

# RHEIMS ONLY POINT AT WHICH GERMANS GAIN ON EXTENDED BATTLE LINE

London, Sept. 20, 9.45 p. m.—One of the fiercest battles of all times which has been raging across northern France for a week past remains undecided. The two great armies which have been fighting for a month, with few, if any, intermissions, have dug themselves into entrenchments on rivers and mountain ranges on a front reaching from the Oise to the Meuse and thence southward along the Franco-German frontier.

Artillery duels such as never have been before are being carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of the strongly held positions, with occasional success to the opposing sides, while the infantry, in the face of a galling fire, have charged right up to the guns, only to make their opponents give way slightly, or to be repulsed with great losses.

The fighting has been fiercest on the allies' left, which lies on the right bank of the River Oise, in the vicinity of Rheims, the famous cathedral of which has been set alight by German shells, and between that town and the Argonne ridge it has been given and taken all the time.

The French official report, however, again claims slight progress on the French left, and that the allies have again repulsed strong frontal attacks between Craonne and Rheims.

Around Rheims itself matters have been about equalized, as the Germans have recaptured the heights of Brimont, while the French have taken the defenses of La Pompele. The French also have scored a success between Rheims and the Argonne, where they have taken the village of Souain and have captured numerous prisoners.

In addition the French report progress on the western slopes of the Argonne, where the Crown Prince's army is opposed to them, while the Germans have retired beyond the frontier in Lorraine, evacuating Avricourt. LOSSES IN ATTACKS ENORMOUS.

In all cases these are separate attacks and counter-attacks by the armies lying in the trenches waiting for their artillery to compel the other side to slacken its fire. The losses in these attacks must be enormous, for the men cannot move a foot without being made the targets of the heavy guns posted on the hills above them.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

The Germans have had most of their artillery at work, but the French are bringing up more and bigger guns. This kind of fighting, with both sides in strong positions, may go on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shells and the disconcerting infantry attacks too much for them, and leaving a strong rear guard, will draw back for a breathing spell.

The battle resembles in many particulars that of the Shao-Ho in 1904, where the Japanese and Russians, with much more time to do it, established positions which each thought to be impregnable.

Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses that at that time were without precedent. With all the hard fighting behind them the Germans are again making attacks toward Verdun, while the allies are making frontal attacks on the German right and are once more attempting to outflank it.

The German cavalry has been showing considerable daring and has been trying to cut the communications of the allies between the Oise and the coast. French reports bring confirmation of reports that the Saxon army, under Gen. Von Hausen, has been reorganized. The report used the phrase "broken up" but this is taken to mean that it has been reorganized and the parts distributed among the other armies. Its cavalry, for instance, has been sent east.

## FAMOUS CATHEDRAL NOW IN RUINS.

In the fighting around Rheims, the matter of greatest general interest has been the destruction of the famous cathedral, one of the most noted structures in the world, dating back to the thirteenth century, which is reported to have first been pierced by many German shells and then to have burst into flames.

Against this destruction of the cathedral, the French government has decided to send through diplomatic channels a protest to all the powers. There has been a review off the island of Halke by the Sultan of the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, after which the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

Italy, according to reports from Rome, has now more than a half million men under arms.

Interesting information has been given out by the British admiralty regarding British successes and misfortunes in various waters.

The British merchant cruiser *Germania* has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the *Cap Trafalgar* or the *Berlin*, off the coast of South America, but the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* has completely disabled the British cruiser *Pegasus*, while the latter was overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number, and the German cruiser *Emden* has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

## RUSSIANS TASK TO CAPTURE PRZEMYSEL.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ, and one goes so far as to say that Gen. Dankl's army is surrounded by Russians and only remnants of the German corps there remain, it is considered certain that the armies have not come to grips again, as yet. The Russians will have to capture Przemyel, where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians, before they can make further progress westward.

The other Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Cracow if General Dankl is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active, and the Russians claim to have taken a park of artillery on the Breslau-Varsovia lines.

The Servians announce another victory by their army over the Austrians near Novigrad, the town which has been so often mentioned in Austro-Serbian controversies.

Paris, Sept. 20, 11 p. m.—The official statement issued tonight says that in violent fighting north of Soissons, the Germans gained ground, which afterwards was recaptured by the allies.

"On our left wing, north of the River Aisne below Soissons, our troops were furiously counter-attacked by superior forces and yielded some ground which, however, they regained almost immediately.

"On the other hand we have continued our progress on the right bank of the River Oise.

"Likewise to the north of Rheims we have repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, although they were very vigorously conducted.

"On the centre to the east of Rheims we have made new progress through our attacks.

## ALGERIANS CAPTURE ANOTHER FLAG.

Paris, Sept. 20, 3.26 p. m.—The French war office today issued the following communication:

"On our left wing we have made a slight advance, along the right bank of the River Oise.

"A division of Algerians captured another flag.

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front, between Craonne and Rheims, have been repulsed.

"Near Rheims the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we had occupied has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompele, (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims).

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that without military reason they have fired on the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames.

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained.

"In Woerze there is nothing to announce.

## THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN.

"In the centre between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souain and have made thousands of prisoners.

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier. In the Vosges, the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die but without success.

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there and the bad weather.

"The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, Gen. Von Hausen,

has been relieved of his command. The cavalry division of the same nationality which had fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and was later sent to Russia, has shared the downfall of the Austrian army and must have suffered heavy losses.

## VEDRINES BRINGS AVIATOR TO EARTH.

On the Battleground, Sept. 20, via Paris, 5.35 p. m.—The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, writing while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with the strongly placed German batteries.

Some brilliant feats at arms were performed at various points on the line, extending along the Oise, the Aisne and Woerze. The seasoned Algerian troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Jules Vedrines, the noted French aviator, was credited with a courageous fight in mid-air, with a German aviator whom he brought to earth. The German was dextrously reconnoitering the allies' position, when Vedrines ascended.

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along, fusilladed the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed, both collapsing to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Vedrines took the air.

These incidents, however, are important only for their influence in encouraging the allied troops, and don't affect the result of the great battle, which has already lasted a week, and promises to continue for many days longer.

On the Battleground, Sept. 19, Saturday, by way of Paris, 3.45 p. m.—Overpowering fatigue and privations, resulting from five days of unrelenting struggle, brought about last night a temporary lull in the combat of the powerful armies that are face to face along the rivers Oise, Aisne and Woerze.

The roar of cannon, machine guns and rifles died down early last evening, and the presence of two armies, composed probably altogether of one million or more men, within touch on an uneven line and ready to spring to a fatal grip, scarcely could be conceived so intense was the stillness, broken only by an occasional report.

The soldiers of the allies and the Germans alike were snatching a little rest, huddled up in the strong entrenchments. In some places the trenches were half filled with water.

The French and British, like the Germans, have now entrenched and settled down for the stern fight, which threatens to be even longer and more sanguinary than the battle of the Marne. Progress is being made at some points by the allies, but very slowly, and the developments of the past twenty-four hours are not important, except that it is officially confirmed that the Germans have received reinforcements from Lorraine.

There were a few isolated encounters today, but both sides appear to have abandoned the rash movements across the open, which marked the early stages of the war. Obviously the deadly machine guns have taught a lesson.

One of the incidents of yesterday when the fierce fighting was awed in its savagery, was widely recounted today.

A BRITISH INFANTRY REGIMENT, UPON RECEIVING AN ORDER TO ADVANCE AND TAKE A GERMAN POSITION, KNELT FOR A MOMENT IN PRAYER. THEN THE MEN, KNOWING THAT THEIR CHARGE WAS TO BE TERRIBLE IN COST, SPRANG TO THEIR FEET AND WITH FIXED BAYONETS GLAMOROUSLY OUT OF THE SHELTER OF THE TRENCH, IN SHORT AND RAPID RUSHES THEY ADVANCED IN WIDE-OPEN ORDER, ALTERNATELY LYING DOWN AND THEN MAKING ANOTHER DASH OF FIFTEEN YARDS. FROM THE GERMAN POSITION CAME THE THICK HAIL OF THE MACHINE GUNS.

THE ATTACKING SOLDIERS HURRAHED AND SANG AS THEY PRESSED FORWARD. MANY FELL, WITH CRISPS OF DETERMINATION ON THEIR LIPS. FINALLY, THOSE WHO REMAINED OF THE REGIMENT REACHED AND TOOK THE GERMAN POSITION, AFTER A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTER.

# FIGHTING LESS VIOLENT AT END OF NINE DAYS' BATTLE

(Continued from page 1.)

while the infantry makes attacks and counter attacks, which are in the nature of sorties from a beleaguered fortress.

Occasionally one or the other gains a little ground, but it is so little that the opposing forces remain in their trenches or take up positions in new entrenchments immediately behind those from which they are driven.

It is now becoming the conviction of the military men that nothing but outflanking movements can have any serious effects on either army. The Germans have, according to their own official report, been strongly reinforced both on their right, where General Von Kluck is making such a stubborn stand in almost impregnable positions on the hills north of Aisne, and in the centre, where the Germans are making almost superhuman efforts to recapture Rheims. It is probably the desire to recapture this town at all costs, because of its importance as the key to important communications that will improve all their connections for attack or retreat, that has led the Germans to continue the bombardment which has resulted in the destruction of the famous cathedral.

This bombardment has been of the most severe kind, and is being directed from Reims, which the French recaptured but lost again, and from other hills around the town, and is of deadly character. The French have brought up additional heavy artillery in an attempt to drive the Germans out of these hills, for until this is done the situation in the town must be difficult.

On the allies' left the French report claims another advance on the right bank of the River Oise, as far as the heights of Lasseyrie, west of Neoyon, which has been the centre of heavy fighting for a week past.

Severe fighting also continues north of the Aisne, and in the Craonne district, where the Germans, the French official communication says, have been repulsed at all points with considerable losses.

This is an extremely difficult country over which to make an advance. The plateau of Craonne is of limestone formation, with the sides almost as perpendicular as walls; the valleys in wet weather become quagmires. It was on this plateau, just century ago, that Blucher failed to check Napoleon.

The allies apparently have scaled the walls of the plateau, and now hold the heights, but ahead of them they found Von Kluck in great strength, and are now awaiting the outcome of the attempt to turn his flank, which would clear the road for them. The French army, which is trying to work around the German right, is pushing it way slowly along. Starting from Compiègne, it reached Neoyon, and today it is on the heights of Lasseyrie.

The next objective point is Terger, nineteen miles from Laon, an important railway junction, which the Germans are using for provisioning their forces. The French have made some headway in Champagne, and on the western slope of the Argonne, and have re-occupied Meziul-Les-Hauts and Mesleux, but elsewhere the situation remains as it was. One thing certain, neither front has been broken, all attempts to do this having been repulsed, and while the German right may be heading back a little, it is not yet outflanked.

All this fighting has been carried on in most execrable weather, a continuous downpour, which so often accompanies battles, filling the trenches with water, and putting a break on the movements of the men and horses.

## GENERAL DANKL'S ARMY SURROUNDED.

The Russian grip on the scattered Austrian forces in Galicia is holding resiliently. According to Petrograd, the fortress of Jaroslau is being bombarded. Przemyel has been invested, and Gen. Dankl's army, which is retreating toward Cracow, has been surrounded. The capture of the town of Dubicko, on the River San, by the Russians has cut Przemyel off from the western armies, so that it must now rely for defence upon the Austrian and German army corps which are there.

Gen. Dankl is believed to be in a difficult position. Driven out of South Poland, and separated from the main body of the Austrian army, he has been compelled to make a race for Cracow, in which he was, according to Russian accounts, beaten by the Russian army coming southward from the Vistula to Saragow.

The Russians are now so sure of Galicia that they are organizing a civil government for that region, as well as for Bukowina, the Austrian crownland, of which they are complete masters.

The Germans have retreated to some extent by penetrating the territory of Swedlitz, in Russian Poland, and further to the north. But the Russians are contenting themselves with defending their fortress until their work in Galicia is completed.

The Montenegrins and Servians are reported to be meeting with success, and the Montenegrins are now approaching Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The exploit of the German cruiser *Emden* in the Bay of Bengal has caused quite a stir in England. It is supposed that British warships are now engaged in searching for her, but, thus far, German cruisers which have been free in the different oceans have succeeded in keeping out of the way.

## SKY BLAZING OVER TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

Bordeaux, Sept. 21—7.25 p. m.—The Temps today prints the following letter received from a friend of its editor at the front. The letter is dated Sept. 9 and says:

"For four days we have been fighting without stopping, and sleeping so little that this morning I fell asleep in an automobile, and bursting shells in the road hardly caused me to blink my sand-laden eyelids.

"We are holding our own, but at what cost? All the horizon is in flames; all the villages within twenty-five miles are burning, and the night sky seems glittering with sparks.

"The noise is such that one ceases to notice it. We live in the midst of death. Today I owe my life to a miracle the circumstances of which I am at a loss to explain even now. Two big shells fell on, and wrecked the house where I was taking my General's position, about the German wounded I had come to fetch. At the first explosion, which crushed the roof, I advised the general to take shelter behind the wall.

"Hardly had I left him when the second shell exploded in the very spot where I had been standing. The whole house burst into flames, Captain A. to whom I had been speaking, fell forward dead, and Col. B. who was entering the drawing room, also was instantly killed.

"I got out of the debris through a window. Upon the threshold of the house were General C., Col. T., and Lt. W., all grievously wounded.

"My name has been mentioned in the army orders."

BOER GENERAL RESIGNS.

London, Sept. 21—11.30 p. m.—Brigadier General Christian Frederick Beyers, commander general of the Union of South Africa's defence forces, has resigned his position because of his disapproval of the action of Great Britain in sending commandos to conquer German Southwest Africa.

## MUST USE BACK DOOR.

London, Sept. 21—Because one of their number was refused entrance at the front door of the official press bureau, and was told to go to the back door, the newspapermen must use the back door was irrefragable.

## LOST WITH PEGASUS.

London, Sept. 22—12.25 a. m.—Lt. Commander Richard C. Turner and Lt. John H. Drake and twenty-four men of the British cruiser *Pegasus* were killed in the action with the German cruiser *Koenigsberg* in Zanzibar harbor. Three officers and fifty men were wounded, and nine are missing.

## Austrian Plot for Defeat.

Vienna, Sept. 21, 3 p. m., via Paris, 11.80 p. m.—The belief is growing in official quarters here that the Austrian reverses in Galicia were, to a large extent, brought about by exact knowledge held by the Russian war office of Austria's mobilization and campaign plans, which had been secured through an elaborate system of espionage.

The military authorities are of the belief that two years ago discovered that Col. Alfred Raal, chief of the general staff of the Eighth Austrian army corps, had betrayed information of vital importance to Russia, and although it is thought probable the Austrian general staff later made changes in their plans, the military experts are of the belief that the modifications would not have greatly affected the general basis of the campaign as worked out.

Col. Raal was found guilty of being a traitor, and on the advice of brother officers committed suicide.

The Austrian official reports continue to give only scant detail of fresh fighting in Galicia.

There is a constant flow of Polish refugees into Vienna. Several train loads of them arrived here Sunday, and more are reported to be on their way.

The municipal authorities are experiencing great difficulty in finding accommodation for the largest number of refugees, who already aggregate 100,000. Get Rid of Kaiser.

New York, Sept. 21—A special cable to the Tribune from Rotterdam, says: "An appeal to the civilized world has been issued by the Committee of the German Humanity League, headed by Dr. signed by Karl Bernstein, Emil Gott, Franz Gausson, Jacob Mamelodoff and Ernest Schuster, and says:

"The Kaiser, having passionately loving our fatherland, and although living in exile, serving our country to the utmost of our power, that it is the bounden duty of every man who cares for the welfare of mankind to join hands in arresting the Kaiser and the men around him responsible for the appalling crimes which have disgraced our nation in the eyes of the world.

"No matter how long the campaign, and how great the sacrifices it may entail, we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage-earners in Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies.

"The Kaiser, having innocently and deceived Belgium, is now despoiling France, and denouncing the land with the blood of his victims.

"It is our duty therefore to plan to all honest men, without distinction of race or creed or party, that there can be no settlement of the existing disruptions, no lasting peace or security, until the Kaiser, and no protection of democracy from brigandage and death, until the imperial domination of Prussia within Germany is crushed, disarmed and swept away."

London, Sept. 21, 10.45 p. m.—The German emperor has taken up his quarters in Luxembourg, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Thousands of troops are stationed around the location where he resides. To-day we know that the true and lasting interests of the toilers and wage-earners in Germany can only be served by the victory of the allied armies.

The Hague, Sept. 21, via London, 4.45 p. m.—The Intimist recently called abroad that the Emperor of Austria, Emperor Francis Joseph, had fled from Vienna as denied by the Austro-Hungarian minister, who today received a despatch describing the activities of the emperor on behalf of Austrian wounded.

These include a visit to one of the imperial palaces which has been turned into a military hospital.

London, Sept. 21, 5.45 p. m.—"All my troops and resources," this is the latest offer of the Gaekwar of Baroda to the British government, as announced by the secretary of state for India.

"Nearly all the Indian potentates have expressed a desire for personal service in the field, and many have offered the British government 'all I possess.' All Parties United.

Washington, Sept. 21—The British embassy today announced receipt of the following from the London foreign office:

"Currency is being given to stories emanating from German sources of utterances unfavorable to the British case by ex-cabinet ministers, Labor members and others in England. These statements are probably largely based on a speech which Mr. Burns was alleged to have made, but was an entire fabrication invented in a German newspaper.

Any Labor members and others who may have suggested that it would have been better for his country to remain neutral did so as private persons and not as representing any party. Arthur Henderson, now chairman of the Labor party, has made a strong speech in support of the government. W. Crookall, despite equally strong in a similar sense at Mr. Churchill's meeting on the 11th, and the parliamentary committee of the Irish Union Congress issued a manifesto on September 3, approving the manner in which the Labor party has responded to the appeal made to all political parties to give their cooperation in securing the enlistment of men for the war.

All parties are united as to the justice of our cause, and all are determined to see the war to a successful finish."

Col. Plunkett Wounded.

London, Sept. 21, 8.05 p. m.—A despatch received by the Serbian legation today states that the British military attaché in the Balkan states, Lieut. Col. Edward A. Plunkett, was slightly wounded yesterday while watching the fighting of the Serbian force, having its base at Vlasgrad.

I. W. KEIRSTEAD IS DROWNED NEAR HAMPTON.

Prominent St. John Business Man, Former Clergyman and Ex-alderman

J. W. Keirstead, of the firm of Mercereau & Keirstead, and formerly a Baptist clergyman, was drowned in a late afternoon near Hampton on Saturday afternoon.

Fred Chipman, fifteen years of age, son of A. H. Chipman of Hampton, was with Mr. Keirstead at the time they were having gone out duck shooting. Mr. Keirstead, becoming overheated, went in for a swim from Darling's Island, and brought the body ashore, and made efforts to resuscitate, and was afterwards assisted by Mr. Prince, who lives on the island, and later by Dr. J. Ryan. The body was removed to Hampton.

Mr. Keirstead was 46 years of age. His father, Henry Keirstead, belonged at Cole's Island, Queens county, and it was there that the son spent the early part of his life. He received his education at the schools in that vicinity and later attended Acadia University, of which he was a graduate. A few years later he was ordained to the Baptist ministry and during the years he spent as a clergyman he held pastorates at Campbellton, Oxford (N. S.) and more recently at Tabernacle church here.

Owing to ill-health he was compelled to resign from the ministry, in which calling he made a profound impression upon the congregations which he had and upon the public in general. He stepped into prominence again the year following his resignation, being elected alderman for Prince ward in the old city council in 1911, the year preceding the inauguration of the commission form of government. In the provincial election of 1912 he ran on the Liberal ticket but was defeated.

During this time he was engaged in the insurance and real estate business and later he branched into the brokerage. Two years ago the firm of Keirstead & Mercereau was instituted and engaged in the fox ranching and production business. The firm controlled the Keirstead & Mercereau Fox & Fur Co., Ltd., which was organized and promoted several applicants on western lands, largely held in the city. Major C. J. Mercereau, the other member of the firm, is going to the front with the Canadian contingent as a brigade major in the infantry.

# ST. JOHN MARKETS

## COUNTRY MARKET.

New potatoes, bush	0.60	0.65
Beef, western	0.18 1/2	0.18 1/2
Beef, country	0.07	0.07
Mutton, per lb	0.07	0.09
Pork, per lb	0.11	0.13
Spring lamb	0.12	0.13
Veal, per lb	0.09	0.11
Eggs, hennery, per doz	0.00	0.00
Tub butter, per lb	0.25	0.25
Creamery butter, per lb	0.26	0.26
Fowls, fresh killed, per		
Turkeys	0.18	0.20
Spring chickens	0.00	0.25
Lettuce, per doz	0.40	0.45
Bacon	0.21	0.22
Oysters, 25	0.20	0.22
Turkey	0.20	0.22
Cucumbers, doz	0.00	0.10
New beets	0.00	0.40
New carrots	0.00	0.40
Tomatoes, lb	0.00	0.40
Peas, per bushel	0.50	0.75
Cauliflower, doz	0.70	1.00
Beans, per bushel	0.00	0.75
Celery, native, dozen	0.00	0.50
Cabbage, per doz	0.00	0.50
Corn	0.10	0.20
Squash	0.00	0.10
Turnips (tbl)	1.00	1.10
Green tomatoes (tbl)	1.25	1.40

## GROCERIES.

Choice seeded raisins, lb	0.06 1/2	0.10
Fancy, do	0.10 1/2	0.10 1/2
Currency, cleaned, lb	0.00	0.11 1/2
Shoes, per pair	0.15	0.18
Rice	0.05	0.18
Cream tartar, pure, box	0.00	0.55
Soda, per keg	2.10	2.20
Beans, hand picked	0.00	3.75
Beans, yellow eye	0.00	4.75
Split peas, per bag	0.75	3.00
Pot barley, ibs	6.55	7.00
Cornmeal, per bag	2.00	2.00
Ice store	1.05	1.10
Granulated cornmeal	6.00	6.10
Ice store	1.10	1.15

## CANNED GOODS.

The following are the wholesale quotations per case:		
Salmon, pink	4.90	5.00
Salmon, red spring	8.00	8.10
Finan cheddies	4.50	4.60
Kipper herring	4.00	4.10
Clams	4.00	4.25
Oysters, 18	1.60	1.65
Oysters, 25	2.50	2.55
Corned beef, lb	8.25	8.30
Peaches, 25	1.70	1.75
Peaches, 35	2.15	2.20
Pineapple, sliced	2.00	2.05
Pineapple, graded	1.87 1/2	1.95
Singapore pineapples	1.55	1.65
Lombard plums	1.07	1.