

ALLIES' LEFT STILL HAMMERING AT GERMAN RIGHT WING IN DEAVOR TO OUTFLANK IT

OUTCOME OF BATTLE MAY HINGE ON SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF ALLIES' LEFT

Information From Battle Ground Meagre, and
Announces No Change Yet in General Situation — Allies Reported to Have Made Gain of
12 Miles in Region of Lassigny — Germans
Make Several Violent Attacks, but Are Re-
pulsed — British Naval Aerial Fleet Makes
Raid on Zeppelin Station and Drops Bombs as
Warning Against Repetition of German Air At-
tacks on Unfortified Towns.

London, Sept. 23, 9.40 p. m.—The battle of the Aisne seems to be waiting on the outcome of the attempt of the allies forces to outflank the German right wing. At any rate, the French official report issued this afternoon, while it speaks of an advance made by the allies left in the region of Lassigny, and unofficial reports say that this advance was one of eighteen kilometers (about 12 miles), simply records the repulse of several violent attacks by the Germans, and the fact that elsewhere the situation remains unchanged. Military experts, however, warn the public not to ignore the German efforts to force the French barrier chain at its more assailable points.

It requires a lot of patience to wait for the result of this battle, but so confident are the English and French that their armies will be successful that they are not worrying much. In Galicia the Russians are pushing steadily on to their goal, which for the moment is Przemysl. They apparently have that place pretty well surrounded by now, for, following the capture of Jaroslau, they announced today the occupation of Wislok, a town on the Hungarian border, southwest of Przemysl and an important station on the railway, which runs from Sanck through one of the passes of the Carpathians to Zemplin, and thence to Budapest.

Wislok was probably taken by that part of the Russian army which advanced from Lemberg by the southern route to cut off the retreat of the Austrian army through the Carpathians to Hungary. It is also another link in the chain which the Russians are drawing around the fortresses of Przemysl and Carcow.

On the German frontier the Russians are in close touch with the German forces, according to their report, but no fighting has occurred.

The Servians record their almost daily successes. This time it is the capture of Liubovia, on the River Drina.

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MANY OF WOUNDED STILL IN TRENCHES THIRSTY AND EXPOSED

New York, Sept. 23.—The number of wounded in battle in Europe is already in the hundreds of thousands, the hospitals of Paris and Berlin, cottages on the battlefields and churches are filled, while many other wounded lie exposed in trenches, according to Ernest P. Bicknell, national director of the American Red Cross, who arrived here today on the steamer Olympic from Liverpool. Mr. Bicknell spent several weeks observing conditions in the countries who are at war.

Official reports give little definite information of the losses, but the number of wounded is already in the hundreds of thousands," Mr. Bicknell said. "The truth is that over the thousands of square miles already battle-swept, there have been left almost countless thousands of men, helpless from ghastly wounds. Some have been gathered into trenches by the Red Cross surgeons and nurses and taken to hospitals in the larger cities. Into Paris and Berlin thousands have already been brought, and one by one the hospitals have been filled, public and private buildings have been utilized for the wounded but still the numbers increase.

"Some of the wounded were taken into cottages on the battlefields, the churches, but still there are thousands who lie in the trenches and in the fields, suffering from thirst and exposure.

"Let no man imagine the American Red Cross can do too much or enough. Nurses and surgeons are needed more and more, and also medical and hospital supplies."

METHODISTS OF DOMINION IN CONVENTION

Ottawa, Sept. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, N. W. Rowell, K. C., leader of the opposition in the Ontario legislature, Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, and Mayor McVety of Ottawa, joined tonight in welcoming to the capital the three hundred and fifty delegates to the general conference of the Methodist church in Canada, which opened its sessions this morning.

In extending a welcome to the delegates, Sir Wilfrid referred to the war, and its causes.

"It is a matter of pride to know that we are not the aggressor in the present conflict," he said, "it is a matter of pride that, although we defeat war, we are proud to be in this war, because we are fighting for the cause of justice and truth. Records show that when the British empire went to war it was because peace could not be kept with honor.

"Our duty in Canada is to help the Mother Country with the last dollar and the last man if need be," Sir Wilfrid said, amid applause. "The sword must not be put back again until the German bully is taught that what he termed as a 'mere scrap of paper' is something more than that. The sword must not be put back into the scabbard until the dignity of Belgium has been restored to its former position."

Mr. N. W. Rowell replied to the addresses of welcome.

Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, one of the superintendents of the conference, said in his address at the afternoon session that Canadian Methodism is looking with great expectancy to this conference for some definite deliverance on the question of church union with the Presbyterian and Congregational churches. The Methodist church, Dr. Chown said, is ready to resume negotiations, should the Presbyterians give assurance that they are willing to proceed to the consummation of a union upon a basis to be mutually accepted. He proposed a joint church union committee be named by the conference, to be called into activity when deemed expedient.

Rev. Dr. Chown outlined the principles which have been outlined for the

MRS. J. D. HAZEN PRESENTS COLORS TO N. B. BATTALION

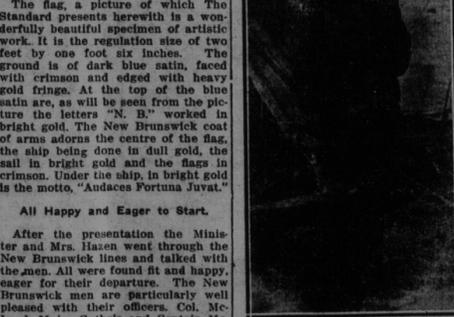
New Brunswick Soldiers Will Carry Beautiful Flag—Presentation Made at Valcartier by Mrs. Hazen — Men from Province Proud of Gift—All Happy and Eager to Start for Front.



FLAG NEW BRUNSWICK BATTALION WILL CARRY WITH THEM

(Special Staff Correspondence of The Standard.)
Valcartier Camp, Quebec, Sept. 23.—When the New Brunswick battalion leaves this tented city in the beautiful Laurentians with it as one of its prized possessions a beautiful silk flag which was presented to Lt. Col. McLeod for the battalion by Mrs. J. D. Hazen, wife of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The ceremony attendant upon the presentation was simple but impressive and when Col. McLeod on behalf of his men accepted the colors he was almost overcome with feeling while the boys from the Loyalist province cheered lustily.

The flag, a picture of which The Standard presents herewith is a wonderfully beautiful specimen of artistic work. It is the regulation size of two feet by one foot six inches. The ground is of dark blue satin, edged with crimson and edged with heavy gold fringe. At the top of the blue satin are, as will be seen from the picture the letters "N. B." worked in crimson. The New Brunswick coat of arms adorns the centre of the flag, the ship being done in dull gold, the sail in bright gold and the flags in crimson. Under the ship, in bright gold is the motto, "Audaces Fortuna Juvat."



LT. COL. H. F. McLEOD, Commander of New Brunswick Battalion—(Snapshot taken at Valcartier by Standard Photographer.)

All Happy and Eager to Start.

After the presentation the Minister and Mrs. Hazen went through the New Brunswick lines and talked with the boys. They were all very happy and eager for their departure. The New Brunswick men are particularly well pleased with their officers. Col. McLeod, Major Guthrie and Captain McAvity are uniting in their efforts for the comfort of their men. The companies making up the battalion have shown marked progress since coming to camp and today are reckoned as among the most efficient in the whole encampment.

Another especially efficient corps is the signallers. Major Powers, who will go to the front as a lieutenant has been busily engaged principally with the field telephone section. With the Lister field telephone, the invention of Major F. A. Lister, who is in command of the signallers the men have succeeded in getting some splendid results in this line. Recently they established a clear connection for seven and one quarter miles, four miles along an ordinary wire fence and with three miles of stretched wire. When completed the connection obtained was as clear and as satisfactory as an ordinary city phone.

The Army Medical Corps, with Captain J. L. Duval in command of the

ENEMY FORCED TO FIND NEW DEFENCE POSITION

Fighting Day and Night on Western Wing —

Town of Soissons Has Been Bombarded for
Nine Days — Allies Force Enemy to Yield
Ground After Twenty-four Hours of Severe
Fighting in Which Both Sides Lose Heavily —
Battle of Aisne, a War of Assault, Similar to
Operations in Manchuria During Russo-Japan-
ese War.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The French official communication issued tonight, after announcing that there has been no change in the situation on the battlefield since the issuance of the previous communication, makes some comments on the battle of the Aisne.

The text of the announcement is as follows:
"There has been no change in the situation since the last communication.

"The battle which was in progress along the Aisne has extended over eight days, but it should cause no surprise if one recalls the Russo-Japanese war.

"The battle of the Marne was an action undertaken in the open field, which began with a general resumption of the offensive by the French army against the enemy who did not expect it, and had not had time seriously to organize defensive positions. The same cannot be said of the battle of the Aisne, where the adversary, who was retreating, stopped and took positions, which by nature of the ground are very substantial in themselves in many places and which he has been able gradually to improve as to organization.

"This battle of the Aisne therefore presents on a large part of the front, the character of war by assault; similar to the operations in Manchuria.

"It might be added that the exceptional power of the artillery facing each other, the heavy German artillery against the French 7.5 centimeter cannons gives a particular value to the temporary fortifications which the two adversaries have drawn up.

"The task is therefore to take whole rows of entrenchments, each one protected by very close defences, particularly rows of barbed wire, with mitrailleuses in concealed positions.

"In these circumstances progress of necessity must be slow. It often happens that the progress of the attacks only amounts to from five hundred meters to one kilometer a day."

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BELGIAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CANADA

To Lay Before People of Dominion Barbarities Little Kingdom Has Suffered for Keeping Faith—Great Reception at Montreal.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—A hearty and sympathetic reception was given by Montreal tonight to the Belgian delegates to Washington who arrived at the Windsor Station at 10 o'clock. The distinguished party consisted of M. Carton De Wiart, minister of justice and head of the Belgian delegation; Edouard Van Der Velde, leader of the Socialist wing in the Belgian parliament; Comte De Lichtervelde, secretary to the Prime Minister of Belgium; and M. Hymans, a leading member of the parliament of Belgium.

Several thousand citizens were at the station to greet the visitors, and besides patriotic airs from the Sixty-Fifth Regiment band, there was singing of the Belgian, British and French national anthems by the crowd. Mayor Martin and a number of members of the city council were on hand to extend the city's welcome, and among the organizations represented were the Board of Trade, Canadian Club, and Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Clarence I. De Sofa, consul for Belgium, was with the party, he having met them at St. John's, Quebec where a ten-minute welcome was given by the mayor and clergy of St. John's.

The party went from the Windsor station, Montreal, to the Windsor Hotel. There M. De Wiart briefly addressed a gathering, and expressed the delegates' pleasure at being in Canada. "We will lay before the people the facts of our mission," he said; "we will lay before the world the barbarities our nation has suffered at the hands of the Germans in our fight to uphold the honor of our nation—our fight for civilization against barbarians."

In conclusion M. De Wiart called for cheers for the allies, which were heartily given.

A somewhat full programme has been arranged for them tomorrow concluding with a mass meeting in the Monument National Hall at night. They will leave for Chicago on Friday morning.

MUST DOFF THEIR HATS TO GERMAN OFFICER

London, Sept. 23.—The official press bureau tonight made public the copy of a proclamation said to have been issued by Major Dieckmann, commander of the general forces of the Germans in the commune of Grivegnée a suburb of Liege. The proclamation ordered all inhabitants to give up arms or explosives, saying, "whoever does not do this will be liable to the penalty of death; he will be shot immediately, or otherwise executed, unless he can prove he is not to blame."

The inhabitants of the commune are ordered to be indoors at nightfall, and to keep their doors shut. "Resistance to orders," the proclamation says, "entails a penalty of death."

The third section says:
"The commandant must not meet with any difficulties. When dimilitary visits are made, all rooms must be thrown open on summons. All opposition will be severely punished."

After stating that the inhabitants of certain villages will be permitted to return to their homes, the proclamation says the Burgo-master must furnish a list of persons who are to be kept as hostages, and that the list is to be changed every day.

"I require that all civilians moving about in my sphere of command shall show respect to the German officers, by taking off their hats, and bringing their hands to their heads in military salute."

"In any case of doubt whether any one is an officer, any German soldier must be saluted. Any one failing in this must expect a German soldier to

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA AMONG THE AUSTRILIANS

Venice, Sept. 23, 1.40 p. m., via Paris.—Nine cases of Asiatic cholera have been discovered among wounded soldiers in Hungary, according to an official announcement by the Hungarian Minister of the Interior. The announcement has excited great apprehension throughout the dual monarchy. It is also learned here that the first suspected case in Hungary was that of a wounded soldier who was brought on September 15 to Bekenaba from the Galician battlefield. The bacteriological examination clearly showed Asiatic cholera.

The patient was immediately isolated in the hope of preventing a spread of the disease. Since then other cases have been discovered also among the wounded who returned from Galicia. One case was found at munkacs, another at Tokod and six at Dumaszerdahely, in Pressburg immediately on the Austrian border within an hour's ride of Vienna.

Both Austrian and Hungarian ministers of the interior are taking the utmost precautions against a spread of the disease.

exact respect from him by any method."

Other sections say that a person falling, without delay, to obey an order to hold up his hands is liable to death. The same penalty is fixed for any one, except soldiers, entering the grounds of headquarters between dusk and dawn, or for circulating false news which might injure the morals of the army.