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PROBS—UNSETTLED

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## BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR THE RUSSIANS OVER AUSTRIAN ARMY'S RIGHT WING IN GALICIA

### LEFT WING OF FRENCH ARMY RETIRES TO AVOID UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS

**In Centre and Right However, Situation Unchanged and Allies Seem To Be Holding Their Own—News From Battle Zone More Meagre Than Ever—Germany and Russia Both Claim Important Victories.**

When the whole world is awaiting definite news from the battle line, the French war office contents itself with the simple statement that as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, the French troops have again retired.

From the British capital no word is forthcoming regarding what are considered as the most momentous operations of the war.

The Belgian special commission, on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities, has been received by King George, and has presented him with an address, setting forth some of the happenings in Belgium during the present campaign, and has warmly thanked Great Britain for its intervention.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The following official statement was issued by the war office tonight:

"On our left wing, as a result of the turning movement of the German army, and in order not to accept battle under unfavorable conditions, our troops retired toward the south and southwest. In the region of Rethel our forces have arrested the enemy momentarily. In the centre and on the right the situation remains unchanged."

"An American committee, organized by the American ambassador, and including the most conspicuous members of the American colony, asked the minister of war for proofs that bombs were dropped on Paris from a German machine. The minister of war presented proof, which decided the ambassador to cable his government a report of the war methods, which are not only contrary to humanity, but in violation of the convention of the Hague, signed by Germany itself."

"The committee has decided to ask the United States government, while remaining neutral, to protest energetically to the German government."

"A squadron of armored aeroplanes has been organized to give chase to the German aeroplanes which have been flying over Paris."

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### GERMANS CUT OFF BOYS' HANDS TO KEEP THEM FROM FIGHTING

Paris, Sept. 1 (11.35 p. m.)—Mrs. Herman H. Harjes, wife of the Paris banker, who, with other Americans, has been deeply interested in relief work, today visited the North Railroad station, and was shocked by the sights she saw among the Belgian refugees.

"The station," said Mrs. Harjes, "presented the aspect of a shambles. It was the saddest sight I ever saw. It is impossible to believe the tortures and cruelties the poor unfortunates had undergone."

"I saw many boys with both their hands cut off, so that it was impossible for them to carry a gun. Every where was filth and utter desolation. The helpless little babies, lying on the cold, wet cement floor, and crying for proper nourishment, was enough to bring hot tears to any mother's eyes."

### LEIPZIG BELIEVED TO BE HOVERING OVER TRADE ROUTE TO ORIENT

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Steaming slowly southward, a three-funneled warship resembling the Japanese cruiser Izumo was sighted at 5.30 a. m. yesterday, five miles due west of Coos Bay, Oregon, by the steamer Rose City, which arrived here today. The cruiser seemed to be making about ten knots.

The German cruiser Leipzig also has three funnels, but the Izumo is a larger vessel of different lines, and passengers familiar with both were positive no mistake in identification had been made.

The Canadian naval authorities, however, have denied that either British or Japanese warships are south of the Canadian boundaries.

British vessels continue to arrive and leave here without concern. The British consul apparently is satisfied that he knows the position of the German cruisers.

The escape of the Japanese liner Chiyu Maru Saturday night from a hostile cruiser, taken in conjunction with the arrival of the Nurnberg in Honolulu today, established approximately the position of the Leipzig.

### BRITISH TOOK FIELD AFTER LONG MARCH

Had to Jump Right Into Battle at Mons Without an Hour's Rest.

JUST IN TIME TO STOP GERMAN ONRUSH

Wounded Soldiers Give Thrilling Accounts of Great Fight at Mons—Say Germans Shoot Badly.

London, Aug. 31.—The Reuters correspondent of the Daily Mail, in a dispatch to his paper describes the arrival of British wounded there and gives their stories of the fight. He says the appearance of the wounded was terrible, but not horrifying. They were, despite their wounds, not miserable, but instead displayed a cheerful stoicism.

They had all come from the fight in the neighborhood of Mons, where two French army corps had successfully held off the enemy, on Sunday and Monday. The British, the correspondent adds, had taken the field immediately upon their arrival after several days' march. They arrived just in time to stem the German onrush.

Although sorely in need of rest they behaved like fresh troops and held the ground with splendid courage, earning General Joffre's warm praise. Not many of the British had had wounds. Many have only broken down from the hard marching and will be well again in a few days. Most of those who were able talked with picturesque profanity about their bad luck.

One described how his regiment, ordered out of Mons on Sunday morning, came under fire immediately. They had no trenches or cover of any kind and were obliged to lie down all day and pop up their heads occasionally to fire. When night fell they did their best to make trenches.

Another British regiment was luckier. They were entrenched and although the Germans bombarded them for nearly twenty-four hours they had very few casualties.

Hunted Into Action

Another of the British wounded said:

"We marched into Mons Sunday afternoon in the morning and were just about to be billeted when marching orders came and we were off again. We were to advance under cover of artillery fire but the enemy was doing a bit of artillery work too, so we threw up trenches and snuggled down to wait for whatever might happen."

"We did not wait long. The German guns were on a ridge two or three miles in front and their shells came whistling around us. I got my baptism of fire and at first did not like it. Fortunately most of their shells burst behind us and did no harm. We thought they might stop when it got dark, but they kept it up as hard as ever."

The correspondent continues: "One of the soldiers told him, he says, that the Russians had reached Berlin and were driving the Germans on to the British lines 'so that we can crumple them up.' Some of the British soldiers are highly irritated because they did not see enough of fighting. One said: 'I hardly saw a German. I came on one German infantryman and he began talking to me saying 'Yah, yah,' something like that. What did I do? I ran my bayonet through him and would do so again.'"

There is much difference of opinion among the Britishers as to the accuracy of the German gunnery.

Says Germans Shoot Badly

One of the soldiers said regarding this:

"They had a bunch of their big guns aimed on the gas works at Mons, but they shot badly. If they had shot straight I would not be here for we were posted right under the big tank. Shell after shell whistled overhead. Every time they missed we cheered."

### RUSSIANS GREAT BATTLE IN GALICIA

Paris, Sept. 1 (Via London, 10.22 p. m.)—A Rome despatch to the Temps says the Russian victory over the Austrians on the Galician side was brilliant, the right wing of the Austrian army having been decisively turned and cut to pieces, leaving thirty thousand prisoners in the hands of the victors.

On the Vistula front, where the Russians encountered the Austrian left wing, the result was somewhat uncertain, but the arrival of important reinforcements enabled the Russians to take a vigorous offensive, and repulse the enemy. They captured a large number of pieces of artillery.

The Russians, the despatch adds, executed many bayonet charges against the Austrians, which had a large share in deciding the issue of the battle. Elsewhere the Germans, endeavoring to effect a junction with the Austrians, sought to meet the Russian attack with a counter-offensive, but were repulsed with losses.

### "TAKE COURAGE" MESSAGE OF AVIATOR

Daring French Airman Amid Hail of German Bullets Circles Over Brussels and Drops Pamphlets Bidding People Take Heart.

London, Sept. 1, 6 p. m.—The correspondent at Antwerp of an Amsterdam newspaper says that a French biplane appeared over Brussels Saturday, and in a hail of German bullets, twice circled the town, dropping hundreds of pamphlets containing the message, "take courage, deliverance soon." The aviator then made off, after giving the spectators a daring performance of the loop-the-loop.

The correspondent adds that all the saloons and cafes in Brussels are compelled to close at 9 o'clock in the evening. The German soldiers there are behaving properly, but their officers are accused of arrogance.

The Germans have ordered a Brussels firm to make a German flag, which they say they intend to hoist over the Eiffel tower in Paris.

General Jakowitsch, who has succeeded Officer Count Von Armin as commander at Brussels, is now living in the National Palace.

Machine guns are in place at street corners, and in the square. Antwerp is reported to be very hopeful, every one trusting in the strength of the forts, and the bravery of the garrisons.

but each time we waited for the next shot pretty anxiously. The fusilier told the Mail's correspondent of fighting in a colliery town. He said:

"It was mostly desultory fighting, but there was stirring bayonet charges by the British. The Germans don't like the sort of thing. They quit the neighborhood as soon as it started."

"One time we ran up within seeing distance of a huge mass of the enemy in close formation. Our machine guns did them up properly. When we catch them like that they don't ask for two helpings."

One of the Hussars spoke enthusiastically of the work of the British artillery.

"There was one battery, or rather half a battery, in rather an exposed position," he said, "which was doing a lot of damage to the Germans, so they trained several of their batteries on it in an endeavor to silence it. It was a fight between one David and half a dozen Goliaths."

"One by one the guns were silenced, until only a single gun and a single gunner remained. He went on doing the best he could, working steadily and calmly, and would have gone on until he dropped except that an officer called him back, and you can bet he went back unwillingly."

Artists, men of letters, and other prominent men and women of the world who sympathize with the main body laid down in the telegram are asked to telegraph the German Emperor as follows:

"I entirely agree with the telegram of the friends of civilization."

### BE LIEGERS NOT CRUSHED AND NEVER WILL BE, KING'S MESSAGE TO THE WORLD

### SAYS U. S. HAS RIGHT TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS

Sec'y McAdoo Endorses Bill to Organize the Company.

NOT OWNED BY THE GOVERNMENT HIS CLAIM

Rep. Saunders Reminds Him There is Grave Objection on Part of Great Britain and France.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The right of the United States to buy merchant ships of any nationality for neutral uses cannot be disputed by any nation, declared Secretary McAdoo, of the Treasury Department, today, before the House Merchant Marine, supporting the administration merchant marine bill. Mr. McAdoo refused, however, to discuss the diplomatic phases of the situation when asked if protests had been received from Great Britain or France against the possible government purchase of German vessels.

Hearings on the bill were concluded today and it will be taken up tomorrow for immediate committee action. An early report to the House is expected.

Secretary McAdoo heartily endorsed the bill which provides for the organization of a \$10,000,000 corporation with power to buy, build and operate ships in the foreign trade and the government as majority stockholder. He said that as some of the lines to be established would probably be operated at a loss, private capital would not be attracted, the government probably supplying the entire capital.

"Do you understand," asked Representative Saunders, "what there is grave objection on the part of Great Britain and France to our taking over the German bottoms, which have been driven out of the foreign trade by the war?"

"Of course I cannot discuss the diplomatic phases of the question," said Secretary McAdoo. "That is the business of the State Department. It is not to be successfully disputed, however, that this government has the right to buy ships from German companies or anyone else so long as it buys those ships for neutral uses."

"It is stated that payment for the ships would be in the nature of supplying funds to a belligerent nation," observed Representative Saunders.

"The ships are not owned by the government. They are owned by private citizens, and the money would be paid to these citizens, not to the government," answered Mr. McAdoo.

"But it is said that these lines are so closely connected with the government that payment would be practically to the government," Mr. Saunders persisted.

"I think there is nothing in that objection," said the secretary.

DUTCH ARTISTS APPEAL TO KAISER TO STOP ACTS OF VANDALISM

London, Sept. 1.—Telegraphing from the Hague, Reuter's correspondent says:

"A dozen Dutch artists and men of letters have sent a telegram to the German emperor, expressing their horror at the destruction of Louvain. After declaring their refusal of German culture, and their certainty of the sympathy of the civilized world, they urgently call upon Emperor William, as one of the co-promoters of German culture and civilization, to see that in the future works of our 'common humanity shall be spared under stress of war.'"

"Artists, men of letters, and other prominent men and women of the world who sympathize with the main body laid down in the telegram are asked to telegraph the German Emperor as follows:

"I entirely agree with the telegram of the friends of civilization."

King of Little Kingdom Says Spirit of People Cannot Be Broken, and They Will Fight to the End For Vindication of Their Rights—Delegation on Way To States Stops In London to Thank England For Ready Assistance.

London, Sept. 1 (6.55 p. m.)—At reception by King George at Buckingham Palace today of the Belgian Mission which is on its way to the United States to protest against alleged German atrocities in the war zone, an address to the King was read, setting forth some of the happenings in the present campaign, and thanking the King for Great Britain's aid. In part, the address was as follows:

"Sire:—Belgium, having had to choose between the sacrifice of her honor and the peril of war, did not hesitate. She opposed the brutal aggression committed by a power which was one of the guarantors of her neutrality. In this critical situation it is for our country an inestimable tower of strength to see coming resolute and immediate intervention by great and powerful England."

"Commissioned by His Majesty the King of the Belgians with a mission to the President of the United States, we considered it to be our duty to make a stay in the capital of the British Empire to convey to Your Majesty a respectful and ardent expression of the gratitude of the Belgian nation."

"King George's message to King Albert and the sea forces."

"This," continued the address.

"brought renewed gratitude, and strengthened still further the determination of the Belgian nation, forced to go to war for the protection of her institutions and her hearths, to defend her rights. In this resistance Belgium was desirous of bringing to bear the care which is imposed on each nation by international convention and conscience."

"Our adversary, after invading our territory, has decimated the civil population, massacred women and children, carried into captivity inoffensive peasants, put to death the wounded, destroyed undefended towns, and burned churches, historical monuments, and the famous library of the University of Louvain. All these facts have been established by authenticated documents, each of which we shall submit to the government of Your Majesty."

"Despite all this suffering in Belgium, which has been made the personification of outraged right, the country is resolute in fulfilling to the utmost her duties towards Europe. Whatever may happen, she must defend her existence, her honor and her liberty."

"King George replied that Great Britain would support Belgium, and that he was grateful for the gallant Belgian resistance. He added that he was shocked at the reports of German brutality."

Continued on page 2.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S WAR POEM

"FOR ALL WE HAVE AND ARE."

London, Sept. 1.—Rudyard Kipling contributes the following poem to the London Times:

For all we have and are,  
For all our children's fate,  
Stand up and meet the war,  
The Hun is at the gate.

Our world has passed away,  
In wanton overthrow;  
There's nothing left today  
But steel and fire and woe.

Though all we know depart,  
The old commandments stand—  
In courage keep your heart  
In strength lift up your hand.

No easy hopes or lies  
Shall bring us to our goal—  
But iron sacrifice  
Of body, will and soul.

There's but one task for all  
For each, one life to give;  
Who stands if freedom fall?  
Who dies if England live?

THE ULSTER ARMY MAY SERVE AS A UNIT

Carson Calls Meeting of Ulster Volunteers to Talk Over Matter—Will Ask War Office to Approve of Plan.

London, Sept. 1 (8.40 p. m.)—The first hundred thousand recruits who responded to Lord Kitchener's appeal have gone into training in various parts of the country, and men are now enrolling at a much quicker rate for the second one hundred thousand.

In London, alone, 10,000 joined the ranks in the last two days, while the response in the provinces has been equally gratifying. In Birmingham, where the recruiting is particularly brisk, the Lord Mayor, Col. Ernest Martineau, has resigned his office, and volunteered for foreign service.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, has called a meeting of the leaders of the Ulster Volunteers for Thursday, when he will submit a scheme, with the concurrence of the War Office, for the utilization of this force as one body.

### TWO BALLOTS TAKEN BUT NO SUCCESSOR TO PIUS X CHOSEN

Paris, Sept. 1.—According to a Rome despatch to the Havas Agency, several thousand persons assembled this morning to watch the chimney of St. Etienne Chapel. Presently smoke arose; then the people knew that a Pope had not been elected on the first ballot. Toward noon smoke again appeared, indicating that a second ballot had been taken without electing the smoke was from the burning ballots.

### MONTREAL AND QUEBEC CLEARINGS

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Bank clearings for month of August were \$13,517,193; corresponding month 1913, \$15,483,042.

Montreal, Sept. 1.—Local bank clearings, after making a high record for the year in July, fell to \$190,436,006 in August, a \$75,000,000 decline from July and a \$42,000,000 decline from August, a year ago.

For eight months the 1914 total stands some \$70,000,000 lower than the same period last year.