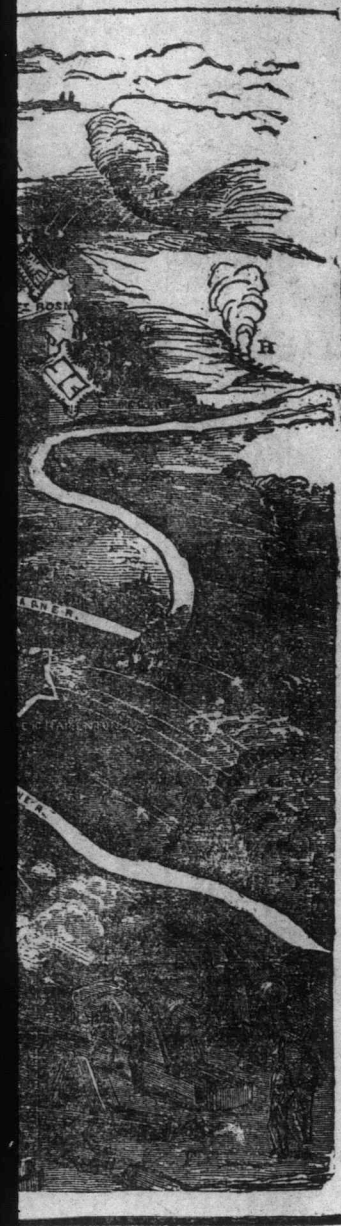


War

IN THE CITY OF PARIS (SHELLED) 9, OGDON 10, PANTHERON AND GARBONNE 11, VAL DEGRACE 12, ST. MEDARD 13, OBSERVATORY 14, ST. SUFFRIS 15, ST. MICHEL



any has been utterly routed. The remains took Le Mans by storm and 6000 prisoners.

Paris was on fire in several places last night. The burning portions proved an excellent mark for the German gunners.

"LONDON, January 14. Paris newspapers of the tenth instant publish particulars of the bombardment of the city and the deaths of the men and their beds and infants in their mother's arms. One projectile killed four children and wounded five others.

Unrivaled works of art were destroyed. The hospitals suffered greatly and wounded soldiers were killed in their beds.

RUSSIAN ENTRY INTO PARIS DESCRIBED BY HERALD WRITER. "PARIS, January 18. A large majority of the inhabitants of the bombarded districts have changed their residences to safer quarters. They have retreated with their beds to their cars, many of which are decorated in the most picturesque fashion. The occupants of those lower regions, as they are called, are full of jokes over their misadventures."

"LONDON, January 23. Emperor William has sent the following telegraphic despatch to the Empress Augusta:—

"Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to retreat as soon as the city is surrendered."

"BERLIN, February 27. Emperor William telegraphed from Versailles to the Empress Augusta as follows:—

"With a deeply moved heart I pray to God, I inform you that the preliminaries of peace have been signed."

"LONDON, March 14. The Herald correspondent at Versailles telegraphs:—

"I have just returned from Paris, which I entered with the Seventh corps of the German army.

"The Parisians made no hostile demonstration, whatever."

"Soon after our arrival there came up the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Duke of Baden, Prince Leopold of Bavaria, with their staffs. Next came Count Bismarck attired in full Prussian uniform. Shortly after came Prince Adalbert, attired in an admiral's uniform and cocked hat."

"Exactly at half-past ten o'clock the speaker of Germany rode up to the top of the Longchamps race course. Fighting from his carriage on the steps of the entrance, he mounted his horse and cantered along the field along the line of troops.

"As he rode down the line the flags were dropped and the men gave three cheering cheers."

"The march up the avenue of theamps Elisee was one of the most superb military spectacles ever witnessed. Nothing could have been more splendid than the discipline of the men. They were attired as if for dress parade. With the march of the Germans into Paris the humiliation of the French was complete."

ARMIES TRYING TO TWIST

Flank Movements are Attempted by Both Forces.

Heavy Rains Make Difficult Task of the Allies.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—While the fortunes of battle fluctuate between the lines along the center of the extended front in France, desperate efforts are being made to execute turning movements on both flanks.

"The Anglo-French left wing is gathering every ounce of strength to turn the flank of the German general Von Kluck, who is reported as having received heavy reinforcements, while the German left, according to cautiously worded announcement in Berlin, is making equally strenuous efforts to outflank the French right resting on Verdun.

Under ordinary weather conditions the Anglo-French task would be the easier, by reason that Verdun, heavily fortified, must fall before the French right can be seriously threatened; but heavy rains have made such a morass of the Valley of the Oise that the allies are hardly likely to move along what would be their natural course until the German front north of Soissons has been driven back. The high ground between Noyon and Chauny has been newly fortified by General Von Kluck and dominates the whole valley of the Oise.

"The German line shows their present defensive position deliberately as indicated by the fact that their heavy artillery rests on cement foundations which must have taken time to construct. Also the cement had to be allowed time to set.

Some reports received in London declared that the reason for the desperate German counter attack on Rheims is found in a movement of the allies to the westward.

More or less definite rumors continue to circulate in London to the effect that the Germans are preparing a great retreat from France on their own border fortifications. The latest of these is a story related by a French officer who has returned to Paris. This Frenchman declares that an aeroplane reconnoitering has given rise to the belief that a large portion of the German force is retreating, accompanied by trains of heavy stores, and leaving only 200,000 men to cover the retreat.

One reason for the death of news from the battle front, is to be found in the bad weather, which has rendered ordinary signaling and aeroplane scouting unreliable. Stories now filtering through set forth that the Germans made desperate efforts, by the middle of last week, to recapture the ground they had lost along the river Aisne. Day and night the assaults continued. The Germans, placed in action by bands of men on the hastily constructed entrenchments of the allies, were cold steel against cold steel, and ended in the allies holding the positions desperately won by them.

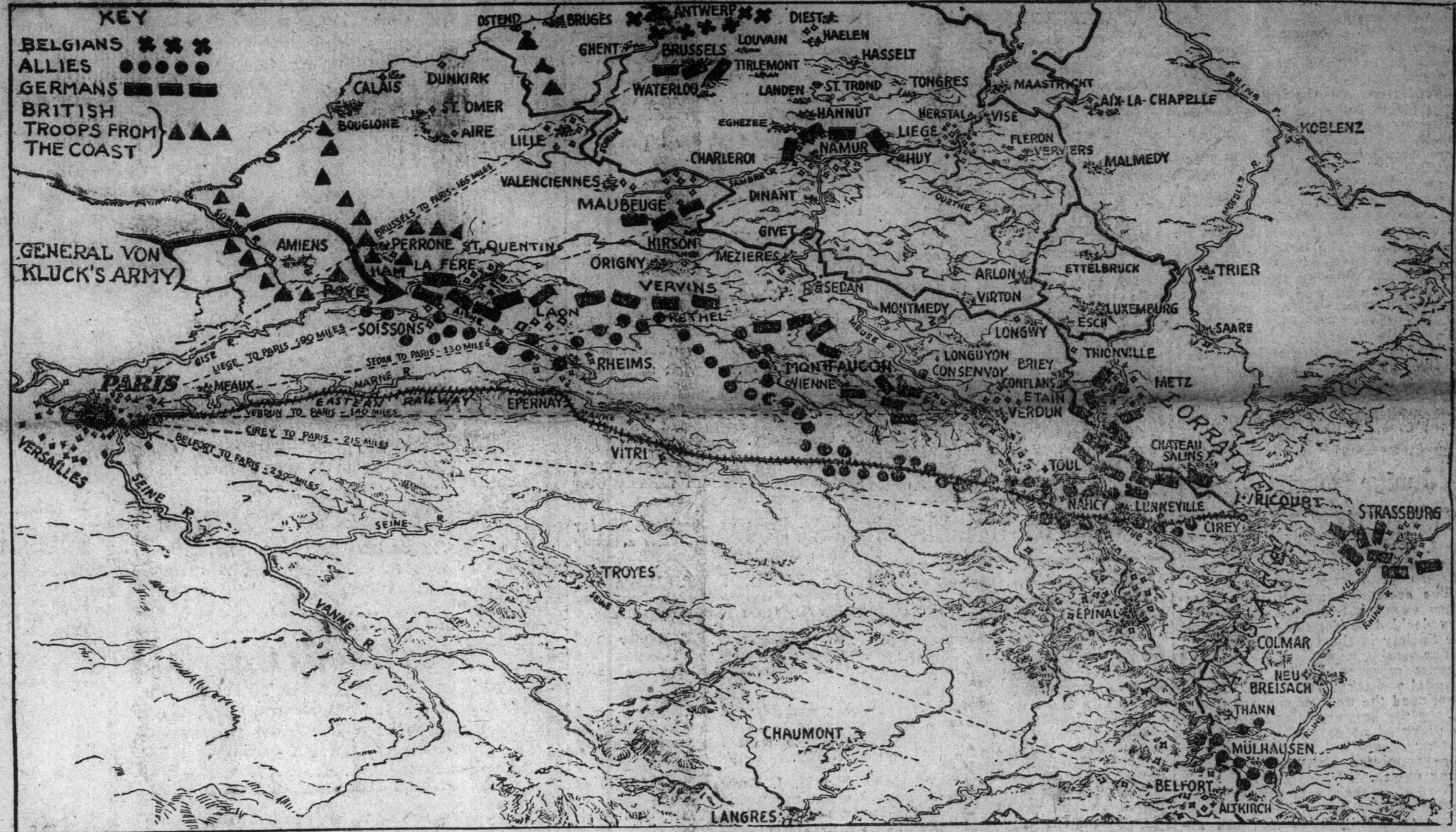
Rheims, where the ruins of the famous cathedral are still smoking, is likely to prove a subject of controversy long after the military forces now in the field have ceased to contend for its possession. The Germans claim that the cathedral was in the line of fire and that it was impossible to save it in spite of their instructions to spare the building.

It has been said that a check has been given the victorious Russians in Galicia. According to advices received here the advance of the Serbians continues. According to advices a combined Serbo-Montenegrin army expects to enter Sarajevo within a week.

WILL GIVE PROTEST. PARIS, Sept. 21.—The Havas Agency says that the government will make a protest against the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims. It is said that the cathedral sheltered a large number of wounded Germans who had been picked up and were being cared for by the French hospital authorities. It is not known here whether it was possible to save these men before the edifice was destroyed.

Private Cox of the 90th Regiment Winnipeg died at the Quebec military hospital from enteric.

Two hundred Chinese have contributed \$12,250 to the Patriotic Fund in Moose-Jaw, Saskatchewan.



GERMANS MAKE STAND ON THE AISNE WHILE ARMY APPROACHING VERDUN FROM METZ RETIRES INTO GERMANY. General von Kluck's army is making a stand north of the River Aisne, while the armies of General von Buslow, General von Hausen, the Duke of Wurttemberg and the Crown Prince are reported to be falling back to form a new line, the extreme German left resting on Conspenoy, just north of Verdun, thus abandoning the attack on that fortress. At the same time the Bavarian army, which had invaded France from Metz in the direction of Verdun, is doubling back on Etain, in France, and Metz, Deime and Chateau Salins, across the German frontier.

CAN'T TAKE RHEIMS GERMANS DESTROY IT, WAS A FIERCE BATTLE

General Opinion Prevails That French and British Have the Advantage of Position—Plight of All Troops is a Sorry One.

[By Special Wire to the Courier.]

PARIS, Sept. 21.—5 a. m.—There is little change in the situation in the great battle of the Aisne, according to the latest official announcements. The extreme left of the allied forces continues to bear the brunt of the fighting, and one time, Saturday or Sunday, the official reports do not bring out the time clearly, the Germans, in a furious counter attack, gained some ground, which, however, was speedily regained.

Elsewhere along the big battle front, the success of one side have been counterbalanced by the forward movements of the other but military experts here claim the allies have bettered their position, so far as it affects the continuation of the struggle since they have reached the front.

The best opinion here however, inclines to the belief that both parties are of equal strength, will continue for some time yet with unbroken force.

The havoc wrought in the famous cathedral of Rheims by the German guns, as told in official and other despatches from the front here, is the subject of bitter comment here. It is stated that the French government will make a protest with all the powers regarding the bombardment of the cathedral which, unofficial despatches say, was shattering several hundred German wounded and flying a red cross flag.

Copies of letters said to have been found on German prisoners continue to be made public here. One credited to a Brunswick non-commissioned officer reads: "Our life is not a gay one. For nine days we have camped in water, and we are living on beets and sugar. Bread is a luxury. The situation is frightful, and our losses are enormous. There is not a single officer left in my company, which has been reduced from 250 to 60 men."

Other letters are given out, and wonder is expressed at how men living on raw vegetables have still the courage to fight with such desperation, especially under the most trying weather conditions.

CANT TAKE RHEIMS. CHALLONS-SUR-MARNE, Sept. 21, 12 a. m.—The Germans continued bombarding the principal buildings of Rheims yesterday and last night. Debris

and crumbling walls are all that is left of the cathedral, the most remarkable example that was left of early Gothic architecture.

In addition to the cathedral, the museum, the hospitals and the city hall were practically destroyed. Several inhabitants of the city were killed.

In spite of the bombardment and the repeated attacks upon it the Germans have been unable to take Rheims, which they evidently desired, so to obtain communication, the railways leading to Charleville, Verdun and Chalons. The allies have repulsed the German attacks and made several impetuous counter movements in which their infantry charged with magnificent bravery regardless of the terrible storm of shrapnel.

The first ranks suffered terribly, but as fast as the men fell others rushed up to take their places, and when the enemy's lines were reached there were furious hand-to-hand encounters in which the Germans were forced to give ground, except on the heights of Brimont, which, owing to the overwhelming fire of machine guns, the Germans recaptured.

At the same time, the French made a fierce assault on the heights of La Pompelle, which they carried at the point of the bayonet. The struggle here was a desperate one, and after the retirement of the Germans, Turcos were found dead from bayonet wounds with their hands clasped in such vice-like grips around the necks of antagonists that they literally had to be pried open.

Persons who have returned here from Rheims, say that it is difficult to find words to describe these attacks and counter attacks of infantry and showers of shot and shell and in a deluge of rain. The Germans, they declare, seem in a desperate hurry to finish their task, and are enraged at the stubborn resistance of the French. The Germans, they say, had all the best of the position at the opening of the battle, but the situation is now changed and the French have been able to gain possessions on high ground that will enable them to fight on even terms, and declare the Germans will never be able to break their line at Rheims.

Soldiers are coming back here covered with mud and drenched

(Continued on page four.)

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF CATHEDRAL CRIME AGAINST THE WORLD

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The Rheims correspondent of the Daily Mail sends this story of the damage wrought in the cathedral there.

"The magnificent cathedral of Rheims, which was a national monument of universal fame, is now no more than an empty shell of charred and blackened walls. It is not yet known to what extent its stone work has been weakened by the flames, or whether it can later be restored, but it will never be what it was before.

"The fire started between four and five o'clock Sunday afternoon after shells had been crashing into the tower all day. Over 500 fell between early morning and sunset. The flames spread from street to street. The cathedral Thursday had been turned into a hospital for the German wounded so as to secure for the building the protection of the Red Cross flag. When the first shell struck the roof everyone believed it was a stray shot, but later in the day a German battery on a hill four miles away, began making the great Gothic pile its particular target.

"Shell after shell crashed its way into the old masonry and stonework that had stood the storms of centuries, or fell into the deserted streets round about. At half past four, some scaffolding around on the east end of the

cathedral, whose repairs were going on, caught fire, and soon the whole network of poles and planks was ablaze. Then the roof of old oak timber, caught fire and soon the ceiling of the nave and transepts were a roaring furnace.

"The blazing piers of carved woodwork crashed to the floor where piles of straw had been gathered in connection with the work of the old hospital. As soon as this caught fire the panelling of the altars, the chairs and other furniture were devoured.

"The German wounded would have been burned alive if the French doctors had not removed them at great personal risk. There was a bad moment while these German injured were being removed. A crowd of people had gathered outside watching the flames, and when the Germans, some in uniform, were brought from the transept door, the crowd gave a howl of uncontrollable rage and earnest voices screamed 'Kill them.' Some of the soldiers in the crowd actually levelled their rifles to despatch the Germans, when a little priest, the Abbe Andrieux, sprang between the Germans and the rifles.

"Don't fire," he said. "You would make yourselves as guilty as they are."

"Trowd calmed somewhat and the Germans were carried into the shelter of the museum amid boots and threats."

BIG BATTLE IS BEING RAGED FIERCELY DAY AFTER DAY, ALLIES ARE HOLDING OWN

Pluck of the British Troops is Once More in Evidence—Germans Beaten Back With Terrific Loss.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The correspondent of The Times near Soissons, continuing his story of the operations on the Aisne, affirms that the allies had successfully crossed the river, says: "On Tuesday, the fifteenth attack was made by the enemy who evidently had been reinforced and was determined if possible to break through the allied lines between Vic-sur-Aisne and Soissons, that is, between the British and French forces.

"This attack was heralded by a tremendous outburst of heavy artillery fire, followed by a systematic advance of the infantry and machine guns. The allied forces stood their ground splendidly,

(Continued on Page Four.)

SUMMARY OF ALL THE WAR NEWS

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

The battle of the Aisne, which has now raged in France for ten days, continues. Both sides claim successes and favorable positions.

The ten days of desperate battle, fierce artillery fire day and night, infantry charges in which the fighting has been hand to hand and cavalry onslaughts when opportunity offered, have shown one result, the soldiers of the three nations engaged are becoming exhausted, the human machine is weakening under the frightful demand made upon it. Lulls in the battling are ascribed simply to utter fatigue.

Another factor which has had a notable effect on the conduct of the operations, has been the weather. An incessant cold rain has flooded the valley of the Aisne. The river has overflowed its banks and the trenches filled with water. The men are drenched to the skin day and night, and French soldiers coming to Paris from the front are encumbered with mud. Workers are succumbing to the hardships of fighting and living in the opening under such weather conditions, and transportation of supplies with effective promptness on account of the heavy roads. The men are camping in water, and the Germans are said from French sources, to be suffering from lack of food.

While neither side claims a decisive outcome, yet there appears to be good reason to believe that it is drawing to some definite development. Military opinion, both in London and Paris, leads to the conviction that the present lines, battered for ten days, soon will have to show noticeable changes. The fighting is fiercest on the allied side, where desperate efforts are being made to turn the flank of the army under General Von Kluck. Von Kluck has been reinforced, but in spite of this the French, in the late official reports, claim advantage, though it is admitted to be slight. The Germans it appears to be making desperate and persistent efforts to turn the right wings of the allies resting on Verdun. The help of this fortified position is of advantage to the French.

On the centre the fortunes of war fluctuate. The positions where the Germans now are were well selected and well fortified. Some of their heavy artillery is described as resting upon cement foundations.

On the centre the fortunes of war fluctuate. The positions where the Germans now are were well selected and well fortified. Some of their heavy artillery is described as resting upon cement foundations.

A gas war is on in Calvary, where the local gas company has raised its rates without giving any reason to the public.

(Continued on Page Four.)

MAY HAVE TO LEAVE FRANCE

Germans Said to be Planning a General Retreat.

Loss of Ground is Warning as to What is Coming.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—The military correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Germans have been losing instead of gaining ground ever since they rallied their routed forces in the positions now occupied by them. The loss of ground at present is only slight, but it is sufficient to be a warning to the enemy to know what to expect if they hold on much longer where they are, and the probability is that under cover of their repeated counter attacks they have already made preparations for their inevitable retreat, which has been forced on them by the failure of their strategy.

"Their counter attacks are not to be taken as implying an intention to resume the lost offensive, or even to break through the allies' lines. The German army in France has gone down the hill too far, both morally and materially, since it was driven in disorder from the Marne, to enable it to advance again on Paris with any hope of success.

"What the German commanders are now doing is gaining time for their retreat. Meanwhile the German right wing is being retorted by troops coming from Lorraine.

"Fortunately for the Germans, the rear of their battle front is through Thionville, Montmedy and Metz, and extends down to Hirson and Laon. This enables such reinforcements as are available at Metz to be detrained within a day's march of any threatened point on the German line.

"Though the German commander on the right is holding on to the Nayon-la-Fere position, it can hardly be with the hope of keeping his line of retreat open through Belgium. It is too long, too exposed and too circuitous a route for a retreating army to use under the circumstances in which Von Kluck finds himself placed.

"What seems probable is that the Germans will hold the line of the Meuse from Liege up through Namur and Givet to Metz, and then bring their armies back to Germany through the Belgian Ardennes and the Duchy of Luxembourg. The Prussian crown Prince, by his precipitate retirement, has already secured his safe retreat through Luxembourg, and the Grand Duke of Wurttemberg, can abandon his present communications and do the same, leaving the three German armies on the right to fall back through the Belgian Ardennes.

"We may expect then to find Van Nieuwenhuysen on to his present position with all his might till he finds he is decidedly in danger of being outflanked. Then he will endeavor to fall back to Hirson, make a prolonged stand there, and then retire to the Meuse to cover his lines of retreat through the Ardennes. Von Kluck is evidently a general of great resources and ability."

GERMANS GET LOOT

They Carried Away From Rheims the Sum of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

[By Special Wire to the Courier]

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Despatches to the Daily Mail from Paris say: "From a large number of the French districts which were occupied by the Germans the local authorities fled and several prefects and sub-prefects and mayors have been relieved of their offices for failing to do their duty. The debt owed by those towns whose mayors did remain is large. The Germans treat with a properly constituted body when they enter a town."

Describing the occupation of Epernay, the centre of the champagne district, the correspondent says: "The Germans gave orders not to loot the champagne country. It was intended, they said, to amuse it. The general staff requisitioned 300 bottles of wine and said they would be paid for, after the war."

"Leaving Rheims the Germans took away \$60,000 (\$300,000 in cash). A gas war is on in Calvary, where the local gas company has raised its rates without giving any reason to the public.