# GERMANS HOPE TO DEAL RUSSIANS HARD BLOW

## UNDER WITHERING FIRE OF ENEMY'S GUNS ALLIES CROSS RIVER IN PURSUIT

(Special to London Times and The Standard.)

Havre, Sept. 16.—To the story of the battle of Herne must be added that of the Ajene River crossing on a scale such as has never before been seen in this world.

The time was Saturday evening and the moment had arrived when if the fleeing host was to be saved a stand of some sort must be made. The enemy gathered hurriedly together for the great effort on a height which overlooked the river. He had his guns in place and the men ready to serve them when our troops and those of our ally reached the south bank of the river. Clearly it was essential to the allies that a crossing should be made if the great pursuit was to be continued and a hard won victory pressed home. Yet consider what that attack meant. The river was swollen and running swiftly after the recent heavy rains. Bridges must be built under a withering fire; they must be maintained undamaged, and they must be crossed. All the vantage points were held by men rendered desperate and fighting for their lives. It was a terrible prospect but it did not daunt our splendid forces.

The attack began on Sunday morning with all the eclat and dash which characterized the great struggle of the week before. Our guns were brought up and placed in position and the terrific artillery duel opened over the valley. Shells screeched hour after hour doing fierce execution on both sides but our gunners held to their post in a manner which evoked the wonder and admiration of all who witnessed it. But what a task was that of bridging the great river. The crossing places are at Attichy at Vic and close to Amblery between Compiegne and Soissons. So far as the force of the centre is concerned one may imagine that slow stern work of bringing up big pontoons. The engineers labored doggedly under a fire that cats into their numbers. One by one the great pontoons are brought into line. The soldier lads begin their advance across the newly opened bridge and still our artillery sweeps the heights making way for them. Within an hour of sunset the heights are won and the enemy is again thrown back. He has gained his respite of 12 hours but that respite is not enough. Darkness falls upon his bitter recoil. "They fought stiff on the banks," said a soldier but not stiff enough. Once let us get right up to them and they must break. Our iron does it. Besides it had been a long day and I think they were hungry as we went into them and in front of them they melted. Afterwards it was queerly quiet in the night. Our boys are mad and the French are mad." All along the lines of victory not once but many times and in many places has this crossing been accomplished.

## GERMANS DRAWN UP FOR FIGHT FROM NOYON TO BOIS FORGES

Continued from page one.

on with this stronghold, except as it offers support to the French in case the allies are compelled to retire.

The Germans on this long line cover as many lines of retreat as possible, including those to Namur, Givet, Sedan and Stenay, and should soon be ready, if they have not already commenced, to give battle, or if the offensive comes from the other side, to defend their positions.

It is believed that Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, retains the initiative, having received reinforcements to relieve his overworked troops, but whether he will try again to envelop the German right, or to break up the Crown Prince's army on the left, remains to be seen. It is known that the German right has been considerably reinforced, so that it would be more difficult than before to work around the wing, while the German left and centre, which also have seen a lot of hard fighting, and held their positions until the retirement of the right compelled them also to fall back, doubtless have been stiffened, despite the fact that many troops have been sent to the eastern frontier.

Neither side has attempted to make any estimate of the losses in killed, wounded and captured during the battle of the Marne, but they must have been enormous, and will doubtless be a blow to all the countries concerned when they are disclosed.

Many German prisoners have fallen into the hands of the British, and so great a number of prisoners and stragglers have been taken by the French that the minister of war refuses to make an estimate for fear of being accused of exaggeration. The losses in captured all can can stand, but it is the number of dead and wounded scattered through the battlefield from the Marne to the Aisne that it is feared will be staggering.

Firemen from Paris have been sent out to carry out sanitary measures on the battlefield, and motor cars, with doctors have left London and Paris to search for any wounded that might have been overlooked by the army ambulance corps. It is known that many wounded are being cared for by peasants in their cottages, and it is these who will be taken to the hospitals by the automobiles.

London, Sept. 16, 8.40 p. m.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that 800 firemen left Paris today to carry out under direction of the Army Medical Service such sanitary measures on the recent battlefields as will free the capital and the region roundabout from all danger of infectious diseases.

### SERVIANS WELCOMED AS LIBERATORS IN BOSNIA.

Rome, Sept. 16, via Paris, Sept. 16, 9.35 p. m.—Despatches received in Rome from Servia say that the occupation of Vishegrad is causing extraordinary excitement throughout Bosnia, where the Servians are being welcomed as liberators.

The report also says that Servian cavalry already is approaching Rogatica, Bosnia, with a view to opening the way for the army to proceed to Sarajevo, twenty-eight miles southeast of Rogatica.

London, Sept. 16, 9.25 p. m.—Reuter's Antwerp correspondent says King Albert has sent a telegram to Emperor Nicholas, gratefully acknowledging the honor conferred upon him by the emperor in the bestowal of the Cross of Knight of the Military Order of St. George.

"I hope Your Majesty will permit me," King Albert's message said, "to bestow all the merit on my valiant soldiers...Your Majesty's eulogy of the Belgian people and army particularly touches me, and will be received with great gratitude and praise by the entire nation."

### GERMAN WOUNDED IN PITIABLE CONDITION.

Bordeaux, Sept. 16, 9.15 p. m.—Among those who arrived here today in two train loads of German wounded was a man who has a big wine business in Bordeaux. A few days before hostilities broke out he left Bordeaux to join the German colors.

All the wounded were in a pitiable plight. Their uniforms were rags, and many were without hats. The faces of all the men were black with dust, and their clothes clotted with blood. Some of them were so feeble that they had to be undressed by the Sisters of Charity who are acting as nurses.

### GEN FRIESE ILL IN BED WHEN HIS BRIGADE SURRENDERED

Bordeaux, Sept. 16, 7.50 p. m.—Another version of the capture of the German General Friese, who is said to have attempted suicide, is given by the Troyes correspondent of the Temps.

"General Friese who commanded the Twenty-Fifth Brigade of Artillery," the correspondent says, "was ill in bed with an attack of stomach trouble when the German infantry, which should have supported his brigade retreated and later was surrounded by French cavalry and compelled to surrender. General Friese on learning this, stabbed himself twice in the stomach. French soldiers later found the wounded officer and brought him to the hospital in Troyes."

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 16, 7.50 p. m.—News received here from Albania is to the effect that the insurgents continue burning villages. Among the houses that have been destroyed was one belonging to Monsignor Bianchei, which contained archives of the fourteenth century, a rich library and a rare collection of works of art. In the house also was an artistic cope which was a gift of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, to Monsignor Bianchei. Everything in the building was destroyed.

## BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FROM GERMAN CAPITAL

On August 10 the Freiberger Neueste Nachrichten, a paper of Freiberg, Saxony, had to stop its publication, as, by that time, every member of the editorial staff and the greater part of the compositors and printers had been summoned to the colors.

The foreign officers who have been doing duty in the German army resigned their positions, especially the Rumanians and the Turks, because it would seem to be a violation of the neutrality of their countries, if they should remain in the service.

The (Berlin) General Electric Co. placed an amount of 100,000 marks at the disposal of the Red Cross while the Albatros Flying Apparatus Works, of Johannisthal, donated 10,000 marks for the benefit of aviators and other flyers who might meet with accidents.

Special distress the war has brought upon the owners of tenement houses in the large cities. Not only are many tenants now in the army and their wives not able to pay the rent, but a good many of the remaining populations of these houses were of the (of course erroneous) opinion that they were not obliged to pay rent during war time.

Prince Max Saxony, who was a professor in a training college for ministers (Priester-Seminar) in Cologne, placed himself at the disposal of the military authorities as an army chaplain. A few days after the beginning of the mobilization he rode from Cologne to Dresden for this purpose, together with other soldiers, in a railroad compartment of the third class.

Ludwig Gaughofer asked to be enrolled into the army operating against Russia. He is a very good hunter, and was much displeased when told that he, being nearly sixty years of age, was too old to be enrolled. Another German poet, Fritz von Unruh, who had resigned his commission as officer of the Prussian army two years ago, asked permission to enter the service again. Albert Bassermann, the actor, is an officer of the cavalry reserve.

One of the learned opponents to war fare in principle, Privy Councillor Professor Ostwald, of Leipzig, in his capacity as president of the German Monists' Association, gave out a public declaration in which he said that the present war was a war of barbarism, of the herding world ("Herdenthum") upon organization, and that, though the monists had worked for the idea of universal peace and would take up that work again after the war, they were willing to defend their country with their lives and their possessions. They will do this, he said, as they regard their country as the highest supporter of civilization.

The mints of Germany are being kept very busy. It is intended to coin as quickly as possible all the silver coins allowed by law, first to bring the silver war reserve fixed by the financial law of last year up to its legal maximum of 120,000,000 marks, and, secondly, to increase the silver circulation continuously till it reaches the highest possible amount as laid down in the coinage law of 20 marks per capita of the population. As in the beginning of August the circulation was about 17 marks per capita, the mints have to work out the pretty good margin of 195,000,000 marks additional (the population of the Empire taken as 65,000,000.)

All German cities have now military lodgers. The quartering of the soldiers with the citizens has been going on everywhere without the least trouble, as it was carefully prepared for during peace. Some special feature, though, was presented by the Berlin president of police in connection with this warm easure. In an ordinance he called attention to the coming quartering of a great mass of soldiers and then announced that the police had been ordered to watch the prostitutes, not only those who are controlled by the police, even to arrest every woman behaving in a public place, for instance, a restaurant, conspicuously provocative in the manner of prostitutes.


## Much Pain From Kidney Disease

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Mr. Emanuel Bernard, farmer, St. Paul's, Kent county, N. B., writes:—"About eighteen years ago my wife was bad with kidney disease, and suffered greatly from headaches, pains in bowels and stomach, and her heart was affected. For a year she was treated by her doctor, with no apparent benefit. She then used five boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills with most satisfactory results. This gave us such a good opinion of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills that we always keep them in the house to be used for all derangements of the kidneys, liver and bowels." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, 25c. a box, 5 for $1.00, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.


## HON. DR. BELAND ANXIOUS TO GO TO FRONT WITH FIRST CONTINGENT

Special to The Standard

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 16—Hon. Dr. Beland, who was in Belgium when the war broke out and has been serving as a physician in one of the hospitals in Antwerp where the wounded are brought, has written the Minister of Militia asking that he be allowed to join the Canadian army medical corps when the first contingent arrives on the other side.

Significant, the German newspapers call the behavior of the wealthy Russians who were living in Germany at the outbreak of the war. Many of these foreigners were sojourning in the mountain regions of Bavaria, and none of them thought of leaving Germany. They all said frankly that they felt safer in the German Empire than in Russia. The Russian Ambassador in Paris, Iswolski, who is the owner of a cottage in Rottbach on the bank of the famous Lake Tegernsee, advised his relatives not to go to Petersburg by any means, but to stay in Rottbach as long as they could.

## *Redmond Calls On All Irishmen to Bear Their Share in Empire's War*

### Ireland's Duty Now to Keep Faith With Democracy of Great Britain—Makes Urgent Appeal to Countrymen to Bury Domestic Differences.

London, Sept. 16, 10.42 p. m.—"The democracy of Great Britain have kept faith with Ireland, and it is now the duty of honor for Ireland to keep faith with them," says John Redmond, the Irish leader, in a manifesto issued tonight, in which he calls on Irishmen to bear their share in the war in which the Empire is engaged.

"The Irish people," Mr. Redmond continued, "know and appreciate the fact fully, that at last, after centuries of misunderstanding, the democracy of Great Britain have finally and irrevocably decided to trust them and give them back their national liberties.

"By overwhelming British majorities a charter of liberty for Ireland has three times been passed by the House of Commons, and in a few hours will be the law of the land. A new era has opened in the history of the two nations.

"During the long discussion on the Irish problem in parliament, and on the platform, we promised the British people that a concession of liberty would have the same effect in Ireland as in every other part of the Empire, notably, in recent years, in South Africa, that dissatisfaction would give way to friendship and good will, and that Ireland would become a strength, instead of a weakness, to the Empire."

### A War For High Ideals of Human Government.

Mr. Redmond then goes on to speak of the war, saying:

"It is a just war, provoked by the intolerable military despotism of Germany. It is a war for high ideals of human government and international relations, and Ireland would be false to her history, to every consideration of honor, good faith and self interest, did she not willingly bear her share in its burdens and its sacrifices.

"We have even, when no ties of sympathy bound our country to Great Britain, always given our quota, and more than our quota, to the firing line; and we shall do so now.

"We have a right to claim that Irish recruits for an expeditionary force be kept together as a unit and officered, as far as possible, by Irishmen—to form, in fact, an Irish brigade, so that Ireland may gain national credit for their deeds, and feel like the other communities of the Empire, that she, too, has contributed an army bearing her name in this historic struggle.

With the formation of an Irish brigade for service, Mr. Redmond asks that the volunteers be put in a state of efficiency as speedily as possible for the defence of the country.

"I would appeal to our countrymen of a different creed, and of opposite political opinions," Mr. Redmond says in conclusion, "to accept the friendship we have so consistently offered them, and to allow this great war, as to which their opinions and ours are the same, to swallow up all the smaller issues in the domestic government of Ireland which now divide us, that, as our soldiers are going to fight and shed their blood and die at each others side, in the same army and against the same enemy, for the same high purpose, their union in the field may lead to union in their home, and that their blood may be the seal that will bring all Ireland together in one nation, and in liberties equal and common to all."

## OUTRAGES OF GERMANS IN BELGIUM, IF STORIES ARE TRUE, WORTHY OF BARBARIANS

Continued from page one.

August 10th, 11th and 12th. An old man had his arm cut in three longitudinal slices, he was then hanged, head downward, and burned alive. Young girls were assaulted, and little children outraged at Orsmael and mutilations, too horrible to describe, were inflicted on other inhabitants."

"After an engagement at Paelen, Commandant Van Damme was so severely wounded that he was lying prone on his back. He was murdered by German infantry firing their revolvers into his mouth.

"At times the Germans went into the battle with a Belgian flag.

### Three Days of Pillaging at Aerschot.

"Near a fort at Loncin, a group of German infantry hoisted the white flag, and when Belgian soldiers appeared to take them prisoners, they were fired upon at close range.

"Aerschot, a town of 8,000 inhabitants, was invested by the Germans in the morning of August 19th. No Belgian troops remained behind. No sooner had the Germans entered the city than they began shooting several inoffensive civilians. In the evening, claiming that a superior German officer had been shot by the son of the Burgomaster, the Germans took hold of every man in the city, carrying them, fifty at a time, within some distance of the town. There they grouped them in lines of four men, made them run ahead of them and fired upon them, killing forty of them.

"For three whole days they continued to pillage and set fire to everything in their way.

"About 150 inhabitants of Aerschot are supposed to have thus perished.

"The German army penetrated into Louvain, after having set fire to the surrounding towns and villages.

### The Destruction of Louvain.

"From the moment of their entrance into the city, they requisitioned lodging and food for their troops. They entered every private bank and looted their reserve. They entered private residences and packed and pillaged them.

"Until they took hostages all the prominent men of the city were detained. Women and children were outraged, and ill-treated by the soldiers.

"Previous to the German invasion, the whole city had been warned repeatedly not to offer any resistance to the German troops, or to oppose hostile acts.

"On August 25th, an engagement took place in the neighborhood of Louvain, between German and Belgian troops. The Germans, repulsed and pursued by the Belgian troops, retreated towards Louvain in full panic. Many witnesses testify that at that moment the German garrison in Louvain was erroneously informed that Belgians were entering the city. Immediately the German garrison, stationed at Louvain, withdrew towards the station, where they clashed with their own troops which were being pursued by the Belgians. Everything seems to point to the fact that a contact took place.

"From that moment, pretending that the Belgian people had fired upon German troops, the Germans began bombarding the city, and kept up their bombardment until ten o'clock that night.

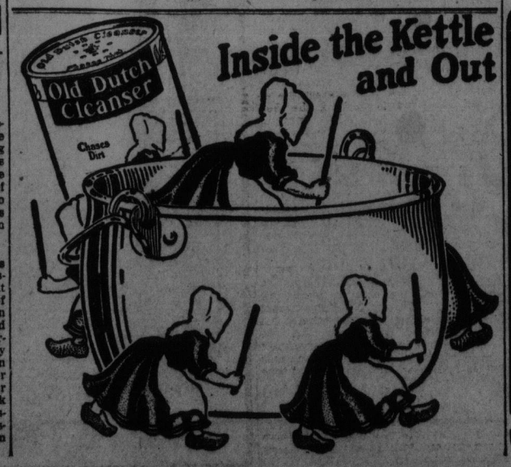
"The houses which had not taken fire were set ablaze by rockets, with which the German soldiers were supplied.

"The fire continued for several days. Numerous corpses of civilians covered the streets and squares. An eye-witness testifies that in one place he counted more than fifty charred bodies of people; many persons who had taken refuge in their cellars trying to escape, and falling into the furnace of the blazing city.

"The city is entirely destroyed, with the exception of the city hall and the station.

"The fire continued for days, and far from trying to stop it, the Germans seemed, on the contrary, trying to feed it by throwing straw into it. The Cathedral and the theatre were consumed by the flames, and fell into ruins. The town resembles an old city in ruins, in the midst of which drunken soldiers were carrousing, carrying around bottles of wine and liquor, the officers themselves were installed [illegible]m chairs, drinking like their own [illegible]. The procedure of the Germans seems to be the same everywhere."

The summary concludes with a review of similar outrages committed subsequent to the committee's departure for the United States. This includes the destruction of Termonde, where out of 1,400 houses, only 295 remain standing.

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Large amounts of Russian securities are in the hands of German capitalists and the Russian Government has had to keep considerable funds in deposit with some German banking institutions for the prompt meeting of the interest obligations on State-loan shares and railroad bonds. These balances of the Russian Government amounted sometimes to more than 100,000,000 roubles. After the outbreak of the war the German Government lost no time in attaching those Russian balances. What the Government intends to do with them was not divulged, neither could the total of the funds seized be ascertained. The German financial press suggested that the interest on the securities held by German capitalists might be paid out of them, but it had little hope that this would be done. It is well known that the Russian Government withdrew part of its deposits in the course of the last year. The firms concerned as depositories are Mendelssohn & Co., S. Bleichroeder, the Disconto-Gesellschaft, and the Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

The state of war increased the demand for credits in the business world. In order to accomodate business men in this respect the Imperial government was authorized by a special law to establish loan offices and at the same time a new kind of paper money or credit currency was created. The loan offices (Darlehnskassen) were established at once. They are conducted by the Reichsbank for account of the government. Businessmen may obtain loans on collaterals which may consist of negotiable securities or of commodities. The loans are given in the shape either of Imperial bank notes or of the new currency, the "Darlehnskassenscheine" (Loan Office certificates.) All public offices, those of the Empire as well as those of every state, are enjoined to accept these new currency bills at their full value. For the time being the maximum amount of the "loan office certificates" has been fixed at 1,500,000 marks, but the Federal Council is empowered to authorize any increase, and there is no doubt but that a considerable increase will be affected. The denominations of the new currency are, besides for very large amounts, 5, 10 and 20 marks. At the same time the Imperial Treasury Department was authorized to oblige itself by bills of exchange.

—New York Evening Post.


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# ALLIES' POS

## BELGIAN COMMISS OUTRAGES OF

BELGIAN COMMISSION WHO ACCU

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT COUNT DE LECHTERVELDE, LOUIS DE SADELEER AND EMI

### President Wilson Hears Story of Atroci Little Kingdom Had to Submit Beca fused to Violate Covenant Made Wit

Washington, Sept. 16—The Belgian Commission, which comes to protest against alleged German atrocities in Belgium, was received in the East Room of the White House today by President Wilson.

Accompanied by Minister Havenith, the commissioners assembled at the State Department just before 2 p. m. and were received by Secretary Bryan, who then took them over to the White House.

President Wilson said to the commission:

"Permit me to say with what sincere pleasure I receive you as representatives of the king of the Belgians, a people for whom the people of the United States feel so strong a friendship and admiration, a king for whom they entertain so sincere a respect, and express my hope that we may have many opportunities of earning and deserving their regard."

The statement of the Belgian high commission, presented to President Wilson at the White House today by Mr. Carton De Wiart, was in part as follows:

"His Maejsty the King of the Belgians has charged us with a mission to the President of the United States.

"Ever since her independence was first established, Belgium has been declared neutral in perpetuity. This neutrality, guaranteed by the powers, has been recently violated by one of them. Had we consented to abandon our neutrality for the benefit of one of the belligerents [illegible] betrayed our obliga[illegible] others, and it was [illegible] international obliga[illegible] that of our dignity [illegible] driven us to resista[illegible]

#### Some of the Atro by Ger

"The consequenc[illegible] Belgian nation were [illegible]ly to the harm occa[illegible]ed march of an in[illegible] army not only sola[illegible] of our territory, b[illegible] credible acts of vi[illegible] of which is contra[illegible] mankind.

"Peaceful inhabit[illegible] sacred, defenceless[illegible] dren were outrage[illegible] fended towns were [illegible]cal and religious m[illegible] duced to dust, and [illegible] of the University o[illegible]en to the flames.

"Our governmen[illegible] judicial commissio[illegible] cial investigation, [illegible] and impartially exa[illegible] to determine the [illegible] of, and I will have [illegible] over to you the [illegible] inquiry.

"In this frightfu[illegible] is sweeping all [illegible] United States hav[illegible] attitude. And it [illegible]

## MUCH DEPENDS ON RELIEF OF FORT TROYON

### If Germans Fail to Invest it and Neighboring Forts, French Will be Masters of Valley from Toul to Verdun.

Paris, Sept. 16, (via London).—The Matin, discussing the withdrawal of the Germans, points out that in order to cover its retreat and avoid the blocking of roads open to it, the German army will have to mark time and fight a second and perhaps a third battle. These battles will be fought under conditions, according to the Matin, certainly most favorable for the French forces, which, thanks to their reinforcements, and the rapidity of movements assured them by the railways, will be able to face all eventualities without anxiety.

The relief of Fort Troyon is likely to have an important bearing on the fate of the German army. The Germans were investing Fort Troyon and the neighboring forts, between Toul and Verdun, with the object of opening a way of retreat on their left. The failure of this plan means that the French are masters of the valley from Toul to Verdun. Therefore the armies of the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wurttemberg will be unable to cross the Meuse and will have to go farther north and attempt to [illegible] by the Stenay gap.

London, Sept. 16.—Spencer Wilkinson, noted military expert and historian, writes in the Post as follows:

"Up to the moment of writing, the signs are not those of a decisive victory. The German army has retired, keeping a broad front. The French army in its pursuit has to spread itself rather than concentrate. The effort to pursue is considerable, and cannot be indefinitely prolonged. The Germans may shortly be able to make a stand and, if that should happen, there will be a fresh wrestle. Not

## GERMAN BEFORE

### General pos Aisne co against

London, Sept. [illegible] official press bur[illegible] a statement whic[illegible]

"The general [illegible] Aisne River contin[illegible] The enemy has [illegible] counter attacks, [illegible] the First Army [illegible] been repulsed, an[illegible] given way slightl[illegible] and the French a[illegible] and left.

"The enemy's l[illegible] and we have tak[illegible]

#### Italian Sentime Neu

Rome, Sept. 16, [illegible] 7.10 p.m.—Despite [illegible] measures taken [illegible] demonstrations in [illegible] attitude of neutral[illegible] larger towns toda[illegible] insufficient, troop[illegible]ed extensively to [illegible] strators, re-establ[illegible] tect foreign emb[illegible] ates.

Colon, Sept. 16—[illegible] in the report tha[illegible] naval engagement [illegible] port that there h[illegible] sea arose from t[illegible] guns on Toro Po[illegible] for testing purpo[illegible] on Margarita Isla[illegible] of which constitu[illegible] the Colon end of [illegible]

until one side or [illegible] and is down, will [illegible] quite in place. Ye[illegible] comes, neither sid[illegible] tions. The Britis[illegible] fore, must not, for[illegible] its efforts to stren[illegible] Sir John French, [illegible] regulars and speci[illegible] to keep the expedi[illegible] strength till Chri[illegible] troops must short[illegible] there is the territ[illegible] it has been practi[illegible] targets, individual[illegible] since it was mob[illegible]