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EDITION

BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WAR CONTINUES

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH NO CHANGE

Attempts of the Germans to Take the Offensive Against the British Met With Decided Checks.

Enemy Strengthens His Position at Centre From Rheims to Argonnes With Fortified Works and Adopts Defensive Attitude--Same Thing Has Occurred in Vicinity of Frontier.

Paris, Sept. 18 (3.15 p.m.)—The official report as made public said: "The battle has continued along the whole front from the Oise to the region of the Woivre during the entire day of the 17th, without important changes in the situation at any point.

"Three attempts by the Germans to take the offensive against the English met with decided checks.

"At Rheims we have also repulsed three violent counter attacks made at night. The enemy has vainly tried to take the offensive against Rheims.

"At the centre, from Rheims to the Argonnes, the enemy has strengthened his position with important fortified works and has adopted a purely defensive attitude.

"On the east from Argonne the situation is unchanged. In Lorraine and the Vosges the enemy occupies positions organized for defense in the vicinity of the frontier."

Bloodiest Battle of the War.

Paris, Sept. 18 (6 p.m.)—The enormous armies of Germany and the allies are seemingly battling to a bloody draw along the line from Oise to the Meuse. For five days the French and British have vainly tried to break through the strong German fortified lines. For the same length of time the Germans have vainly striven to resume the offensive. Thousands of men have been killed. The wooded heights and the hills of the campaign region are filled with wounded of both forces, their terrible sufferings being increased by the cold rains which are sweeping the battlefield.

But so far as can be learned to-day, neither side has scored material advantage to date. The third battle of the war, and its bloodiest, is still in the balance with both sides constantly reinforcing their lines in the struggle for mastery.

The statements of casualties are obtainable. But train after train filled with wounded pass around the city and hurry south to the hospital bases. Many officers of high rank have been killed or wounded. The majority of wounded passing through here are suffering from shell wounds, indicating that the battle is still in the nature of an artillery duel.

The fact that the French are still on the offensive naturally adds to the casualties. But there is no feeling of discouragement here. General Gallieni says to-day the German line must break. It may take a day or a week but the end must come.

Germans' Terrible Losses.

The fighting of the centre where the Germans have tried vainly to retake Rheims, has been most desperate. Last night the Germans essayed a night attack in force in an effort to break through. They got close to the city but were finally driven back and defeated with terrible losses by the French armies.

Through the inky blackness of the night through fields and along roads ankle deep in mud, the German moved, only to be almost surrounded in the end and cut to pieces by the French three-inch guns and rapid fire mounted in anticipation of just such an attempt.

The fighting on the French left has also been very bitter. The brunt here was born by the English who beat back half a dozen attempts on the part of the extreme right of General Von Kluck's army to break through between the English army of Gen. W. P. Pulteney, and the French forces who are supporting him. Three times the German infantry tried to overwhelm the combined lines and each time they were driven back with very heavy losses. In the last attempt the British delivered a counter attack, breaking the German lines, and following up their advantage with a bayonet charge, in which an entire German brigade was terribly decimated.

The French operations in Upper Alsace continue unchecked, the towns of Thann and Altkirch having been occupied yesterday. This was officially announced here this afternoon, and intimation was made that another attempt to drive the Germans back on Strasburg is in progress.

England Proud of Her Troops.

London, Sept. 18.—Pride in the achievements of the

Kingston Volunteers At Valcartier



A section of the 14th Regiment volunteer company at dinner at Valcartier Camp, Que.

British army in France, overshadowed all else to-day when the war office admitted 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 allies have progressed somewhat on the western wing, and are repulsing a vigorous German offensive movement.

Emphasis is placed by all the newspapers this afternoon on the note in the king's speech which is interpreted as another notice that England will insist 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. Significant admission is made that the present battle is probably the bloodiest of the present war.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCENE IN THE BRITISH COMMONS

Labor Leader Crooks Called For Cheers For the King-- The Speech From the Throne Discussed England's Part in the War.

London, Sept. 18.—In the House of Commons, just prior to adjournment, there was an unprecedented scene. The labor leader, Will Crooks, led the singing of "God Save the King," and when it was concluded he called for three cheers for the King, which were given with a will. Crooks then shouted "God Save Ireland," to which the nationalists responded "God Save England."

In the king's speech to parliament his majesty discussed the war and declared that "England was fighting for a worthy purpose and would not lay down her arms until that purpose was achieved. He declared that every endeavor had been made by the British government to maintain

the peace of Europe and that finally, with reluctance, England went to war for the protection of the public law of Europe, which had been set at naught, as had published treaties. The king declared that he had every confidence in the patriotism of the country and that looked forward to the successful conclusion of the war. The king's speech was read by one of the royal commissioners. His majesty said: "I address you under circumstances that call for action rather than words. After my government had exhausted every effort to maintain peace in Europe, I was compelled by exercising of my treaty obligations and the interests of the empire, to go to war. My navy

GERMANS SURPRISED AT ALLIES STRENGTH

Did Not Expect the British Army Was Able to Assume Offensive.

London, Sept. 18.—An account of the operations of the British army in France and of the French armies in immediate touch with it during the period from Sept. 10th to 13th, written by an officer attached to Field Marshal Sir John French's staff was issued last night by the official press bureau. The account in part says:

"Since Thursday, Sept. 10th, 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 wood.

"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, at all of which it was possible that the Germans might make resistance. These are, in order from the south, the Marne, Ource, Vesle, Aisne, Ailette and Oise.

"An order, dated Sept. 6th and 7th, issued by the commander of the German seventh corps, was picked up. It stated that the great object of the war was about to be attained, since the French were going to accept battle and that upon the result of this battle would depend the issue of the war and the honor of the German armies.

"It seems probable that the Germans not only expected to find that the British army was beyond the power of assuming the offensive for some time, but counted on the French having been driven back onto the line of the Seine and that, though surprised to find the matter moving forward against them after they had crossed the Marne, they were in no wise deterred from making a great effort."

TRAPPED, ENDED LIVES.

Leader Shot Wife When She Entered Cave.

Johannesburg, Sept. 18.—The gang of desperadoes, under the leadership of a man named Jackson, who were indirectly the cause of killing Gen. Jacobus Hendrick de La Rey, the noted Boer general, came to a dramatic end. They took refuge in a cave in East Rand and the police surrounded the cave and called upon them to surrender.

The desperadoes offered to give up their guns to Jackson's wife. She entered the cave and Jackson shot her. Jackson and his two accomplices then committed suicide.

Jail Term Shortened.

Brockville, Sept. 18.—Upon instructions received from the attorney-general's department, Alex. McDougall of Elizabethtown was released from the county jail after serving three of a four months' sentence. McDougall, who is a leading farmer of this section, was convicted on a third offence of selling liquor without a license in a local option district.

KITCHENER REVEALS STRENGTH OF BRITISH

Six Infantry Divisions Now on French Soil.

FOUR OTHER ARMIES ARE IN TRAINING TO ENTER THE FIGHT.

The British War Secretary Says the Struggle Will be Long, and Britain Must Develop More Armed Forces.

London, Sept. 18.—Speaking in the House of Lords yesterday Field Marshal Earl Kitchener revealed the strength of the British expeditionary force in France and described what he believed must be done to assure a successful issue of the conflict. A steady flow of reinforcements was required, he said.

There was already in France, the secretary said, rather more than six divisions of British troops and two divisions of cavalry which were being maintained at their full strength.

Further regular divisions and additional cavalry were being organized from units drawn from overseas garrisons, which were now being occupied by territorial and volunteer forces. A division of territorials already had gone to Egypt, a brigade had gone to Malta and a garrison force to Gibraltar.

Referring to the two new armies, the secretary said that new divisions were now being collected at the training quarters. The third army was being formed on the new camping ground and the fourth army was being created. Meanwhile, Indian divisions were on their way.

In his despatches to the front Sir John French, commander of the British expeditionary force, had omitted, the secretary continued, one aspect of the situation—"the consummate skill and calm courage of the commander himself." The government appreciated, however, the full value of Sir John's service.

Earl Kitchener also paid a tribute to the other generals and the bravery and endurance of the officers and men of the expeditionary force.

The latest advice from General French did not materially change the situation as it was already known from the published statements. The troops were reported to be in good heart and ready to move forward "when the moment arrived."

On the subject of recruiting, Lord Kitchener said:

"A country which prides itself on outdoor sport as does England should have no difficulty in finding men capable of making officers. The territorials are making great strides in efficiency and before long will be able to take their part in the campaign. Meanwhile reserve units are being sent to augment the expeditionary force and their places are being filled by territorials.

"While England has good ground for quiet confidence it should be borne in mind that the struggle is bound to be a long one, and it behooves us to develop armed forces to carry on and bring the mighty conflict to a successful conclusion. It will be necessary in order to keep the army at its full strength to maintain a steady flow of reinforcements."

NEVER INTENDED TO ATTACK.

Denounces Those Who Seek to Stir up Trouble.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—A notable demonstration of friendship toward the United States was made last night at a dinner given by the Japanese association, which was attended among others by Takaaki Kato, the Japanese foreign minister, and George W. Guthrie, the United States ambassador.

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

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

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

Criminal Cases.

Frank Gonyou, of the township of Kaladar, on a charge of horse stealing, came before Judge Madden at Nanapanee Criminal Court on Saturday last. He was elected to be tried without a jury and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A. L. Snider came before Police Magistrate Rankin, Nanapanee and the case was adjourned for a week. The charge of theft was preferred by the prisoner's mother, stating that he stole \$300. from her.

When the Indian troops arrive the British army will consist of a quarter of a million first-rate fighting men.

WILSON REFUSED

To Receive Chicago German Delegation About Atrocities.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson to-day refused to receive the Chicago-German-American delegation, which desired to make replies to the Belgian commissioner's charges of German atrocities. President Wilson took the position that he had refused similar requests on the part of American citizens.

REASON FOR HOPE OF SOME PROGRESS

In Bringing About Peace Among the Warring Nations of the World.

Washington, Sept. 18.—President Wilson is "extremely hopeful" that real progress towards peace in Europe will result from informal sounding of Germany and the allies.

This was the situation to-day regarding peace and mediation overtures according to high authority. It is still too early to discuss terms but by careful and slow discussions through both official and private sources, it is said there is reason for hope that some definite peace overtures may be presented at an early date.

CANADIAN KILLED.

Former Montreal Resident Fell in Action.

Montreal, Sept. 18.—The first Canadian mentioned in the list of British casualties is Captain E. R. Jones, a brother of A. U. Jones of this city, agent for the Albion Motor Car company. Captain Jones, who formerly resided in this city, was killed at the battle of Mons, where he was serving with his regiment, the Cheshires.

Captain Jones was a son of ex-Mayor Simeon Jones of St. John, N.B., but new of London, and was born in St. John.

Buy drug wants at Gibson's.

DAILY MEMORANDUM.

See top of page 3, right hand corner, for probabilities.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

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- Pronie's Cigar Store . . . 312 Princess
- Vallou's Grocery . . . 398 Montreal
- Low's Grocery . . . Portsmouth

BORN.

BAKER.—In Kingston, Sept. 18th, 1914, at 145 Collingwood St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Baker, a daughter.

MARRIED.

REVELL—MERRIN.—At Verona, on June 27th, 1914, by Rev. Mr. Campbell, Arnie Revelle, of Verona, to Helen Merrin, of Kingston.

DIED.

GARDINER.—In Kingston, on Sept. 15th, 1914, John H. Gardiner, late of Gananoque, aged 46 years. Funeral from his late residence, 167 Frontenac street, on Saturday afternoon at 2.30. Service at the house at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

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