of Zeebrugge resulted in the destruction of the electric plant which supplies power for the operation of lockgates giving access to the maritime Canal with the result that Gates cannot be opened. The submarines remaining in the inner basin are bottled up

FURIOUS BOMBARDMENT.

(Special to The Mail.)

Rome, 3--The Russians have placed heavy batteries on the heights about Wjelic from which they were directing a furious bombardment at Cracow, says a despatch from Temberg to the messenger. The same despatch declares that the retreat of the Germans in Poland toward Posen still continues.

BELGRADE OCCUPIED

London, Dec. 2--Belgrade, which until the outbreak of the war was the capital of Serbia, was today occupied by Austrian troops, the Servians having previously evacuated the city.

Thus, on the sixty-sixth anniversary of the reign of Emperor Francis Joseph, who again is reported seriously ill, and four months after the outbreak of the war, his generals report one of the most important successes they have obtained.

Belgrade was frequently under bombardment early in the war, and but for the general European war, which compelled Austria to send her troops against Russia, must have fallen an easy prey to Serbia's big neighbor.

Apparently Austria miscalculated the nature of the Serbian opposition, and only after Bosnia was invaded did she send a sufficient force against

the Servians to drive them back. Now they are being forced backward and are eagerly looking for the advance of the Russians into Hungary to afford them relief.

Russia has been sending Cossack raiding parties through the Carpathian mountains, with the object of diverting Austria's attention, but the dual monarchy seemingly is determined to finish with Serbia first.

This, however, is only a small affair compared with what is going on in North Poland. There the German army, which, with the aid of reinforcements, succeeded in escaping from the ring that the Russians had forced around it, has formed a new front, and at some points has resumed the offensive. The Germans assert that in this series of manoeuvres by which they were able to check the Russians, they made 80,000 prisoners, a statement issued through Rome.

On the other hand, the Russians, in say that their captures greatly exceeded this number. All agree that the losses have been very heavy and that the battle is still proceeding. It will probably be some days before a decisive result is reached.

For the moment the Allies are acquitted herself like a professional. Mr. F. L. Cooper as Dick Deadeye,

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