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PROBS—FAIR

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## GREAT FIGHT NOW IN PROGRESS LIKELY TO BE MORE FIERCELY CONTESTED THAN MARNE BATTLE

### HEAVIEST PART OF FIGHTING BETWEEN GERMANS RIGHT WING AND THE ALLIES LEFT

Safety of Enemy Depends to Great Extent on Von Kluck and Von Buelow — Germans Strongly Reinforced and in Better Situation For Prolonged Resistance Than in Last Great Fight — Front Much Shorter and Fighting will be More Concentrated — Enemy Leaving Large Army in Belgium to Cover Retirement of Main Army if Forced to Retreat — British Expect Help From Indian Troops — French in Good Location at Saissons — Good News Continues to Come From Russian Army.

Paris, Sept. 17, 11.29 p. m. — The official statement issued tonight announces that the situation is without change.

London, Sept. 17, 9.07 p. m. — Another great battle, even more vital for the countries concerned than those which have preceded it, is now in progress on a line extending from the region of Noyon, on the River Oise, northwest of Paris, to the River Meuse, north of Verdun.

The front is somewhat shorter than was the case in the battle of the Marne, but this will only result in a more fiercely contested battle, with masses of troops throwing themselves at each other, and every available piece of artillery concentrated in the determined effort of the armies to break through the lines.

#### ENEMY REINFORCED AND IN STRONG POSITION.

The Germans, who a fortnight ago had to abandon their first swift endeavor to destroy the armies of France and Great Britain and capture Paris, have now fortified themselves on the mountains north of the River Aisne, through the plains of Champagne and in the Argonne Mountains through which the Meuse flows. They are in stronger positions than they were for the battle of the Marne and have been strongly reinforced with fresh troops from the north and east. They have attempted some counter attacks against the allied troops, which flushed with victory have been trying to prevent them from entrenching themselves.

According to English and French reports, these attacks have been repulsed and the Germans compelled to give way at certain points.

It would appear that the western wings of the two armies, the German right and the allies left, are again to bear a heavy part in the fighting. Upon the armies of Gen. Von Kluck and Gen. Von Buelow depends the safety of the rest of the German army, should retreat be decided upon or forced upon them, and, besides holding the front, they have to be prepared to withstand another attempt on the part of the allies to outflank them.

These German forces hold a position from a point near Novon on the Oise, along the district north of the Aisne to the junction of the latter river with the suppes. Behind them are splendid lines of railway running in all directions, which facilitate the movement of troops from St. Quentin, Guise and Mezieres; so that, in this respect, they are well placed.

The allies, on the other hand, it is believed, are bringing in new troops through Rouen and Amiens to threaten the German flank. In fact, nearly the whole of northwest France is now open to the allies, the Germans having withdrawn most of their scattered troops eastward toward the Oise.

Continued on page two.

### NO CHANGE IN SITUATION IS ONLY WORD PARIS HAS OF BATTLE ALONG AISNE

While no direct reports are forthcoming from the battle front in northwest France, it is apparent, from the meagre official statements issued, and from other sources, that the allied forces and the German armies are again drawn up for a great battle, which in the opinion of military observers may last for several days.

The official statement issued at Paris merely announces that there has been no change in the situation. An earlier official statement showed that the Germans, were offering strong resistance on the French left wing, while on the centre they continued to fortify themselves, and in other districts, were well entrenched.

That the Germans are in strong force, and have behind them plenty of artillery is admitted by the French officials, and further emphasized by

Continued on page two.

### JAPAN HAS NO DESIGNS ON PHILIPPINES

President of Japanese Association in Tokio Scores Those Who Have Tried to Estrange Japan and the United States.

Tokio, Sept. 17, 9.59 p. m. — A notable demonstration of friendship toward the United States was made tonight at a dinner given by the Japanese association, which was attended, among others, by Takasaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, and Geo. W. Guthrie, the United States ambassador.

Viscount Kaneko, president of the association, in an address, scored those persons, who he said, were trying to estrange the United States, and Japan.

"Japan not only will not attack the Philippines," said Kaneko, "but she never had any idea of disturbing the tranquillity of the territorial waters of the Philippines. Our friendship will be as firm and inviolable as historic Plymouth Rock."

Other speakers suggested an alliance between the United States and Japan for the preservation of peace in the Pacific.

Premier Murray of Nova Scotia Points Out How People of Province Can Aid Stricken Belgians.

Halifax, Sept. 17. — Premier Murray has addressed an appeal to the people of the Province of Nova Scotia to provide a steamer load of food and clothing for the starving Belgians.

"The heroic stand of the people of Belgium has won the admiration of the whole world. They have made sacrifices so great that it almost passes our comprehension.

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Continued on page two.

### CARNEGIE IS ATTACKED BY CLEMENCEAU

For His Defence of the Kaiser — Philanthropist's Explanations Untenable, He Says.

Bordeaux, Sept. 13. — M. Clemenceau has a remarkable article in today's *Humanite*. It is headed: "The National Devoie, Germany Above All (Deutschland ueber Alles), Refutes the Substance of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Manifesto."

A considerable portion of the article is devoted to Andrew Carnegie's relations with the Kaiser.

"Mr. Carnegie," Clemenceau says, "an excellent philanthropist on whom the Kaiser has bestowed flattering favors, pleads the cause of this great assassin, alleging that he deserves credit and that Europe owes to him the forty years' peace."

"The good Scotch multimillionaire talks glibly. The forty years of peace was punctuated by incessant quarrels, and five menaces of war and was crowned by an effective war for which I defy Mr. Carnegie to find any other reason than (the Kaiser's) desire to crush French independence and overcome England and Russia."

"And what, says friend William II, regarding the violation of Belgian neutrality in the face of his sworn word? At the very moment when Mr. Carnegie was so warmly combating the American protest, the King of England was writing the King of the Belgians in scathing denunciation of the outrage perpetrated by the German aviator who threw bombs on the royal residence in Antwerp housing the queen and her children. We saw the same outrage repeated continually against Paris."

"However, the word of the great pacifist of The Hague—alas! how distant; those times are dead!—has been heard in Berlin by his imperial pacifist colleague. Coming from such a personage it was necessary to reply to the invitation to speak. Otherwise it was to risk the risk of a defiantly alienating American opinion at the moment when all civilized Europe was against him. Hence Von Bethmann-Hollweg sought to make a man, however, comes a promotion and the man so honored is Lt. Quartermaster F. W. Utton, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, formerly Sergeant Major of the regiment. He is made quartermaster with the rank of honorary lieutenant in the Ninth Provisional Infantry Battalion.

Valcartier Camp, Que., Sept. 17. — The people of Canada will have one more opportunity of seeing the division which is being sent overseas to fight in the world struggle, on Sunday, when the third great review will be held. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, will stand again at the saluting base. It is expected that on this occasion both the Duchess and the Princess Patricia will be present. Several of the cabinet ministers will also be spectators of the dress parade.

In the orders issued tonight there are a number of appointments, but in practically every case the gaining of a place on the contingent has meant a reduction in rank. To one man, however, comes a promotion and the man so honored is Lt. Quartermaster F. W. Utton, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, formerly Sergeant Major of the regiment. He is made quartermaster with the rank of honorary lieutenant in the Ninth Provisional Infantry Battalion.

Hearing Postponed

The investigation of the charges against Chief of Police Clark has been further postponed until Monday morning, at the request of D. Mullin, K. C. counsel for the chief, who stated that he did not feel well enough to go on with the hearing yesterday.

### LORD CROMER SEES DISASTER FOR GERMANY

Questions if Hohenzollern Dynasty Will Survive — More Democratic Germany May Not Mean More Peaceful One.

Special to The Standard through International News Service.

London, Sept. 17. — Lord Cromer, former British Agent General in Egypt and one of England's "great pro-consuls," writes to the Times an important letter wherein he declares his firm belief that Germany is threatened with disaster, and questions whether the Hohenzollern dynasty will survive. He then proceeds to discuss the possible nature of the terms of peace which the allies may exact.

He says: "It does not follow that as an inevitable consequence of becoming a more democratic government Germany would become a more peaceful one. Some time in the future the conceivable severity of terms upon which it would be essential to insist so long as the present regime endures might be to some extent mitigated if a complete change of principles and personalities were effected without indulging any Utopian vision."

"As to the inauguration of an era of universal prolonged peace we may receive effectively to draw the teeth of that country which for half a century has persistently proved a menace to Europe, and whose main characteristic was rightly described by Mirabeau when he said, 'War is the natural industry of Prussia.' Further, when peace comes we may obtain as far as possible from making any arrangements calculated to lay seeds of future war."

### LEMBERG PANIC STRICKEN WHEN RUSSIANS CAME

Whole Administration Fled and No Attempt Made to Defend Town—Jews Most Terrified of All.

London, Sept. 18, 2.12 a. m. — An account of the capture of Lemberg as given by an English engineer who had just arrived in Petrograd from Lemberg, is contained in a despatch to the Central News from its Petrograd correspondent:

"Panic broke out in the city on the approach of the Russian army," the engineer is quoted as saying. "The entire Austrian administration fled precipitately. No defence of the town was attempted. The Russians gave the demoralized Austrian military authorities three days in which to evacuate the city."

"On the third day, as the appointed time approached, Russian aeroplanes appeared over the city, watching for the departure of the Austrians. When the Austrians failed to leave their arms in bundles, which they were to hand over to the Russians, a bombardment. Although no shells actually fell in Lemberg, the cannonading terrified the citizens, of whom 35,000 bolted into the surrounding country."

"The large Jewish community was particularly alarmed, owing to the stories which had been printed in Austrian newspapers. Bankers emptied their vaults and made their escape with the money. Nobody was allowed to leave Vienna, by train, unless they deposited 5,000 kronen at the railway station to show their ability to meet the enormous increased expense of living in the capital. A deposit of 1,000 kronen was required for a trip to Budapest."

"Among the pitiful sights in Lemberg were numerous Austrian soldiers beginning in the streets for bread. Many of them were seriously wounded. Other Austrian soldiers were seen carrying their uniforms under their arms in bundles, which they declared they were about to burn."

"The utter disorganization of the Austrian military administration is very evident. The army proved itself an unwilling mass of men, of which large numbers were delighted to throw down their arms to the Russians."

"The Russian army entered Lemberg in splendid condition, and attended by an enormous provision train. Exemplary order was immediately established under Russian control."

### BATTLE OF THE MARNE DESCRIBED BY OFFICER OF GEN. FRENCH'S STAFF

British Army in Their Advance Movement Had to Cross Six Rivers—Met with Slight Resistance in Some Places, but at Other Points Had to Face Deadly Fire — Moral Effect of Success on Allies Has Been Enormous—Germans Considered Marne Battle Would Count Largely in Deciding Issue of War and Honor of Kaiser's Army.

London, Sept. 17, 10 p. m. — An account of the operations of the British army in France, and of the French army in immediate touch with it during the period from September 10 to 13, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff, was issued tonight by the official press bureau. The account follows:

"Since Thursday, Sept. 10, the British army made steady progress in its endeavor to drive back the enemy, in co-operation with the French. The country across which it had to force its way, and will have to continue to do so, is undulating and covered with patches of thick woods."

"Within the area which faced the British before the advance commenced, right up to Laon, the chief feature of tactical importance is the fact that there are six rivers running right across the direction of the advance, all of which it was possible that the Germans might make resistance. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ourcq, Vesle, Aisne, Ailette and Oise."

CAPTURED WHOLE CORPS OF GERMAN ARTILLERY

"The enemy held the line of the

Marne, which was crossed by our forces on Sept. 9, as a purely rear guard operation. Our passage of the Ourcq, which here runs almost due east and west, was not contested. The Vesle was only lightly held, while resistance along the Aisne, both against the French and the British, has been and still is of a determined character.

"On Friday, Sept. 11, but little opposition was met with along any part of our front, and the direction of the advance was, for the purpose of co-operating with our allies, turned slightly to the northeast. The day was spent in rushing forward and gathering in various hostile detachments. By nightfall our forces had reached a line north of the Ourcq, extending from Ulichy-Le-Chateau to Longpont."

"On this day there was also a general advance of the French along their whole line which ended in a substantial success, in one portion of the field Duke Albrecht of Wuertemberg's army being driven back across the Saulx, and elsewhere the whole of the corps artillery of a German corps being captured. Several German colors also were taken."

(Continued on page 5)

### DISASTER TO GERMAN FLEET IN BALTIC; ONE FLOTILLA MISTOOK OTHER FOR ENEMY; FIGHT BATTLE

London, Sept. 18, 2.50 a. m. — Telegraphing to the Times its Petrograd correspondent says:

"Reports of disaster to the German fleet in the Baltic have been confirmed by despatches received here which declare that German warships fired upon each other. All rumors of engagements with the Russian fleet in the Baltic, however, are untrue."

"The information reaching Petrograd is that a numerous flotilla, attended by cruisers, while engaged in hunting down passenger steamers, mistook their own for the enemy's ships and engaged in a lively battle. The number of vessels crippled is unknown, but several cruisers entered Kiel badly mauled and riddled and carrying many wounded."

### AUSTRIANS BEYOND DUNSTER RIVER DISORGANIZED SIR EDW. CARSON, UNIONIST LEADER, MARRIED YESTERDAY

Petrograd, Sept. 17. — The Roumanian people are said to be greatly excited over the reports of Russian success in Austria-Hungary.

Forty-five thousand German prisoners are reported to have arrived at Lublin. It is stated that beyond the Dunster River a complete disorganization of the Austrian forces has been brought about.

Reports from a usually well-informed source say that there are no German troops in French Lorraine. Noel Bukston, chairman of the Balkan Committee, has arrived at Sofia. His visit is being much commented on in Bulgaria. It is believed there that he is charged with a political mission. Seld-Mir-Alim, Emir of Bukhara, has donated \$50,000 to the Russian Red Cross.

London, Sept. 17. — Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Unionists in Ulster, was married at Wincanton, Somerset, today to Miss Ruby Frewen, niece of Morton Frewen, member of parliament for North-East Cork. The Marquis of Londonderry acted as best man. The guests included the Countess of Ilchester, and Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons.

Agree to Interchange Lists of War Prisoners

Amsterdam, Sept. 17, via London, 6.35 p. m. — A semi-official despatch received here from Berlin says that the British, French, Russian and German authorities have agreed to an interchange of lists of prisoners of war.