

## ARMIES SETTLE DOWN FOR STRUGGLE WHICH MAY BE EVEN MORE SANGUINARY THAN MARNE BATTLE

Both Armies, Overpowered by Fatigue from Terrible Ordeal, Rest for Short Time — Lined Up for Second Stage of Fight — General Situation Unchanged — Allies Make Slight Advance Along Right Bank of the Aisne — Germans Driven Back in Attempt to Break Through Allies' Front Between Craonne and Rheims — Enemy Gains Ground in Violent Fight North of Soisson, but Unable to Hold Advantage—Saxon Army Broken Up and Von Hausen Loses His Command — Italy Has Half Million Men Under Arms—Austrians Have Army Posted Along Italian Frontier. Waiting for Word That Italy Has Joined Allies.

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 at Argonne, where the Crown Prince's army is opposed to them, while the Germans relied beyond the frontier in Lorraine, evacuating Avricourt. In all cases there 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 above 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.

### FRENCH BRINGING UP LARGER GUNS.

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 for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continuous 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 third and long 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 have been showing considerable daring and have 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.

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 Gen. Dankl is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active, and the Russians are claiming to have taken a part of artillery on the Breslau Ivangorod line.

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

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## GRUESOME SCENES ON DESERTED BATTLEFIELDS TELL OF FURIOUS FIGHTING

Special Cable to The Standard through International News Service.

(By William Maxwell.)

Behind the Allies lines, France. To the ghastly fields about Pulisau came through haunting horrors. Mel in gray and blue lay on the roadside, some as though they had just laid down to rest and would spring to their feet at the trumpet's shrill summons. Others as though a savage beast had sprung on them unawares and mauled them to death; others as though lightning had struck them and left only the charred remains. One man was kneeling with his rifle on the shattered stump of a telegraph pole. He might have just sighted the enemy, but his finger on the trigger was stiff and cold and through the

score of places, yet they held fast to the death, hurrying back bolt for bolt, showering death and destruction until the hurricane overwhelmed them and the fires of hell leaped upon them lead and steel—you can see where they stood behind the earthen walls where they mended the shattered parapet with spent cases, where they took cover in the little cave dug in side of the emplacement, when the answering guns got the range and poured upon them a deadly shower. Men and guns have gone. Broad fields are silent and deserted and all the emplacements are empty except two. Outlined against the grey sky are the skeletons of guns. There is always some strange attraction about guns that have been wounded in battle. It is like a human being. It was the same with these German guns. If I stood before men who had fought like heroes, who had been sorely wounded and left on the battlefield. How well they must have fought, these two comrades who stood proudly side by side amongst the wreckage. What thunderbolts they must have faced. How many are the wounds of these guns; they have been struck in a

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## RUSSIANS CHECK OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT OF GERMANS IN EAST PRUSSIA; WIPE OUT ARMY CORPS

Gen. Dankl's Army Reported Surrounded by Czar's Forces—Russians Sweep Past Austrians' Defence Line and Inflict Terrible Losses.

London, Sept. 20, 9.15 p. m.—Emperor Nicholas, according to a Petrograd despatch to the British Telegram Company, has authorized the adoption of a new flag, symbolizing the Union of His Majesty and the Russian people. It combines the imperial arms and the national colors.

Petrograd, Sept. 20.—The official statement from the Chief of General Staff, issued tonight says that the Russians are bombarding the fortress of Przemyel, whose artillery has opened fire.

The statement follows: "The Austro-Hungarian troops who attempted to check our advance in front of Baranow and Hanichow were repulsed with heavy losses.

"Siege artillery is now bombarding the fortifications of Jaroslaw.

"Fighting is going on against the garrison at Przemyel, who have repulsed with artillery fire.

"The Russian troops occupying the forests are finding batteries abandoned by the Austrians."

Only Remnant Left of Whole German Army Corps.

Antwerp, Sept. 20, via London, Sept. 12.52 p. m.—The following official communication was issued by the Russian Legation here today.

The offensive movement of the Germans in East Prussia has been checked by General Rennenkampf, who is sending from Bredlau and Ivangorod the Russians have captured part of the artillery, including thirty-six howitzers, which the Germans are sending from Bredlau for an attack on Ivangorod.

"A force comprising one German army corps, under Gen. Von Treuen, has been defeated near Sandomir, so completely that there remains only remnants of the corps in Galicia."

London, Sept. 20.—In a despatch to the Times, a correspondent at Petrograd says:

"The Saxon cavalry division, which recently arrived in East Prussia, from France has suffered heavy losses.

"Near Sandomir, Russian Poland, the Russians have again defeated the broken remnants of the second German Cavalry Corps, under Gen. Wolfrsch. Here evidently, the Austrians had prepared to cross the Vistula river.

"The seizure of Krahevo, which is the line between the Austrians and the Russians, is of great importance. Krahevo is a small town on the San River.

"In the pursuit of the Austrians, the Russians captured five thousand prisoners and thirty guns, in fifteen miles east of Jaroslaw.

The relentless pursuit of the Austrians continues. The Russians are forging an iron ring around the Galician strongholds, where the remnants of the Austrian armies are seeking shelter."

## VON KLUCK'S ARMY IS EXPOSED

Special to The Standard Through International News Service.

(By Bertelli.)

Paris, Sept. 20.—The steady advance of the French and British on the left flank of the German army, explaining why after the battle of the Meuse the French didn't seek to check the Germans at fort Lille, Laon, La Fere, Rheims and Liberte, an expert says that our artillery tested the effect of modern shells on fort Malmanson and it was destroyed in a few hours. We came to the conclusion that Lille, Laon, Rheims, couldn't hold out against the German guns, as none of them possessed the indispensable concrete apron with which our eastern forts are protected. It would have been well to destroy the Rheims forts before the war because it was from the eastern and northern works that the Germans just shelled the city.

## MANY OFFICERS IN CASUALTY LIST SENT OUT LAST NIGHT

London, Sept. 20 (9.20 p. m.)—A list made public tonight by the war office again shows a large number of officers among the killed, wounded or missing. Sixteen officers are reported to have been killed, and thirty-eight wounded, and ten missing. The famous Coldstream Guards and the Black Watch regiments were among the sufferers, the former having thirteen men wounded or missing, and the latter ten wounded or missing.

Among the wounded are Lord James Thomas Stewart-Murray, son of the Duke of Athol. He is a captain of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, and won both the king's and queen's medals for bravery in the South African war. He is thirty-four years old.

Others reported wounded are the Hon. Fitzroy Richard Somerset and the Hon. Nigel Fitzroy Somerset, respectively the eldest and the third sons of Lord Raglan, and Major the Hon. Alfred Henry Maitland, third son of the Earl of Lauderdale.

Among the officers killed, the well known player of the Buckingham Yeomanry, attached to the Ninth Lancers, was among the officers killed in action. His name appears in the list, under date of September 16, issued by the war office tonight.

The list also contains the names of Captain Lord Guernsey, of the Irish Guards, and Captain Lord Hay, also of the Irish Guards. Col. R. F. de la Motte, of the general staff, died of his wounds.

The names are of twenty officers killed, forty wounded, and one missing, who died of wounds, and one missing.

## LOSSES AND GAINS REPORTED BY ADMIRALTY

London, Sept. 20, 11.20 p. m.—There has not been a sun for as far as the British public knows, but the Admiralty issued tonight bulletins of important encounters in far off waters. Successes and misfortunes were both chronicled impartially. The Admiralty report says that since the outbreak of the war, the British light cruiser Pegasus, under the command of John A. Ingles, had been working from Zanzibar, and had rendered very useful services, including the destruction of Dar-Es-Salaam (a seaport in German East Africa), the sinking of the German gunboat Mowe and a floating drydock.

"Early this morning," continues the statement, "the British cruiser, the Koensigsberg, while anchored in Zanzibar harbor, cleaning boilers and repairing machinery, the Pegasus, thus taken at a disadvantage, and somewhat outraged by the newer four-inch guns of the Koensigsberg, was completely disabled after suffering a loss, unofficially reported at 25 killed and 60 wounded. This is a high proportion out of a crew of 234.

"The damage done to the Koensigsberg is not known. She was last seen steaming to the southward.

"On September 10 the German cruiser Emden, from the China station, after being completely lost for six weeks, suddenly appeared in the Bay of Bengal, and during the period including September 10 to 14, captured six British ships, as follows: The Indus, Loyal, Diplomat, Fradus, Koning, and the sixth was sent to Calcutta, with the crews of the others, sunk, and it is possible that she has made other captures.

One of Enemy's Cruisers Sent to Bottom.

"The British auxiliary cruiser Carmania, Captain Noel Grant, royal navy, went into action Sept. 14 off the east coast of South America with a German armed merchant cruiser, supposed to be the Cap Trafalgar, or Berlin, mounting eight 4-inch guns. The Carmania, after an hour and forty-five minutes' action, the German ship capsized and sank, her survivors being rescued by an empty collier.

"Of the Carmania's crew, nine men were killed and five seriously wounded. None of the officers was injured. The First Lord of the Admiralty has

French and British Entrenched and Ready for Next Stage of Battle — Occupying All Heights Along Right Bank of the Aisne — Enemy Making Desperate Effort to Capture Rheims, but Beaten Back in Attempts to Break Through Allies' Line — Yesterday's Fighting Devoid of Important Results for Either Side — Allies Made Slight Gains at Some Points.

On the Battlefront, Sept. 19, Saturday, by way of Paris, 3.46 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, and Aisne.

The roar of cannon, machine guns and rifles died down early last evening, and the presence of two armies, composed 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 24 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 rush movements across the open, which marked the early stages of the war. Obviously the deadly machine guns have taught a lesson.

### BRITISH INFANTRY CHARGE IN FACE OF DEADLY FIRE FROM ENEMY'S GUNS.

One of the incidents of yesterday when the fierce fighting was awful in its sacrifices 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 clambered 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 cries 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.

SUNDAY

The bulk of the allied armies remained today in the trenches, waiting 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 lines, extending along the Oise, the Aisne and Weavers. The seasoned Algerian troops made a gallant capture of another German flag.

Julius 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 daringly reconnoitering the allies' position, when Vedrines ascended.

### LONGER THE BATTLE, THE BETTER FOR THE ALLIES

Moving swiftly upward until he was above the German, Vedrines gave chase, and as he skimmed along, fuellished the air scout with his automatic gun. The German machine was riddled and the aviator killed both collappling to the ground within fifteen minutes from the time Vedrines took the air. Once before Vedrines accomplished a similar feat.

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.

Military experts here are of the opinion that the longer the battle endures the better it will be for the allied armies, who will thus be able to pass strong forces of fresh troops to places where they are needed along the front.

At the western end of the battle line, Rheims has been the object of the greatest attention from the Germans, who, time after time, have unsuccessfully attempted to break through the allies' line, after subjecting the town to an intense bombardment. It is the Germans' intention, it is understood to capture Rheims, which is an important railroad junction, the possession of which would give them command of another road to the north.

The allies, meantime, have made for themselves a strong position on the right bank of the Aisne, where they occupy all the heights. The Germans have taken advantage of the sites of the forts, which were intended for the defense of Rheims, but which were abandoned by the allies when the invaders made a rapid dash southward from Belgium.

A heavy hail storm, with a cold wind, added today to the hardships of the entrenched troops, who are entirely without tents, but it did not affect their spirits, which are high.

The German army, when it evacuated Chalons, left one of its chief surgeons and a corps of nurses in charge of a hospital filled with German and French wounded. The French medical officers found the hospital so well managed and the French wounded so well treated that the German surgeon was left in charge.

The following telegram to Captain Grant: "Well done—you have fought a fine action to a successful finish."

"The British cruiser Cumberland, Captain Fuller, R. N., reports from the Kamerun river that a German steamboat on the night of September 14 attempted to sink the British gunboat Dwarf, Commander Frederick Strong, with an infernal machine in her bows. The attempt failed, and the steamboat, one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners.

"A further report from the Cumberland today says that two German launches, one carrying explosive machines, were destroyed. The enemy's losses were one white man killed and three white men and two natives taken prisoners.