

THE GREAT BATTLE OF AISNE STILL RAGES

AWAITING CHANCE FOR VITAL BLOW

The Commanders of the Germans and the Allies Hunt For Weak Spots in the Battle Lines.

General Joffre May be Attempting to Cut Through German Front North of Verdun and Sever Communications of Five of the Kaiser's Armies With the Rhine Through Luxemburg.

London, Sept. 19.—From a study of the news from the front it would seem that the commanding generals have not yet found the weak spots in their opponents' dispositions and that each is withholding his determined blow for, as Lord Kitchener said in the House of Lords, "the right moment."

The Germans, having reached selected positions, which they have strongly fortified, would appear to have the advantage, according to military critics, but for the fact that they must defend the whole of their front to make good their retirement, should an attack by their side fail or a smashing blow from the allies break their line, while the Anglo-French forces are declared to be free to mass at any point General Joffre may select as most suitable for attack.

Seek to Cut German Line.

It is not certain where the French generalissimo will direct his assault. While the armies forming his left are pressing the German right, it is thought to be quite probable that Joffre is making arrangements for an attempt to cut through the German front somewhere north of Verdun and thus drive the armies of the German crown prince, the Duke of Wurttemberg, General Von Hausen, General Von Buelow and General Von Kluck westward and sever their communications with the Rhine through Luxemburg and compel them to rely on lines running into Belgium, which are menaced by an Anglo-French force operating on the border as well as by a Belgian army.

However, the Germans are reported to be prepared to offer tremendous resistance to such a move. They are not only in strong positions where reinforcements of men, munitions and provisions can reach them easily, but they have further defended positions to fall back upon if necessary. Furthermore, they are said to be strengthening their positions along the River Sambre from Maubeuge to Namur and along the Meuse from Givet to Namur, so that nothing evidently is being left to chance.

Germans on Defensive.

It is even reported that the Germans are concentrating transport trains on the Luxemburg frontier so as to enable them to move troops eastward should they so desire. This leads some military observers to believe the Germans have decided to remain on the defensive in the west, while they are sending their main army to confront the Russians. Apparently they are concentrating their western armies for, with the exception of occasional Uhlan troops, on the western France seems nearly clear of the Germans. The Calais and Boulogne routes to Paris have been reopened.

Allies' Left Wing Still Advances.

London, Sept. 19.—It is officially admitted that the British army in France is being subjected to the sternest test ever put to similar forces, because of the enormous strength of the German new positions. It is stated, however, that the left wing continues its advance, while the centre is holding fast.

Russians Advance in Eastern Galicia.

Petrograd, Sept. 19.—No official word has been received from the fighting now in progress along the line in eastern Galicia, where the Austrians, heavily reinforced by Germans, are trying to hold the Przemyśl-Jaroslavl line. It is unofficially stated, however, that the battle continues with the Russians constantly advancing.

What the Germans Claim.

Berlin, Sept. 19.—The war office announces that the German centre in the battle of Aisne continues to advance slowly, but surely. The result of the battle as a whole, it is stated, remains in doubt. In the east the German success against the Russians continues.

Riots Against Conscription.

Vienna, Sept. 19.—Riots against the new conscription decree are reported from several points in Austria-Hungary.

THE KING'S INDIAN TROOPS NOW AT THE FRONT.



GIVES REASON FOR ITALY TO ENTER WAR

Petrograd Says She Must Take Trent and Trieste by Arms.

Rome, via Paris, Sept. 19.—The Giornale D'Italia quotes the Petrograd newspapers Birgeva Wiedomosty, as saying that it reflects the view of the Russian government in declaring that Italy must take Trent and Trieste now, with its own arms, or never, for if the triple entente is victorious it is not probable that they will indemnify Italy by giving her those provinces as a reward for mere neutrality.

Armed intervention by Italy, the Russian newspaper is quoted as saying, would be most useful at the present moment to assist Russia in the campaign.

NO DEMAND FOR APPLES.

The Evaporated Article Not Wanted, It Is Declared.

Cobourg, Sept. 19.—The evaporated article, which heretofore has afforded employment for quite a large number of women and girls, is at a standstill in this locality, on account of the war. Dealers say that there is practically no demand for evaporated apples. In former years farmers have disposed of large quantities of windfalls and early fall varieties of apples in this way.

CABINET RUMORS.

Ottawa, Sept. 19.—A story is published here stating that the cabinet is in a state of confusion. It is said that Hon. Sam Hughes, that member had a row with Col. Sam Critchley, a militia contractor, and that the premier and Hon. "Bob" Rogers "are particularly busy."

TO INVADE SWITZERLAND.

Massing of Troops Saved it From Belgium's Fate.

London, Sept. 19.—A Geneva despatch declares it to be a fact that before the war actually opened the Kaiser's military advisers not only planned to violate the neutrality of Belgium and little Luxemburg, but had schemes prepared to borrow Swiss territory as a convenient entrance to France, and so insert the great fortress of Belfort, which held out right to the end of the war of 1870. The extraordinary rapid mobilization of 200,000 Swiss troops on the frontier alone spared Switzerland the fate of Belgium.

BARTLETT BANDS.

Men Rescued From Stefansson Disaster in Good Shape.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 19.—Captain Bartlett, of the ill-fated steamer Karluk, arrived at Nome, Alaska, on the United States cutter Bear Thursday. In a telegram to the naval service department, received yesterday, he states that the rescued members of the Stefansson expedition are in good condition. They will leave for Victoria, B.C., on the steamer Senator on September 25th. Captain Bartlett expects to reach Ottawa on October 13th.

KEPT HIM BACK.

Prince Of Wales Told to Remain at Home.

London, Sept. 19.—The Prince of Wales was very anxious to go to the front, according to a statement issued this evening by the official press bureau, and tried to get Lord Kitchener's consent to do so. But as he had not completed his military training, Lord Kitchener submitted to the king "that for the present it is undesirable that his royal highness should proceed to active service."

Col. George Han, of the C.P.R., is seriously ill. He was removed from his home in Westmount to the West-ern Hospital.

Above is shown a representative of each of the Indian regiments which are now in France to co-operate with General French. Nearly all these regiments are composed of exceptionally good fighters and will give a good account of themselves in the war.

Germany Ready To Exchange War Prisoners

London, Sept. 19.—The official press bureau says the government has received information that the German government is prepared to communicate lists of British prisoners in their hands in return for similar information as to German prisoners here.

German Prisoners in Nervous State.

Bordeaux, Sept. 19.—There is one marked difference, wholly psychological between the German and the French wounded prisoners who are constantly arriving here now. Physically there is little difference between the Germans wounded soldier being carried by and his wounded French antagonist in a nearby cot—the bullet or shrapnel has torn the German's flesh no more cruelly than it has torn the Frenchman.

But almost all the German prisoners are suffering extremely from nervous exhaustion. Therefore, the popular opinion of the outlanders of the characteristics of the two is wholly reversed. The French wounded, instead of showing signs of nervous excitement, is comparatively calm, whereas the wounded among the Germans, despite their reputed stoicism, spend the greater part of their waking hours sobbing piteously.

Wilson Sees Little Chance Of Peace Yet

Washington, Sept. 19.—President Wilson sees little prospect of peace in Europe reflected in the unofficial exchanges which American ambassadors have been conducting with Germany, Great Britain, France and Russia.

This was learned at the White House following a careful study of the message which Ambassador Gerard cables giving his recollection of an informal conversation with the imperial German chancellor.

Until something more definite in the way of overtures comes from the belligerents, the president feels that his hands are virtually tied.

The Mortality Among Germans Is Terrible

Bordeaux, Sept. 19.—It was officially stated to-day that letters found on dead and captured German officers, conclusively the truth of the earlier reports of the terrible mortality in German ranks, especially among the officers. In the Tenth and Imperial Guard corps there is said not to have been a single officer either killed or wounded. All the surviving companies of the first battalion of the Prussian Guard are now commanded by volunteer officers of many years service, who have taken the places of those killed. Numerous companies of German infantry which consisted of 250 men have been reduced to sixty or seventy.

Behind the fighting line along the Aisne-Puiseux road still lie many of the dead who fell in the fighting of Sept. 5th. Laborers engaged in the task of interment declared that although they had buried great numbers, thousands of bodies still awaited removal from the battlefield.

War Names For Babies.

London, Sept. 19.—The war is having an influence on personal nomenclature. Among the names of babies insured during the week are Alsace Lorraine Jones, Kitchener Barry, John Jellicoe Walker, Louvain Nicholls. These names have been added to registers which already include George Bank Holiday Smith and France Henry White.

Czar's Troops Pursue Foe In Galicia

London, Sept. 19.—Reports received from Petrograd say that the Russian pursuit of the Austrians continues and that the Russians have gained important successes over the Austrian rear guard.

Convoys of two army corps with thirty guns and ammunition and 3,000 prisoners are said to have been captured. The whole of the Austro-Russian border between Yasevoff and Annapol is reported to be overrun by Cossacks who are leading the Russian advance.

The Russian army now in Galicia will be left there to complete its work, for according to a Rome despatch, an army of 900,000 Russians is marching into Central Poland followed by another army of 2,000,000, while a third army, also aggregating 2,000,000 strong, is coming from more distant regions and will reach the front in October.

There already are said to be a million Russians in Galicia and a half million in East Prussia. While these numbers seem enormous they are considered a fair estimate of what Russia soon will have available for beginning her war. It is said she will soon have 7,000,000 men on the move.

THE GIGANTIC BATTLES CONTINUE DAY AND NIGHT

The Fighting and the Carnage Are Terrible.

BOTH SIDES HARDENED

TO SUCH SCENES AND FIGHT WITH COOLNESS.

Crack British Regiments Performed the Task of Occupying Some of the Advanced German Positions, But at a Terrible Cost.

On the battle front, (via Paris), Sept. 19.—The gigantic battle, or more properly speaking battles, continue day and night along the entire front from Noyon to the frontier. The fighting does not consist of one sustained and combined movement, but of a reality of several combats proceeding incessantly at the strongest points of the German line, defending the line along the river Aisne.

During the course of the night of Sept. 15th, 16th, the Germans attempted a formidable movement in the western sphere but were met by the French and British with courage that was simply marvellous, against overwhelming odds. The Germans returned to the attack no fewer than twelve times, with marvellous tenacity and intrepidity, but were unable to break through the main line of the allies infantry.

Last night was relatively calm along the front, but to-day the fighting became more furious than ever. During the darkness, operations are rendered difficult owing to the reluctance of the opening commanders to use search lights, which might expose their position.

Fight Hand-to-Hand.

After this stage of the fight was concluded, the Germans appeared to retire about seven miles. During the combat the adversaries in many instances resorted to hand-to-hand clashes, and the bayonet was extensively used. The carnage was terrible, but the troops of both armies appeared to have been hardened to such scenes, and fought with indomitable courage and despite the heaviness of the losses.

At a point where the bulk of the British troops formed part of the allies lines, the fighting was furious for the most famous English, Scottish and Irish regiments, including the Guards and the Highlanders, suffered severely. They performed the task set for them unflinchingly, advancing and occupying some of the advanced German positions but at a terrible cost.

Enemy's Position Strong.

London, Sept. 19.—The fighting continues in Northern France, with the situation practically unchanging, according to war office bulletin at noon Saturday. That the battle depicts anything over before fought, is known. The entire German and French-British active armies are engaged, and it is believed that losses already total more than 100,000. It is still insisted, however, that German losses outnumber those of the allies, although in lesser proportion than in earlier battles, being now probably at the ratio of two to one.

The fighting is taking place under the worst conditions possible. Torrential cold rains still sweep the battlefield and fill the trenches. One report says that the British troops are suffering severely from rheumatism as a result, but the war office says it has no confirmation of the story.

The German positions are admittedly very strong. Their trenches are well dug, protected in many places by bomb proofs, and all along their front for a distance of not less than half a mile, barbed-wire and bramble entanglements have been constructed. In this connection, as evidencing great strength of the enemy's line, the Paris correspondent of the Express quotes a high British officer as saying:

"If we had the same positions as the Germans, all the soldiers in the world would be unable to dislodge us so long as our ammunition held out."

The British aviators continue to cover themselves with glory. They have accurately located various German positions, especially their batteries, which are usually cleverly masked by wooded hills and by tree tops cut down and so arranged that it is impossible to distinguish them, except from the air. One morning the entire British front was completely covered with dead and wounded Germans.

War Tidings.

The German government intends to permit correspondence between British prisoners and their friends in England.

In a despatch from Odessa the correspondent of the Havas agency says the government press bureau at Constantinople has forbidden the use of the word Petrograd, the newly authoritative name of St. Petersburg, and orders Turkish newspapers to call the Russian capital St. Petersburg.

A force composed of 250 Germans,

together with three maxim guns, attacked the British post at Nakh Thursday. The garrison consisted of seven policemen, who fought until their ammunition was exhausted. Those who had not been killed were taken prisoners.

The Bordeaux Temps says: "There is a disaster greater than war. A hastily, deceptive peace would give only a breathing space which would enable German militarism to prepare its revenge and a war worse than the present."

The German administration of Louvain states that, although from a fifth to a sixth part of the city is in ruins, most of the public buildings have been preserved, including the beautiful city hall.

M. Millerand, the French minister of war, has decided to send the 1914 class of troops into camp in order to give them the most practical and rapid instructions.

A French cruiser captured the steamer Heina and had taken her to Martinique. The vessel was serving as a collier at the time of the capture, supposedly serving the German cruisers in the Atlantic.

The assassination of Count Georges Bobrinski, Russian governor of Galicia, was attempted by a Ukrainian. Three revolver shots were fired, one bullet hitting the count in the shoulder.

PEACE PROPOSALS MAY BE OFFERED

Said Russia and Austria May Come to Terms Very Soon.

Milan, Sept. 19.—The Corriere Della Sera, prints an article saying that preliminary steps have been taken looking to peace between Russia and Austria. It declares that such a compact would not be opposed by England and France and that it is probable that Austria would be compensated with territory drawn from Germany, should she retire from the war now.

Christiana, Sept. 19.—The "Aften Posten" to-day publishes a telegram from Berlin passed by the German censor, announcing that at a conference soon to be held in Washington a basis for peace will be reached.

DAILY MEMORANDUM.

Gay Bros. Minstrel, Grand, 815 p.m. See top of page 3, right hand column, for probabilities.

Canadian Club luncheon, Frontenac Hotel, 12.30 Monday.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG

Is On Sale at the Following City Stores:

Bucknell's News Depot . . . 235 King St.
Clarke, J. W. & Co. . . . 352 Princess
College Book Store . . . 153 Princess
Coulter's Grocery . . . 209 Princess
Julien's Grocery, Cor. Princess & Alfred
Frontenac Hotel Market Square
Gibson's Drug Store . . . 89 Princess
McAulley's Book Store . . . 89 Princess
McGill's Cigar Store, Cor. Prin. & King
McLeod's Grocery . . . 51 Union St. W.
Medley's Drug Store 280 University Ave.
Paul's Cigar Store 76 Princess
Frouse's Drug Store . . . 815 Princess
Vallau's Grocery 209 Princess
Lowe's Grocery Portsmouth

DIED.

LONEY.—At Inverary, on Sept. 19th, 1914, Victoria Devans, beloved wife of Frank Loney, aged 40 years.

Funeral from her late residence, Inverary, Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERT J. REID,

the leading Undertaker,
Phone 577, 280 Princess Street.

JAMES REID

The Old Firm of Undertakers
254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET,
Phone 247 for Ambulance.

A Real Thing

A beautiful emergency stock of the oldest kind for 615 on Taylor's Phone 765.

No Advance

Our Own

Special Blend

at 35c Lb.

Is the best TEA value in the market to-day

JAMES, REDDEN & CO.

Phones 20 and 990