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## FIERCEST BATTLE OF ALL TIME PROGRESSES IN NORTHERN FRANCE

For Week Terrible Contest Has Been Waged With First Slight Advantage for One and Then for the Other

### BOTH SIDES IN ENTRENCHMENTS

Artillery Duels Such as Were Never Before Witnessed Carried On in Effort to Cause Evacuation of Positions

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Sept. 20.—One of the fiercest battles of all time which has been raging across northern France for a week past, with first a slight advantage for one side and then on the other, remains undecided. The great armies which have been fighting for a month, with few if any intermissions, have dug themselves into entrenchments on rivers and mountain ranges on a front reaching from Oise to Meuse and thence southeastward along the Franco-German frontier.

Artillery duels such as were never seen before were carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of strongly held positions, with occasional successes to the opposing sides, while the infantry, in the face of the galling fire, charged right up to the guns, only to make their enemy give way slightly or to be repulsed with heavy losses.

Fighting is fiercest on the allies' left, which lies on the right bank of the Oise river, in the vicinity of Rheims and the famous cathedral, which was set on fire by German shells. Between that town and the Argonne ridge, it has been give and take all the time.

A French official report, however, again claims slight progress on the French left, and that the allies again repulsed the strong frontal attacks between Craonne and Rheims. Around Rheims itself matters have been about equalized, as the Germans have recaptured the heights of Brimont, while the French have taken the defenses of La Pompelle.

The French also scored success between Rheims and Argonne, where they have taken the village of Souain and captured numerous prisoners. In addition, the French report progress on the western slopes of the

## Shows Great Britain Long Intended To Fight Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Nobody in Germany is willing to admit the sincerity of Great Britain in basing its declaration of war on Germany's violation of territory in Belgium, and Luxemburg, and much alleged evidence is produced in newspapers and magazines to prove that Great Britain had already made up its mind to join France and Russia previous to Germany's advance into Belgian territory.

In highest circles of the German government it is claimed the foreign office has evidence that Great Britain was negotiating with Russia several months before the war broke out to furnish ships for the descent of the Russian troops on the coast of Pomerania, which lies on the Baltic sea, north of Berlin, but it appears nothing came of these negotiations.

Another curious timely piece of evidence is presented in the shape of an item purporting to be from the Paris

Argonne, where the crown prince's army is opposed to them, while the Germans retired beyond the frontier in Lorraine, evacuating Avricourt.

In all cases these were separate attacks and counter attacks by the armies lying in trenches and waiting for their artillery to compel the other side to slacken its fire. The losses in these attacks must have been enormous, for the men cannot move on foot without being made the targets of heavy guns posted on the hills above them.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make further advance and they again dig trenches for themselves and remain there for another opportunity to gain a few more yards.

The Germans had the 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 on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shells disconcerting and the infantry attacks on them too much, and leaving a strong rear guard, draw back for a breathing spell.

The battle resembles in many particulars that of Shu-Ho in 1904, where the Japanese and Russians with much more time to do it, established positions which each thought impregnable. Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses at that time without precedent. With all the hard and long fighting behind them, the Germans are again making attacks toward Verdun, while the allies are making frontal attacks on the German right once more, attempting to outflank it.

The German cavalry is showing considerable daring, trying to cut the communications of the allies between Oise and the coast.

French reports bring confirmation of rumors that the Saxon army under General Von Hausen has been reorganized. The report used the phrase "broken up," but this is taken to mean it has been reorganized and parts of it distributed among the other armies.

Its cavalry, for instance, has been sent east. While accounts of operations in Galicia differ, one goes so far as to say that General Dank's army is surrounded by the Russians and only remnants of the German corps there remain. It is considered certain the armies have not come to grips again as yet.

The Russians have to capture Przemysl, 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 free to proceed against Cracow if General Dank is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active, the Russians claiming to have taken part of the artillery on the Breslau-Ingard line.

Servians announce another victory over the Austrians near Novipazar, a town which has been so often mentioned in the Austro-Servian controversies.

### "LARK" IS HELD UP

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Two armed men held up and robbed Southern Pacific train No. 75, "The Lark," northbound tonight, north of Burbank. The robbers went through the Pullmans and the observation car and it is reported they secured nearly \$1,000. A sheriff's posse is in pursuit.

### TORPEDO BOAT SINKS

VIENNA, Sept. 20.—The Austrian torpedo boat No. 27 was sunk in the harbor of Pola on Monday last. The circumstances were kept secret, but it is believed the boiler exploded. The crew was rescued.

Gil Blas of February 25, 1913. That paper on this date is said to have published the following: "A newspaper in Eastern France has revealed a highly interesting piece of news. In military circles there is related that large stocks of British ammunition have for several weeks been brought into Maubeuge, near the northeastern frontier of France on the railway line from Paris to Cologne. The city of Maubeuge is of great military importance. It is designated in French general staff's plan of campaign as the concentration point for the allied troops which will be commanded in case of war by English Field Marshal Sir John French, under General Joffre as commander in chief. It is well known that British cannon fire different projectiles from those of France. The two governments, however, reached an agreement to accumulate on French territory in time of peace necessary war supplies of ammunition for the English artillery."

## SCOTCH HIGHLANDERS AND BRITISH LANCERS WIN GLORY ON FRENCH BATTLEFIELDS



Scotch Highlanders charging the retreating enemy; British Lancers going into battle.

The hardest of the British troops are the Scotch Highlanders. Their coolness in the face of danger and the manner in which they are more than holding their own against the German troops is evidenced in the reports coming from the front where the superior forces against them are being slowly but steadily forced back.

Equal in valor to the Highlanders are the Ninth British Lancers, shown in the photo in the act of charging, led by Lord Gzefell. In attacking a German battery this regiment was almost annihilated, though it finally was successful.

## COLONEL GIVES VIEWS ON LABOR AND CAPITAL

In Addressing Wichita Meeting of Progressives Discusses at Length the Relations Between Money and the Workingman

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, addressing a state wide meeting of Progressives at Wichita, Kansas, on Saturday, elucidated his position on important subjects of legislation. He discussed the relations of capital and labor at some length, pointing to the Colorado labor troubles as illustrating the failure of national and state governments to enact and enforce effective laws and pointed to the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad scandal as an example of capital gone wrong in the absence of proper governmental control.

Business, he asserted, is entitled to its profits, and we must learn to accept the principle of combination of capital as of the highest economic value. But this acceptance, he insisted, must carry with it a fair share of the profit to the employee. The industrial situation has greatly changed in the last 25 years, he said, for whereas at the beginning of the period mentioned only about 25 per cent of the people were employed, at this time half of them live on their wages. He quoted "Dooley" in illustration.

"Jefferson was a good man," said Dooley, "but he lived before the days of open plumbing." Congressmen erred in defeating reform measures proposed by Progressives, the speaker asserted, mentioning the Murdock trust bills, the tariff commission bill, the federal employment bureau bill and the bill for the abolition of child labor, as measures which he said were blocked by opponents of the Progressives.

This opposition, he said, emphasized "the need of our demand for a reform of the political machinery, notably the reform of the presidential nominating system. Expanding the labor theme, Colonel Roosevelt said: "There must be full participation in industry of the three big factors—adequate capital, successful management and highly paid and highly efficient labor. There must be full and ungrudging recognition of labor's right in industry and on the other hand no less recognition by labor of its responsibility as to output and its share in the responsibility to the public for stability and peace in industry.

"Not only must we now insist on certain types of legislation but we must take the lead in educating the public, in educating our people as a people because there can be no legislation until we have an intelligent and aroused public opinion. Often the difficulties come not so much

## RUSSIAN REPORT IS GERMANS CHECKED AND AUSTRIANS ROUTED

In Eastern Prussia German Advance is Finally Checked While in Austria the Russians Continue Their Pursuit of the Austrians—Several Fortifications Are Taken and Entire Siege Artillery is Captured—German Corps Under General Woersch is Defeated

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Col. Nicalai Golejewski, military attaché of the Russian embassy, gave an official statement from his headquarters today, as follows:

"In eastern Prussia by September 17 Gen. Reimenkampf had finally checked the German advance.

"In some places the retirement and shifting of the enemy's troops was observed.

"In Austria we are continuing the pursuit of the enemy. Our troops have drawn near the fortress of Przemysl and the fortifications of Sieniawa (Siniawa) and Yaoslaw (Jaroslau).

"In eastern Prussia the enemy's Saxon cavalry division, just arrived from France, suffered heavily. The population of Lublin and Helm greeted with overflowing enthusiasm some of the victorious troops returning from the battlefields of Krasnik and Tomaszow.

"We captured their entire siege artillery, consisting of thirty-six heavy howitzers, brought from the fortress of Breslau by German reinforcements, in premature anticipation of the siege of Islangorod. Near Sandomir our troops again defeated the German corps under Gen. Woersch.

"Our troops have taken the fortifications of Sieniawa (Siniawa) and Sambor. The Austrian rear guards have been driven from the River Wisznia (Vichnia), beyond the San. In retiring they destroyed the bridges over the former from Radymno to Medyka.

"Jaroslau (Jaroslau) is in flames.

"On September 15, in the region of Sandomir-Miradomysl, in the corner between the Vistula and San, we took 3000 prisoners and ten guns. At Niemirów and its vicinity we took 3000 wagons of artillery supplies. Crowds of Austrian soldiers are straggling in the region occupied by our armies. Gradually they come out of their hiding places and give themselves up."

### Servians Whip Austrians

NISH, Servia, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Serbian force repulsed the attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novipazar. The Servians inflicted heavy loss on the attacking force.

### Russians Bombard Fortress

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—The Russians are bombarding the fortress Przemysl, whose artillery opened fire, it is announced officially by the chief of staff.

## RHEIMS RAZED BY THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT

Famous Cathedral Finally Destroyed and Other Historic and Public Buildings Laid in Ruins or Seriously Damaged

### FRENCH TROOPS ARE ADVANCING

Left Wing Moves on Along Right Bank of River Oise and Germans Fail to Smash the Front at Craonne

### RHEIMS RAZED

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—The famous cathedral at Rheims has been destroyed. It is officially announced by Louis J. Malvy, minister of the interior. All other historic and public buildings were laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of Rheims by the German artillery.

(Associated Press Dispatch) PARIS, Sept. 20.—The French war office today issued the following communication:

"On our left wing we have again made a slight advance along the right bank of the river Oise. The division of Algerians have captured another flag. "All efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed.

Near Rheims, the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompelle, (about five miles east by southeast of Rheims).

"The Germans aroused themselves to a condition of such fury that, without military reason, they fired on the cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames. "In the center, between Rheims and the forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souain, and taken thousands of prisoners.

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains have been maintained. "In Woivre there is nothing to announce.

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, evacuating, in particular the region of Avricourt, (a border village).

"The Voges, the enemy tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die, but without success.

"Our attacks progress slowly on the side, because of the difficulty of ground and defensive work encountered there and bad weather.

"As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of forts not previously destroyed at Maubeuge, but the German press reports the taking of this city and even indicates its governor will be interned at Torgau, (Prussia).

"The Saxon army has been broken up and its commander, General Von Hausen, has been relieved of his command.

"A cavalry division of the same nationality, which fought in Lorraine at the opening of the campaign and was later sent to Russia, shared the downfall of the Russian army and must have suffered severe losses."

to him. "How far is this Mormon settlement in Mesa in Phoenix?" As the crowd increased, the stranger observed, "This Mesa must be some town."

Just before four o'clock, Charles J. Hall, who had charge of the meeting, said that word had been received that the Mesa choir, mistaking the place of the meeting, had gone to the city hall plaza. Five minutes later a dozen or more ladies of the choir, dressed in the seats set apart for the musical organization. The audience a stranger inquired of the man next

(Continued on Page Three)

## "MESA DAY" OF DRYS BRINGS OUT BIG CROWD

Only State Fair or Orator of National Fame Could Bring Out Gathering the Size of Yesterday's in the Courthouse Plaza

Only a state fair or the presence of an orator of person of national fame, such as Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Bryan, could bring together such a crowd as was assembled at the courthouse plaza yesterday afternoon. Well, of course a circus of established reputation might attract such a crowd. But no other of equal size or even approaching it was ever brought together in this state except by one of the agencies mentioned. Estimates of the number can be as high as 5,000.

It was "Mesa Day" in the prohibition campaign. It had been announced that the Mesa choir of eighty voices would be present and that leading business men of that city would tell what had been accomplished in Mesa in three dry years.

Though it had been advertised that the meeting would begin at four o'clock, two hours before that time the audience began to gather. The early comers wanted to be sure of seats. Events justified their foresight for by four o'clock a seat could not be secured within hearing distance of any but a trained orator with a more or less sonorous voice.

The first contingent of Mesa arrived on the afternoon train. When they began taking their seats a stranger inquired of the man next

## Germans Say British Are Now On Defensive

(Associated Press Dispatch) BERLIN, via Rotterdam and London, Sept. 20.—The following official statement was issued by German headquarters staff last night:

"The situation in the western campaign is unchanged along the entire front. The Franco-British forces have been obliged to take the defensive in their entrenched positions, the attacks upon which are slow in results.

"Preparations for an attack on fortifications on the line south of Verdun have been completed.

"In Alsace the German troops are in contact along the border with the French troops."

"The final results of the subscription war loan is not yet known. It is officially stated, so far as can be determined now, that the amount reached is \$1,500,000,000. It is known,

however, these figures are not complete.

According to a letter from the front, the French aviator, M. Chevillard was captured on September 2. He approached too closely to the Germans, whom he mistook for the British and his machine was shot down by a soldier who recognized Chevillard, whom he had seen in exhibition flights in Germany. The aviator denied his identity.

Chevillard had as a passenger an officer of the general staff, who carried several important maps. The aeroplane was provided with bombs. Neither Chevillard nor his passenger was wounded.

General Steinmetz, possessor of the Iron cross since 1870, was killed on September 15. Another officer killed was Commander Count Detlew Rantzau.