AUSTRIAN ARMY TO GIVE UP THE STRUGGLE?

POSITION OF GERMANS ALONG AISNE NOT MERE CHANCE SELECTION

Choice of Ground and Location of Artillery Show That Enemy Had Not Overlooked Contingency of Having to Take Defensive Stand—Press Bureau Issues Description of Fighting Given by Eye-Witness.

London, Sept. 29, 3.15 p. m.—The official press bureau gave out a statement which says:

"The following descriptive account, which has been communicated by an eye witness at present at the general headquarters, continues and supplements the narrative published yesterday of the movements of the British force and of the French armies in immediate touch with it.

"Wednesday, September 23, was a perfect autumn day. It passed without incident. Although the enemy concentrated their heavy artillery upon the plateau near Passy, nothing more than inconvenience, however, was caused.

One of Best Airmen Hors de Combat.

"The welcome absence of wind gave our airmen a chance of which they took advantage by gathering much information. Unfortunately one of our aviators who had been particularly active in annoying the enemy by dropping bombs, was wounded in a duel in the air. Being alone on a single seated monoplane he was not able to use his rifle, and while circling above a German two-seated machine in an endeavor to get within pistol shot, he was hit by the observer of the German machine, who was armed with a rifle.

"He managed to fly back over our lines, and by great good luck he descended close to a motor ambulance which at once conveyed him to a hospital.

"Against this may be set off the fact that another of our flyers exploded a bomb amongst some led artillery horses, killing several and stampeding the others.

"On Thursday, Sept. 24, the fine weather continued as did the lull in the action, the heavy German shells falling mostly near Paspani (12 miles south southeast of Passy).

Weather Favored Air Scouts.

"On both Wednesday and Thursday the weather was so fine that many flights were made by the aviators, French, British and German. These produced a corresponding activity among the anti-air craft guns.

"So still and clear was the atmosphere towards evening on Wednesday and during the whole of Thursday, that to those not especially on the lookout, the presence of aeroplanes high up above them was first made known by the bursting of the projectiles aimed at them.

"The puffs of smoke from the detonation shells hung in the air for minutes on end like balls of fleecy cotton wool before they slowly expanded and were dissipated.

"From the places mentioned as being the chief targets for the enemy's heavy howitzers, it will be seen that the Germans are now inclined to concentrate their fire systematically upon definite areas, in which their aviators think they have located our guns, or upon villages, where it is imagined our troops may be billeted. The result will be to give work to local builders.

"The growing resemblance of this battle to siege warfare already has been pointed out. The fact that the later actions of the Russo-Japanese war assumed a similar character was thought by many to have been due to exceptional causes, such as the narrowness of the theatre of operations between the Chinese frontier, on the west, and the mountainous country of Northern Korea, on the east, the lack of roads, which limited the extent of ground over which it was possible for the rival armies to manoeuvre and the fact that both forces were tied to one line of railroad.

"Such factors are not exerting any influence on the present battle. Nevertheless, a similar situation has been produced owing, first, to the immense power of resistance possessed by an army which is amply equipped with heavy artillery and has sufficient time to fortify itself; and second, to the vast size of the forces engaged, which at the present time stretch more than half way across France. The extent of the country covered is so great as to render slow any efforts to manoeuvre and march around to a flank in order to escape the costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions.

"To state that the methods of attack must approximate more closely to those of siege warfare the greater the resemblance of the defenses to those of a fortress, is a platitude, but it is one which will bear repetition it is any way assists to make the present situation clear.

"There is no doubt that the position on the Aisne was not hastily selected by the German staff after the retreat had begun.

"From the choice of ground and the care with which the fields of fire had been arranged to cover all possible avenues of approach, and from the amount of work already carried out, it is clear that the contingency of having to act on the defensive was not overlooked when the details of the overbold strategically offensive campaign were arranged."

UPRISING THREATENED IN BRUSSELS

London, Sept. 29, 10.30 p. m.—Americans who arrived today from Brussels says that most of their country men are now leaving the city, foreign outbreaks, owing to the strong feeling among the population against the Germans.

As an evidence of this attitude among the Brussels people it is cited that after Burgomaster Max was arrested numerous placards were posted, warning the Germans that if the Burgomaster were injured the people of Brussels had petrol, vitriol and butchers knives and would use them.

While the German troops are holding a party of captured Belgian soldiers through the city on Sunday the crowd became so threatening that in the confusion two of the prisoners escaped. The Germans promptly arrested six civilians to take their places, it is said.

Special to The Standard.

London, Sept. 29.—The hostile armies whose entrenchments stretch across Northeastern France are still locked in their long struggle.

A Paris report today shows there is little advance on either side. On the left wing of the Allies the enemy again tried by day and night to break the Allies line, only to fall again. Between Argonne and Meuse the French, in the face of strongly fortified positions have made some slight progress.

Elsewhere on the heights of Meuse in Wovre in the Lorraine and Voogas region, and from Argonne to the forest of L'Aigle, and the right bank of Aisne and in Meuse nothing more than that of a duel of artillery is reported.

Paris goes, however, beyond its usual reticence in defining a general outline of the Allied front. From Pont A Mousson on the east it passes near Anremont and cuts Meuse in the region of St. Mihiel thence it turns Northeast to Verdun. running to Rheims. From Rheims it follows the high road to Berry. At Aubea, east of this place, it crosses to the north bank of the Aisne and runs along the course of the Aisne to Soissons. Chiefly it appears again on the south bank between Soissons and the junction of the Aisne and Oise, where it crosses again to the north bank of the Aisne.

At this meeting place of the rivers it turns again almost due north though with an easterly inclination it crosses the Oise and passes through Clbecourt and Boye to the plateaus between Albert and Combles north of Somme. On this left flank the enemy face Libecourt and Boye where the Allies are posted.

The Germans in Belgium, after their latest bombardment of Malines turned their guns from a great distance upon Antwerp forts but their fire was ineffective and ceased under the answering fire of the forts.

At dawn on September 28 the allied Japanese-British forces operating against Tsing Tau began an assault on the enemy's advanced positions. By noon, in spite of a fierce fire, they had driven the Germans from their positions and occupied all the high ground overlooking their main line of defence.

TRUTH AND HONOR DEARER THAN PEACE

London, Sept. 29, 8 p. m.—In reply to the appeal addressed by German theologians to "evangelical Christians abroad," a manifesto was issued here today, signed by the heads of the established Church of England and by non-conformist leaders, justifying England's action in connection with the European war.

The manifesto refers to the authors of the German document as "men of whose honesty, capacity and good faith there can be no question," but expresses amazement that such men "should commit themselves to a statement concerning the political causes of the war which depart so strangely from what seem to us to be plain facts in this grave hour of European history."

"It is upon these facts we rest our assured convictions that for men who desire to maintain the paramount obligations of fidelity to their plighted word and their lay in defending weaker nations against violence and wrong, no possible course was open but that which our country has taken."

After reviewing the negotiations that preceded the war the manifesto continues:

"We can only suppose, incredible as it seems, that these honorable and gifted men who signed the German appeal were unaware of the obligations to which we were bound and also of the story of the negotiations."

After expressing the hope that the time will come when it again will be their privilege to work with the German theologians in behalf of Christianity the signers of today's manifesto add:

"There must be no mistake about our position. Eagerly desirous of peace, foremost to the best of our ability in furthering it to promote a more fellowship between England and Germany, we, nevertheless, have been driven to declare that dear to us as peace is, the principles of truth and honor are yet more dear. We have taken our stand for international good faith, for the safeguarding of weaker nationalities, for the upholding of the essential conditions of brotherhood among the nations of the world."

Among the signers of the manifesto are the Archbishop of Canterbury, York and Armagh; the Bishop of London, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Wr. John Clifford, the Rev. F. B. Mayer, Dr. Campbell Morgan and Dr. Robertson Nicholls.

STARVATION FACES PEOPLE OF BRUSSELS

German Administration Finding it a Great Problem to Supply Rations to 180,000 Hungry People — Revolt Among Workmen a Possibility.

London, Sept. 29, 9.05 p. m.—The scarcity of food in Brussels has raised a grave problem, according to R. C. Hawkin, who has just returned from Belgium where he completed arrangements for the transferring of a number of wounded Belgian soldiers to England.

"The situation in Brussels is one of great uncertainty," said Mr. Hawkin tonight. "There is the gravest danger of starvation. Food is scarce and 180,000 people are applying for rations which the German administration is finding it difficult to supply. There is the further danger that the working men of the city may rise in revolt."

Mr. Hawkin was greatly impressed by the spirit of the Belgian troops at Antwerp. Regarding conditions there he said:

"Every night a sortie is made and every morning brings its quota of dead and wounded, sometimes as many as 1,000 making a heavy drain on the garrison; but the usefulness of the expeditions cannot be exaggerated.

"The German outposts are reported as almost terrorized, not a night passing without some of them being picked off or some of their supply trains being blown up. All these incidents tend to upset the carefully planned arrangements of the German army. The Belgians at Antwerp have been nicknamed the 'Black Rats' on account of their destructive nocturnal sorties.

"It is remarkable that in spite of the vigor of the military operations the greater proportion both of killed and wounded are civilians. The Germans undoubtedly have tried to strike terror to the hearts of the people of Antwerp in order that their determination to hold out to the end might be shattered, but the firm resolve of King Albert to resist all German offers has endeared him to the hearts of his people, and they are content to follow his lead. This was shown when his majesty refused even to receive the last German deputation."

Mr. Hawkin added that the Antwerp hospitals were full, and the fact that the Germans, with the occupation of Brussels, had annexed the Belgian Red Cross organization, including its funds left its Red Cross branches in great difficulty. Consequently the Belgian government gladly accepted the proposal that convalescent wounded soldiers who, owing to the nature of their injuries, would be unable to rejoin the colors, should be brought to England.

GERMANY WILL TRY TO RETRIEVE IN EASTERN THEATRE OF WAR, THE FAILURE IN NORTH OF FRANCE

(J. L. Garvin, Editor Pall Mall Gazette.)

Special to The Standard.

London, Sept. 29.—"The allies' official messages are brief. It is obvious that while the Germans have attacked with more desperation than ever they have accordingly been beaten by the British more thoroughly than ever. They have only broken themselves against the French. All along the centre the Allies had every chance to make their containing wall of steel more impenetrable than ever. From the Allies' left comes again the significant word that the situation is favorable and while we expect lift the screen—covering on that side at least fifty miles of complicated battle—in this region alone there is full scope for all the arms, instruments and methods of war, and for cavalry, field artillery, motors, and aeroplanes, as well as for converging marches and counter marches along the roads branching fan-wise from the chief towns, also for improvised entrenchments and for railways working night and day.

If we could behold it all we should see a sight that is at once the most magnificent and terrible of its kind that has ever been known in the records of combat. If the situation is favorable it means that General Von Kluck in spite of all his efforts has fallen back before the iron embrace in which the Allies threaten to take him. Perhaps the more cheerful little item today is the French statement: 'We have made slight progress on the heights of the Meuse.' The Allies are stopping the hole in the dyke in a manner known to the Dutch and that the tide of invasion is not likely to pour through the breach in the fortress barrier. An unofficial message caused the censor is still more reassuring. It explains that the German force which secured the heights and bridge head of St. Michael were composed of small contingents. For the Germans in that position it is likely to prove a long way back to the Fatherland.

To sum up there is apprehension in Berlin, there is a mysterious spreading of hope throughout Belgium, there is an evident belief in Paris and Bordeaux that the invaders will be decisively beaten at every point of the present line of battle. We need not point out that it would be impossible for official or semi-official sophistry to conceal the meaning of such disaster from German people.

That is the worst of a semi-despotic regime, nothing helps it but victory, otherwise a defeated nation blames its rulers not itself. The profound weaknesses of the present German political system will be revealed before the end of this war and it is all the more certain that immense efforts will be made by Germany to retrieve in the eastern war theatre what may be lost in the western. Leaving Przemysl invested and apparently cut off from all the Russians are sweeping in a destructive pursuit towards Cracow. The Russian columns are even crossing the Carpathians and their cavalry will soon be spreading terror in the plains of North Hungary. This is an unexpected movement and it is as yet difficult to gauge its true character. The Russians, however, are clearly crossing the mountains in strong force and if Grand Duke Nicholas intends a really great movement in this direction and if his strategy is as sure as his daring then the German experts call it 'one of the most notable operations in military history.' Even if the purpose of the Russian Generalissimo is not to strike at the very heart and centre of all Austro-Hungary communications but is intended to puzzle the enemy it will still be a formidable move. It is none the less certain that further back from the Baltic to Cracow, Russia will need all the power she can assemble. Of this she is fully aware and there is every reason to think that she grasps the whole of her business.

SACKVILLE PEOPLE HAD NARROW ESCAPE

Sackville, N. B., Sept. 29.—What might have proven a fatal accident occurred one day last week when Mr. Alex. J. Abbott, a farmer residing in the outskirts of the town, accompanied by his son Keith and his hired man were driving on a load of grain to West Sackville where they intended to have the grain threshed.

The road which is usually taken to get to West Sackville has been impassable to teams for some time on account of a small bridge being washed away by the tides, and, Mr. Abbott was compelled to take a much longer route. A very heavy tide was in at the time and the road at one particular place was overflown. Mr. Abbott was proceeding along the road very carefully when suddenly the wagon went toward throwing grain and those riding on the load into the water. An invisible hole in the road caused the wagon to overturn. The water at this point was quite deep and the men were able to swim to the shore. Search was made for Mr. Abbott's son, but he could not be found, father and hired man had given up the search in despair when the lad came to the surface of the water. He was grasped by his father and taken in an exhausted condition to a nearby house where he received medical aid. He soon rallied and today feels none the worse of his perilous experience.

The weather here today is most disagreeable. Rian fell almost constantly yesterday. Today was heralded in with a real touch of winter weather. Snow fell for a considerable while which soon turned to water after striking the ground. The snow storm was followed by hail.

MISLEADING REPORTS BY OPPOSITION PRESS

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Several Liberal organs in their anxiety to attack and if possible injure the government, have asserted that the Australian and New Zealand contingents have already arrived in Great Britain, and indeed have reached the front. The most recent and reliable advices from Great Britain indicate that these contingents have not yet embarked. These statements made in the journals above mentioned are absolutely unfounded and seem to have been made deliberately for the purpose of misleading the Canadian people.

North Bay, Ont., Sept. 29.—Out of respect for the late Sir James Whitney, the whole system of the T. & N. O. from North Bay to Cochrane ceased operations for five minutes, from 2.55 until three o'clock this afternoon.

TRY UNGAR'S LAUNDRY.

BORN.

THOMPSON—On the 29th inst. at 650 Main street, to the wife of Ira D. Thompson, a son.

DIED.

WILSON—At 7 Rowanwood Ave. Rosedale, Toronto, Sept. 29th, Laurence Robert Wilson, aged 21, eldest son of P. Turner and Isabel Wilson and grandson of the late Dr. Lawrence McLaren of St. John.

MURDOCH—At 355 Franklyn Ave. Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 29th inst., Jean Kear, wife of John Murdoch, formerly of this city.

GERMANS ATTACK FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP

Amsterdam, Sept. 29.—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of defence of Antwerp, according to despatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans Sunday, and today the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Lierre, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of forts Waebel and St. Catharine. It is believed that heavy Austrian artillery is being used. Lierre according to a message to the Handelsblad, has been under shell fire since early morning. The people first hid in the cellars but subsequently fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives form the surrounding villages.

It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and that some of the inhabitants have been killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital.

GERMAN RIGHT REPORTED TO BE IN RETREAT

(Continued from page 1)

Germans and apparently intend to become a mere component part of the German army.

"Having passed the most difficult part of Uzek Pass in the Carpathians after dislodging the Honveds from their positions, the Russian troops have only some ten or fifteen miles to descend before reaching the Hungarian plateau, where there is not a single fortress or fortified position, except such as may be hastily improvised in the form of earthworks by the Hungarian defenders."

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 29.—King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Gen. Grandid, Italian minister of war, assisted in the military manoeuvres held today between Bracciano and Viterbo. The sovereign and the troops were enthusiastically cheered in all the villages, the population receiving them with the cry: "Long live the King; long live the army."

Belgian Town of Moll Occupied by Germans.

Rotterdam, via London, Sept. 29 (11.50 p.m.)—The Belgians were driven out of Moll, a town twenty-eight miles of Louvain, on Sunday, and the place is now occupied by the Germans, according to a despatch to the Rotterdamsche Courant.

WESTERN FARMERS PUTTING LARGER AREAS UNDER CULTIVATION

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, Sept. 29.—Word has been received here that the Western farmers are acting upon the advice recently given them by the minister of agriculture and are taking pains to prepare as much lands as possible for spring crops and to do the work well. This should materially increase two yield next year, and not only help maintain the food supply of the old country, but also benefit the farmers and support the general prosperity of the country.

CRUISER LEIPZIG COALS AT ISLAND OFF PERU

Lima, Peru, Sept. 29.—It is officially announced that the German cruiser Leipzig and the naval tug Marie received coal and provisions from the German steamer Amasis today at Lobos De Lierra, an island off the coast of Peru. The Amasis steamed to Lobos De Lierra from Callao.

Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating — Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured.

This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbors as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan Dobson, Spring Hill Mines, N. S., writes:—"It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since that can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved. In every way I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbors can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."