

FIERCENESS OF RIVER AISNE STRUGGLE WANING

GREAT CATHEDRAL OF RHEIMS IS IN RUINS

DAMAGE DONE BY GERMAN GUNS IN HISTORICAL CITY

Only the Walls of Most Noted Gothic Building in the World Remain.

INTERIOR MASS OF BLACKENED RUINS

Shells Falling on Structure Set It Afire Sunday Afternoon—Other Sections of French City Have Been Destroyed by Flames.

Bordeaux, Sept. 21.—The French foreign office has forwarded to the neutral governments a protest against the German bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims.

London, Sept. 21.—The Rheims correspondent of the Daily Mail says regarding the damage wrought in the cathedral there:

"The magnificent cathedral of Rheims, which was national monument of universal fame, is now no more than an empty shell of charred and blackened walls. It is not known to what extent the 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 Sunday afternoon after shells had been crashing into the town all day. A quarter of the city, several hundred yards square, was set afire, the flames spreading from street to street."

Will Be Long Contention. Rheims, where the ruins of the famous cathedral are still smoking, is likely to prove an object of contention very long after the military forces now in the field have ceased to contend for its possession.

Germany claim the cathedral was in the line of fire and that it was impossible to save it despite their instructions to spare buildings. If the reports of the destruction of the cathedral of Rheims is true, it is the greatest loss from an historical and artistic sense of the present war. Begun on the ruins of a cathedral erected by Robert de Courcy in 1212, and continued at intervals down to the fifteenth century, it has been described as "the monarch of cathedrals in grandeur and grace of Gothic style in existence."

The west front which was begun about 1241-42 is said to be the most beautiful structure produced during the middle ages with its deeply recessed triple portal and the wonderful rose-window above it. This window, more than 40 feet in diameter, was reported in cable dispatches yesterday as having been destroyed by fire. It was in the cathedral of Rheims that the Slav kings of France from Philip II to Charles X were crowned, and there that the Marquis of Orleans, after his victorious career, stood before the hand, before the great altar and saw the coronation of Charles VIII, which marked the fulfillment of her vision. After kneeling before the monarch whom she had placed on the throne, "she begged the gentle king to allow her to return to her flocks."

The elaborate richness of the sculpture, its stained glass and statuary are not surpassed in any existing structure. In the north transept over the sacristy was a clock said to have been the oldest moving piece of horology in existence. Among the priceless cathedral treasures were some wonderful church plate of the early centuries, reliquaries containing a throne of the Holy Crown, the skull of St. Remy and other relics of some date from the fifteenth century.

In a chapel attached to the vestry was a rare collection of Roman and medieval sculpture, including the famous sarcophagus of Jovinus, the Roman prefect of Rheims who was converted to Christianity in 268. The archbishop's palace, also reported as destroyed.

The hotel de Ville, or city hall, also said to have been ruined or badly damaged by shell fire, was commenced in 1827, but not completed until the present century. It contained a fine library with hundreds of volumes of manuscripts, some antiquities and a good collection of paintings.

Aside from these notable monuments a thorough shelling of configuration might destroy many lesser buildings that have made the Ayrent city a place of enormous historical interest. Some of its old houses date from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and here and there still exist remains of the Roman occupation.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The introduction of the emergency bill to raise \$105,000,000, taxing beer, wines, gasoline, bankers, brokers, amusement, proprietors and commercial instruments, featured the program for today's house session.

The democrats ways and means committee held a final meeting as to the phraseology bill, which was presented as soon as the house met.

G. N. TRAIN AT BRANDON DITCHED Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The Great Northern train, running from St. John N. D., to Brandon, was wrecked fifteen miles south of Brandon last night. The wheels of a refrigerator car left the track, throwing all the coaches off the rails. No one was dangerously injured, but many got a good shaking up.

Belgian Woman Makes Appeal to Americans. Mme. Lola van der Velde, wife of Emil van der Velde, Belgian minister of state, and one of the envoys sent by King Albert to present the case of Belgium wrongs to President Wilson, has arrived in the United States with an appeal to Americans to help her countrymen and women. She is a noted European writer and lecturer. A statement she gave out was as follows: "I have come from Antwerp to appeal to the generosity of the great American democracy on behalf of my countrymen, whose land has been ravaged by the horrors of war

THREE SUPPOSED ROBBERS OF WOMAN ARRESTED; HAVE DIAMONDS IN POSSESSION

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Three men, believed to be the remainder of the quintette which robbed Mrs. Nellie Clark of jewelry valued at \$60,000 at Kankakee last week, were arrested today, after a lively battle with the police. A large amount of diamonds and currency was found on the men.

GERMANS SEND LIGHT BRITISH CRUISER TO BOTTOM WITH BIG LOSS

London, Sept. 21.—The British admiralty reports that the German cruiser Koensberg caught the British light cruiser Pegasus, overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, Sunday morning, and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily.

REVENUE BILL IS PRESENTED TODAY

Measure Seeking Cash to Tide Over War Shortage is Introduced.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The introduction of the emergency bill to raise \$105,000,000, taxing beer, wines, gasoline, bankers, brokers, amusement, proprietors and commercial instruments, featured the program for today's house session.

G. N. TRAIN AT BRANDON DITCHED

Winnipeg, Sept. 21.—The Great Northern train, running from St. John N. D., to Brandon, was wrecked fifteen miles south of Brandon last night. The wheels of a refrigerator car left the track, throwing all the coaches off the rails. No one was dangerously injured, but many got a good shaking up.

GERMAN PLAN OF GETTING CASH IS DECLARED SUCCESS

Call for War Fund Results in Generous Response, say Berlin Officials.

Berlin, (by wireless via Sayville, L. I.), Sept. 21.—Subscriptions thus far received to the German war loan have assured the brilliant success of the war loan plan. One paper speaks of the public response as a "victory of those at the Bismarck."

OVER 5,000 ON TODAY'S STEAMER

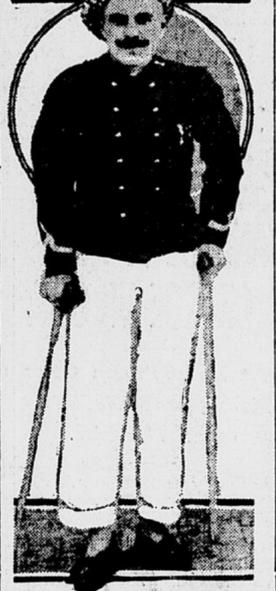
Great Influx of American Travelers in Europe Arrive at New York.

New York, Sept. 21.—Three trans-Atlantic liners, carrying 4,273 passengers, arrived here today, three more with 1,107 aboard are due this afternoon, making the day's total arrivals, actual and prospective, 5,380, a majority of whom are Americans.

THE WEATHER. North Dakota: Fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler tonight. UNIVERSITY READINGS. 7 a. m. 67; maximum 91; minimum 67; south wind 5 miles; barometer 29.50.

NEITHER SIDE VICTORIOUS YET IN TITANIC STRUGGLE OF MILLIONS

CALLER GREATEST HERO OF THE WAR



Private J. J. Rousseau of the Fourth Belgian Chasseurs.

Antwerp, Belgium, Sept. 21.—Proclaimed as the greatest hero of the war, for his daring capture of Count von Buelow, the son of the German chancellor, Private J. J. Rousseau of the Fourth Belgian Chasseurs, is usually heaped upon a hero. He is wearing the military Gold Cross presented to him by the Belgian king in recognition of his valor, and is to be the recipient of the Order of Leopold, equivalent to the British Victoria Cross.

FILE OF CAPTIVE SOLDIERS ASSURES

Paris More Confident when German Prisoners Are Brought to the City.

Paris, Sept. 21.—Paris, after having become accustomed to good news during the days of the German withdrawal, was made a little nervous through the silence of the war office. Now the capital is reassured by the steady file of prisoners arriving from the scene of action. Saturday 1,500 prisoners were brought here. Friday 1,200 arrived, and on the preceding days since the Germans first fell back, 1,000 to 1,500 has been the daily average. More than 10,000 prisoners of war now are here.

Reference to Saturday night's official statement, which spoke of numerous prisoners, further encouraged the people of the city.

It is insisted here that there are continued indications that General Von Kluck's army is in a critical situation.

British officers who returned from the scene of battle are silent, under orders, concerning the details of the fighting. Speaking in a general way, however, one of them said: "The official statements of our successes are very much below the truth. This has been true ever since the retirement of the Germans from the region of the Marne."

The bombardment of the cathedral of Rheims has raised a strong protest, as it is declared that the action cannot be justified by any necessity of the war.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the Havas agency says the Journal officiel states that General Curieres de Castel Nau has been promoted to be a grand officer of the legion of honor.

General de Castel Nau for a long time has been considered one of the strongest men of the general staff. He has fought consistently since the beginning of the war, his army achieving brilliant results. In the meantime two of his sons have been killed and a third has been wounded.

Check Offense. Antwerp, Sept. 21.—The Russian legation announces that the German offensive in East Prussia has been checked and that the Russians have captured part of the artillery which was being sent by the Germans from Breslau to aid the attack on Ivanograd.

ARTILLERY DUEL RE-OPENED WITH GREATER STRENGTH: ALLIES FIGHT IN TRENCHES FILLED WITH WATER

Elements Combine to Add Their Part to Misery of Battling Men—Changing Fortunes Seen

There is no victory as yet for either side in the battle of Aisne, which has now raged in France for ten days. Both sides claim successes and favorable positions.

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

Continuous cold rains are causing great suffering and transportation on both sides is rendered much more difficult.

Military authorities believe something definite must result soon from the great battle.

Berlin says there is no news from the Russian front.

DESPERATE TURNING MOVEMENTS TRIED. London, Sept. 21.—While the fortunes of battle fluctuate between the lines along the center and extended front in France, desperate efforts are being made to execute a turning movement on both flanks.

The enemy has been everywhere repulsed with considerable losses. Some reports received here declare that the desperate German counter attacks on the Rheims is found in the movement of the allies, which has virtually isolated Rheims from Laon, a town 30 miles to the northwest.

If this is true, all of General von Kluck's marvelous strategy, projecting his sorely pressed left flank, will have proved futile.

Rumors continue to circulate here that the Germans are preparing a great retreat from France to their own border fortifications.

One reason for the dearth of news from the front is the result of bad weather, which has rendered ordinary signalling and aeroplane scouting unreliable.

VICTORIOUS RUSSIANS ARE CHECKED. London, Sept. 21.—As had been anticipated, a check has been given to the operations of the victorious Russians in Galicia, by the strong fortress of Przemyel, which opened fire with artillery on the Russian invaders.

According to advices received here, the advance of the Serbo-Montenegrin forces into Austria continues, while the Montenegrins are reported within a few miles of Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. According to intelligence, the combined Serbo-Montenegrin army expects to enter Sarajevo within a week.

CONTINUE BOMBARDMENT OF RHEIMS. Chalons Sur Marne, via Paris, Sept. 21.—The Germans continued bombarding the principal buildings of Rheims last night. The allies have repulsed German attacks and made several impetuous 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 men fell, others rushed up and took up their places.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY PARIS. Paris, Sept. 21.—The following official announcement was given out here today:

"First, on our left wing, on the right bank of the river Oise, we have advanced as far as the heights of Lassigny, west of Noyon, to the east of Oise, to the north of the river Aisne. The Germans have given evidence of recrudescence of activity. In the region of Craonne there has been violent encounters which did not stop short of bayonet charges. The enemy has been everywhere repulsed with considerable losses.

"Second, on the center of the Champagne country, on the western slopes of the Argonne river, an exception is being made of Souain. We have taken Mesnil-Les-Hurlus and Massiges. In the Woivre district, the enemy still holds the region of Thiaucourt, and has cannonaded Hazoncourt."

"On our right wing there is nothing new."

Germans Defeated. Tokio, Sept. 21.—It is officially announced that the Japanese expeditionary forces attacked the Germans thirty miles north of Kiaochow and defeated them on September 18. The Germans are said to have abandoned a fortified position, and fled in disorder.

Russian Progress. London, Sept. 21.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company has sent the following dispatch by way of Rome: "The Russians have completely cut off General Dankl's army, which forms the extreme left of the new battle front from Przemel to Craocow (Galicia) and prevented his junction with the forces under the command of General von Auffenberg. While General Dankl is retreating in a desperate attempt to reach the Craocow fortifications, the Russians are advancing from Sandomir in an attempt to cut off that retreat as well."

Terrific Artillery Duel. From the Battle Front, via Paris, Sept. 21.—The bulk of the allied armies yesterday remained in the trenches waiting while their artillery exchanged a furious cannonade with strongly placed German batteries. Some brilliant feats at arms were performed during the day.

Merchant Cruiser Sunk. London, Sept. 21.—The official press bureau made the following statement: "The Carmania, armed as an auxiliary



Mme. Lola van der Velde, wife of Emil van der Velde, Belgian minister of state, and one of the envoys sent by King Albert to present the case of Belgium wrongs to President Wilson, has arrived in the United States with an appeal to Americans to help her countrymen and women. She is a noted European writer and lecturer. A statement she gave out was as follows: "I have come from Antwerp to appeal to the generosity of the great American democracy on behalf of my countrymen, whose land has been ravaged by the horrors of war

Pictures Terrible Scene Where Great Armies Battle; Vertiable Valley of Death is River Aisne

London, Sept. 21.—A correspondent of the Times sends the following from "Behind the British Lines" dated September 19: "The great battle draws to a close. Exhaustion, rather than shot and shell, has wrought a terrible peace along the river banks—a peace which my experiences of the last few days lead me to believe may be the herald of victory. That, at least, is how I read the situation. "I have seen our troops and the French go into battle these last days, not as worn and weary men, but as conquerors. I have seen them return wounded from this valley of death with the conquering spirit flamed to fierce fury. Here is a typical description from the trenches of the great struggle. "We are slowly beating them back. We have to do it foot by foot, for they have huge guns and their shell fire is terrible. But we keep pegging away. How? Well, we dig ourselves in—we British lads have learned that lesson—and then we go on fighting and fighting until the moment comes when we can make a small advance. We crawl up again and dig ourselves in, and so on. "At the end, if of course comes to cold steel. We're all right there. "The scene on the river at night was magnificent was appalling beyond words. The whole valley was swept with a blaze of searchlights from darkness until dawn. Great beams moved up and down, searched the dikes and trenches and revealing masked batteries on the heights and dark forms lying along the ridges."