

GERMANS STILL DEADLOCKED AFTER FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING

GERMANS MAKING HEADWAY IN MAIN BUT BATTLE IS UNDECIDED

After Five Days' Struggle Situation in Main is Described Officially As "Unchanged"—Joffre Expected To Make Attempt To Cut Thru Enemy's Front—Germans Claim Partial Success.

LONDON, Sept. 18, 5 p.m.—For five days the British and French armies have been trying to dislodge the Germans from the strong line of defenses which they have constructed along the front stretching from the Meuse to the Somme. There have been attacks and counter attacks, but the words of the official communications, "There has been no change in situation."

It is claimed to have made slight progress at some points against the German right wing north of the River Meuse, while they say in the Meuse valley and on the right the Germans are making purely offensive movements, having dug themselves into entrenchments.

The German official reports say that no decision has yet been reached, but that the allies' power of resistance is waxing; that a French attempt to break through the German line has failed; that in the Meuse valley the Germans are making progress, and that the allies from Verdun have been repulsed.

Seek Weak Points. It would seem from all this that the German line is not yet the weak points in their positions, and that each is withstanding the determined blow for, as it were, the right moment.

Germans, having reached positions, which they have fortified, would appear to have the advantage according to military tactics, but for the fact that they defend the whole of their front to good effect their retreat should be made. The German line is being broken by the allies at several points, and the Anglo-French forces are determined to mass at any point where Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

Joffre's Tactics. It is not certain whether the French offensive will direct his attention to the German right wing, it is thought to be quite probable that Joffre is making arrangements for an advance to cut through the German front where north of Verdun, and thus the armies of the German crown prince, the Duke of Wurtemberg, Gen. von Hutier, Gen. von Buelow and von Kluck westward, and sever communications with the Rhine. The German line is being broken by the allies at several points, and the Anglo-French forces are determined to mass at any point where Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

WAR GIVES CHURCH GREAT OPPORTUNITY

N. W. Rowell, K.C., Urges Laymen's Missionary Council to Greater Activity.

"PEACE SUNDAY" PLANS

President Wilson's Proposal Endorsed—Crisis Serious Challenge to Faith.

Canadian Press Despatch. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Canadian council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement announced here today its intention to do what it could to further the plan of President Wilson for observing Sunday, October 4, as a day of special prayer for peace. Union meetings both afternoon and evening of that day are to be promoted so far as possible.

An interesting resolution touching upon the whole religious aspect of the war was passed on motion of N. W. Rowell of Toronto, leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature.

It reads: "The Canadian council of the Laymen's Missionary Movement recognizes the Christianity is now on trial both at home and among the non-Christian people of the earth; that the present war is a most serious challenge to the Christian faith, and to the supremacy of the Peace of Peace. Unless the church meets this challenge with courage and self-sacrifice and triumphs over all difficulties, it loses its claim to moral and spiritual leadership among the nations of the earth."

Opportunity For Church. "In view of this grave crisis, its effect upon Christian missions, and the embarrassment of the work of continental missionary societies, and the responsibility rests upon the churches of North America to assist in meeting the situation by not only maintaining the present work at home and abroad at its highest efficiency, but by strengthening this work in every possible direction. Years of abounding material progress in missions have turned the thoughts of many men away from the supreme claims of religion. The present serious attitude of mind on the part of the people brought about by the war, presents the church with one of her commanding opportunities to rally all Christian forces in support of a movement for quickening the spiritual life at home, and for the world-wide extension of the kingdom of the Prince of Peace."

"Along the whole of the front upon every man the supreme importance of the present hour and resolves to go forward with its work in the full assurance that God is able to overcome the present crisis, and to bring about the coming year a turning point in the religious progress of the world."

GERMAN GUARDS ON ALL ROADS

Entire Aspect of Maubeuge is Saddening, Says Correspondent.

GERMAN ATROCITIES

Women, Children and Priests Were Executed and Villages Burned.

Canadian Press Despatch. BORDEAUX, Sept. 18, 5 p.m.—The Troyes correspondent of The Temps has sent the following despatch: "According to wounded prisoners, the German aeroplanes have been put out of action thru lack of gasoline. The French aviators, on the other hand, have been doing excellent work. One French aviator succeeded in dropping bombs at an important railroad junction, with the result that ten trains filled with retreating Prussians were stalled."

In the last body of prisoners brought to Troyes seventeen imperial guardsmen, who were captured in the wood near Vitry-le-Francois, department of Marne. Attached to their sleeves by pins were Red Cross insignia to which, it is suspected, they had no right. They have been sent to a French ambulance corps where their qualifications may be tested.

Military automobilists report that the country around the battlefield is teeming with German stragglers, who frequently fire upon French convoys.



BRITAIN IS PROUD OF GALLANT ARMY

Official Announcement of Defeat of Von Kluck's Force Stirs Nation Deeply.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 18.—Pride in the achievements of the British army in France overshadowed all else today when the war office announced that the British had again prevented Gen. Von Kluck's great force from breaking the French left.

In a series of desperate battles the British threw the Germans back on the defensive, inflicting enormous losses. Much of the credit for the performance is given to the artillery, under Gen. Sir Charles Ferguson, which turned the day in favor of the allies.

The fighting continues all along the line, with neither side apparently able to gain any material advantage.

King's Fighting Speech. Emphasis is placed by all of the newspapers this afternoon on the note in the King's speech from the throne, read in the House of Lords today, in which his majesty declared that England will not lay down her arms until the object for which she is fighting is accomplished. This is interpreted as another notice that England will stand on Germany being decisively beaten before she will think of peace.

Meanwhile additional troops are being sent to France to fill the gaps in the British regiments, which have suffered severely in the present battle. While all information regarding casualties is withheld, the significant admission is made that the present battle is probably the bloodiest of the present war.

THIS IS NO TIME FOR PEACE!

—BY SIR GILBERT PARKER—
Written Especially for The Toronto World.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Replying to German peace overtures, a proposal for peace at this stage of this world conflict, when nothing is settled except that the German march to Paris has been stayed, borders almost on the ridiculous.

Germany could have prevented this war by a firm word to Vienna at the proper moment; that is, the moment of the crisis. She would give no assurance that she would urge Austria to diminish her demands or guarantee the national independence of Serbia.

When Russia was willing to renew and continue her conversations with Austria, Germany suddenly declared war. She knew what she was doing. She has prepared for it through a generation.

Twice Great Britain has by negotiation prevented this very war that now has come. This war on the part of Germany is a war for empire.

The proposal to Great Britain that Great Britain should stand aside while she throttled France and dispossessed her of all her colonies.

This was said to the ally of France.

War Cannot Be Now. England had refused to be duped by Prince Litsensky, and when Germany proposed treachery to England, and when she further broke her own pledged word and bond by invading Belgium, then began a war which could not and would not end—this is the full and unalloyable decision of the British people—until the security of the small nations in the world shall be guaranteed against a militarism which takes no account of pledge or word or bond, but only of its own ambitious designs.

Does Germany then at her first setback seek to agitate peace lovers to intervene? Is that her courage? Is she afraid of being smothered? She is smothered with the idea of smothering France and was contemptuous of the little British army, while she has kept her navy locked up in harbors, and her army, fearing to be smothered by the greater navy of Great Britain.

I believe I speak the mind of ninety-five per cent. of my fellow-countrymen when I say that this country is men when they know these suggestions of this war to her last man and her last dollar to break militarism, which is at present and would be a perpetual danger to the world if we were allowed to negotiate.

A Fight to the Finish. I do not believe any proposals for peace on the part of Herr Dernburg or Count Bernstorff really represent the opinion of the German people. I have often an opinion of their will and power. They know this thing is a fight to the end. What subterranean idea is there in having these suggestions come so soon? I do not know, but I have a shrewd idea that it is for the purpose of rousing American feeling to a temperature of pity for one great world which is being fought by three great powers.

It must not, however, be forgotten that when this war began Germany had the military and financial resources of a nation as well as her own great army, to fight Russia and France, because there was no army in the European sense, in England. Our contemptible admission is made that the present battle is probably the bloodiest of the present war.

CANNOT GO TO WAR BUT GIVES LIBERALLY

Fine Spirit of Patriotism Shown by British Columbia Man.

By a Staff Reporter.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—The prime minister has received a cheque for \$1000 from L. A. Agassiz of Agassiz, B.C., as his contribution in connection with the present war. He regretted that, being over 60 years and having lost an arm, he was unable to go to the front as a soldier in repelling the hordes of Germany, that an invading France and threatening the existence of the British Empire." He added: "I remember a little over a year ago the Germans were taxed one-fifth of their resources, no doubt to raise the means to finance their present aggressive campaign, and I believe it behoves us to do likewise voluntarily in defence of our freedom and the prestige of our empire."

He asked Sir Robert to use the money as he thought best, and it will be given to the Patriotic Fund.

GERMANS' RIGHT WING

WILSON REFUSED TO HEAR PROTEST

ANGLO-AMERICAN CONTINGENT RAISED

German-American Organizations Failed to Get Audience With President.

Lord Lyveden is Raising Force in America for Service in Europe.

Canadian Press Despatch. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson today declined to receive Horace N. Brandt of Chicago, who came to present messages from several German-American organizations protesting against the Belgian atrocities made by the German army. The president took the position that he had already refused to permit native or other belligerent countries living in the United States to discuss the war with him, and that the messages of the German-Americans were not of the same nature as those brought by the Belgian commissioners.

ENQUIRY BY JURISTS. Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 18.—An enquiry by American jurists into the allegations of German disregard for the rules of civilized warfare is suggested by the Weekly Spectator in its current issue. "We cannot ask President Wilson or the American Government to appoint such a committee of enquiry," the Spectator says. "They would naturally be afraid of annoying the German Government by so doing, and of impeding that strict, nay, anxious, neutrality which they desire to maintain in the case of the German empire. We do not see, however, why the French, British and Belgian Governments should not privately invite three American jurists of high distinction to undertake the work of ascertaining whether the Germans have respected and are respecting the agreement made at The Hague in 1899 and 1907, and also those rules of civilized warfare which generally are respected by belligerents, and to report whether any infringements of these conventions and the rules have taken place."

RUSSIANS KEEPING AUSTRIANS ON RUN

Strong Position at Krozeshow Was Taken by Dashing Feat.

Canadian Press Despatch. NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Colonel Colejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, gave out the following official despatch which he said he had received from Petrograd: "The strongly fortified bridge head at Krozeshow, on the San River, was taken by a dashing feat of our leading battalion. Keeping the retreating enemy on the run, this battalion crossed the bridge close to the heels of the Austrians, and entering the town simultaneously with them took possession of it."

"Near Jeworow, in Galicia, 30 miles northeast of Przemysl, the baggage trains of the sixth and fourteenth Austrian army corps, over 60 guns, 5500 men and enormous artillery stores were taken."

"In East Prussia only unimportant skirmishing was reported."

GERMANY DESIRES HONORABLE PEACE

But No Territory Will Be Yielded, Says Ambassador to United States.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—That Germany will refuse to consider any plan of peace that would deprive her of a single foot of territory was the emphatic declaration of Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, here today.

"Disarmament and the suspension of the race for naval supremacy depends upon the sentiment with which peace is made upon all sides," said the ambassador. "If one square inch of German territory is taken, the German nation will arm to the teeth again. A lasting peace is only possible if the allies recognize the policy of live and let live. Talk of crushing and dismembering Germany must cease. The world knows that Germany never wanted war and it must be ready for peace under honorable conditions. And I do not believe that Germany ever could be dismembered."

SHACKLETON PARTY OFF TO ANTARCTIC

Expedition is in Two Sections—War Caused Difficulty in Getting Equipment.

Canadian Press Despatch. LONDON, Sept. 18.—(5 p.m.)—Sir Ernest Shackleton and the members of his trans-Antarctic expedition left London today in two sections for the South Polar region. One party, headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton, departed for New Zealand; the other half of the expedition left for Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the Antarctic, by way of Tasmania.

Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to meet the Ross Sea contingent in April of next year, or failing in that, by March of 1916.

The Shackleton section will have 70 dogs, and also motor sledges. The other party will have 26 dogs.

One great difficulty which confronted the expedition was the lack of scientific instruments. These had been ordered in Germany, but had not been delivered because of the war, and it was necessary to replace them in England.

The Ross Sea party will board the exploration ship Aurora at Hobartstown, Tasmania. Sir Ernest Shackleton hopes to leave Buenos Aires Oct. 18 by the ship Endeavour, which is now en route to South America.

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