

The European War Situation as Shown by Press Dispatches

LIE AS IF SLASHED BY GIANT SCYTHE

French Dead in Long Rows Show where Charge Overcome German Guns.

(By Luigi Barilini.)
Behind the Allies' Lines, France, Sept. 17.—I climbed from the hollow in which Bary nestles and reached the edge of the plain which was barred by German trenches.

A terrible yet sublime spectacle is presented. The vast plain is littered with hundreds of bodies lying on the ground as far as the eye can reach. They are all lying in one direction, like grass cut by a scythe. Death has overtaken them in the furious rush and assault. All lie with limbs extended and faces forward.

There is potent, moving significance in this uniform attitude of the dead. It relates, reveals, describes.

All Heads Towards Enemy.

It is here that an impetuous, yelling, overwhelming assault has taken place. In the immobility of death there is irresistible eloquence. The bodies are all pointed toward the enemy, heads foremost. A single thought, a single desire, a single impulse united the men in the last moment of life.

There is still an expression of violence and impetuous dash in this fallen throng. Taken together these bodies seem to have indescribable and fabulous life, and if at the sight of this slaughter one feels a wave of emotion, it is not caused by pity, but by enthusiasm.

I think of the Japanese legend of heroes who never die; when their bodies fall the multitude of their souls continues the assault. Something of such deaths, something invisible and prodigious, must have happened there.

In New Uniforms.

Possibly they were fresh troops. The uniforms seem to be new. Blue coats with the skirts turned back disclose the red of the traditional trousers which is seen afar by the enemy—a vivacious color, an imprudent and gay cue.

The national symbol of red must have formed a flaming, trembling line across the plain at the moment of assault. Nearly all the dead lie with their faces to the ground, having been hit in the head or breast, and they all have those strange, inhuman, grotesque, sinister attitudes to which they were condemned by death on the battlefield.

Some of the wounded have had time to settle themselves and quietly await the end. They appear to be sleeping.

Yelling Face Infernal Fire.

The assault began at a distance of 700 or 800 yards from the first line of German trenches. It is possible to follow its course and reconstruct it. Incessant to losses, yelling masses of Frenchmen advanced in double formation under an infernal fire.

German shrapnel had kindled piles of straw, the remains of which were still smoldering, but the German artillery fire must have been reduced to silence almost immediately. At 500 yards from the trenches there were no more corpses. The enemy had fled.

One crosses this empty space and meets the dead again, but here they are all Germans. Along the edges of

ACCUSES AUSTRIA OF SECRET MOVES AIMED AGAINST THE ITALIANS

Rome, Sept. 25, (via Paris).—The Messenger publishes a telegram from Venice, Venezia, saying that Austria is trying to deceive Rome by denying that it has armaments along the Italian frontier.

The line from Pontafel to Tarvis, strongly fortified as is also the line between Tarvis and Raibach, especially Bradi Pass. All the valleys along the Carnic Pass, leading from Austria into Italy, from Cervignano to Mount Parafel, are occupied by a large number of troops.

"Forces have been destroyed wherever necessary to give artillery full play and roads and paths have been constructed and solid entrenchments erected.

"The authorities have explained to the population that these preparations have not been made against Italy, but against a possible attempt by Italian volunteers to invade Austria."

Chambray road the whole episode of the hand-to-hand struggle is narrated by corpses. An isolated group of Germans had made a rampart on the roadside and remained there firing. They could not retire and held out as long as they could. The last of the dead Frenchmen are three yards from this spot—the assault passed on.

Pierced by bayonets, the Germans fell with their backs against the improvised parapets.

Twisted bayonets and broken rifles that remain here speak of violence, of a swift, fierce and desperate combat. The Germans fell in small squads. A German body lies around the body of an officer. The retreat was protected by the successive sacrifice of little companies.

How the dead resemble each other! Their faces are distinguished by their uniforms. On the ground, French and Germans are the same. Racial characteristics vanish beneath the cruel mask of death.

In the eternal truce of death there is a species of fraternity between fallen enemies.

Each German corpse had a knapsack on his back. It is irrefragable, as though prepared for review. Nothing is disarranged. Cartridge belts, cockards, equipment of all kinds, rolled overcoat, canvas and buckled. All seem to form an integral part of the body. Even the spiked helmet remains fixed on the head.

Nothing creates the impression of a routed enemy. If the French corpses are scattered, the German display order and discipline. The German army is beaten, but not routed. It retired quickly, but methodically, not resisting, but in confusion, it dispersed itself.

Besides material, it abandoned also its wounded, but with them it left behind whole sections of its hospital corps to look after them. The French made prisoners of the wounded and the nurses, doctors and dispensers. They marched in orderly columns, who, and all these form a little German organization, which continues to fight in the midst of the French army, isolated and imperious, with its rigid salutes and imperious commands, just as if nothing had happened.

Great continues under the protection of heavy artillery placed in the rear guard, and so it still proceeds. Close pursuit is impossible. The French army, isolated and imperious, with its rigid salutes and imperious commands, just as if nothing had happened.

Clark's regiment was entrenched somewhere on the front at Mons. The British have been forced to bear the brunt of the German attack throughout this first great battle. Long before they first came in contact with the foe they had been checked by the war office statement that the Germans are afraid of cold steel.

The war office has also said that the Germans are inferior as to field artillery, and in rifle practice.

"Their guns was bloody good," said Private Clark. "We used just to get a hole dug for ourselves and they'd shell us out of it. I didn't think much of their shrapnel. Seemed to me it didn't have much force. But they could sure hit us."

The particular German regiment that practiced upon Clark and his comrades was not composed of sharpshooters, according to the Briton. For an hour they lay in their trenches and fired at each other. On the other hand, other soldiers have asserted the German shooting is quite up to the British standard.

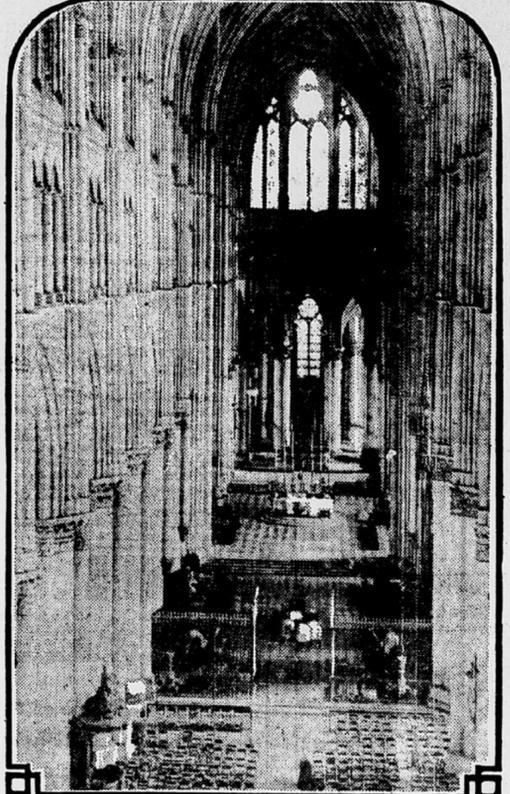
"Mowing Them Down Like Hay." "Looked as though they said to themselves, you bally beggars, make me get out of that," said Private Clark.

The English lay in their trenches and fired their rifles until they became almost too hot to hold. They were supported by a company of French light artillery.

"You could hit mizz'em," said Private Clark. "It was like shooting at a wall, they were that close together. They didn't ardy extend their order at all."

He could see through the thin smoke of the modern rifle men falling in groups. But the Germans kept

CATHEDRAL AT RHEIMS, SHELLED BY GERMANS, PROBABLY CAN BE RESTORED



Nave and Choir of Notre Dame Cathedral at Rheims.

That the famous old cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims is not so completely destroyed by German shells that it cannot be restored is the cheering news that comes from Paris. First reports had it that the celebrated church was in ruins.

At first sight the exterior of the cathedral does not appear to be much damaged, although the masonry is chipped, scarred and whitened by countless shrapnel bullets, while many carved figures and gargoyles have been broken and missing.

The cathedral, however, is still standing, and the interior is still intact. The three portals were laden with statues and carvings of the most beautiful and rare magnificence.

The rose-window, over the main portal and the gallery beneath were of rare magnificence. It was the ancient and important series that was presented by Robert de Loncourt, archbishop under Francis I, representing the life of the virgin.

In 1875 the national assembly voted \$8,000,000 for repairs of the facade and altars. This sum was used to repair the facade and altars. The three portals were laden with statues and carvings of the most beautiful and rare magnificence.

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German Soldiers Fear Nothing, Says Corey; Even Cold Steel Doesn't Turn The Teutons Back

(By Herbert Corey.)
London, Sept. 25.—Tommy is getting to know his foe better. Groups of slightly wounded men are being sent back from the shattered British front east of Amiens. Every man has been told by his officers that he must not talk for fourteen days, even of his personal adventures. The impossibly stupid British censor office would have all knowledge of this war kept from the world.

"You can talk about the Dutchmen," I suggested to one chap I met at the Charing Cross station. "That'll do no harm. He was a nice fellow for fourteen days, even of his personal adventures. The impossibly stupid British censor office would have all knowledge of this war kept from the world."

"They fight well," said he. "They're not afraid of nothing. They come on when the dead are lying in heaps before them. They're not afraid of nothing. They come on when the dead are lying in heaps before them."

The war office has persistently put out stories that the Germans cannot stand the bayonet, along with a companion piece that the Germans hamstring wounded men.

"The 'ell they can't stand the bayonet," said Private Clark. "They don't know what it is to be a-fear'd. They keep on, and just trample all over us."

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BELGIUM PLIGHT BELONGS TO U. S.

Roosevelt Says Hostile Nation Would Seize Panama as Japan Did Korea.

New York, Sept. 25.—Theodore Roosevelt finds in Belgium's plight the best lesson for the United States in the war.

"Writing at length in the Outlook on 'The World War: Its Tragedies and Its Lessons,' the former president argues that the 'wronging' of Belgium's neutrality is perfectly likely to befall neutral America, unless we carry the 'big stick.' He says in part:

"What has occurred to Belgium is precisely what would occur under similar conditions to us, unless we were able to show that the action would be dangerous. If any old world military power were engaged in war and deemed such action necessary and safe, it would at once seize the Panama canal, exactly as Belgium and Luxembourg have been overrun by Germany, as Korea has been seized by Japan."

The Big Stick Again.
"One of the main lessons to learn from this war is embodied in one homely proverb: 'Speak softly and carry a big stick.'"

"Persistently the effort has been made to deride the men who wish to safeguard our national interest and honor and to insist that those who advocate a policy of neutrality are to defend its rights are merely adopting 'the policy of the big stick.'"

Trust to Ourselves.
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RUMANIA ABOUT TO JOIN ALLIES

Bucharest, Sept. 25.—High officials today declared that Rumania has now finally decided to participate in the war on the side of the allies. It is believed that the new cabinet has at last succeeded in overcoming the opposition of King Carol, at least to the extent of ordering mobilization of the Rumanian army. The military council has decided that Rumania will declare war and will at once proceed to the occupation of Transylvania. The army, numbering 290,000, is anxious to get into action. It is in excellent shape. The king has opposed Rumania siding against Germany for family reasons, as he is a Hohenzollern.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN INSPECTS TROOPS.
Rotterdam, Sept. 25, via London.—Queen Wilhelmina yesterday inspected the troops along the border.

DECORATIONS FOR CREW.
Berlin, Sept. 25.—Commander Wedigen and the entire crew of the submarine U-5, which sank three British cruisers, have been decorated with the Iron Cross.

BRITAIN NAMES NEW CENSOR.
London, Sept. 25.—Sir Stanley O. Luckmaster, solicitor general since 1912, has been named as Saturday director of the official press bureau of the British war office. Sir Stanley will succeed in that capacity Frederick E. Smith, who has been ordered to the front.

WOMAN REFUGEE LOSES MEMOIR.
London, Sept. 25.—The American relief committee is trying to solve the mysterious case of a young woman who, with a baby, arrived here from Germany last week. She says she was separated from her husband when they were changing trains at Magdeburg in Saxony, and that her name is Mrs. Harry Phillips Martin. She cannot recall where she lived.

THE WORRY HABIT.
Mr. Newlywed—Why are you crying?
Mrs. Newlywed—Oh, Dick, I was thinking, suppose baby should grow up to be president and one of his bills would be to let me have a White House wedding and you'd be more than you do now, I wouldn't have a thing to say!

Mother Stanislaus Tells of Recovery.
Three Troubles, like continued coughs and colds, often seriously affect the lungs. You have no doubt had some improvement from the treatment you have tried, investigate the many reports showing complete recoveries, brought about by the use of Mother Stanislaus' Cough and Lung Remedy, favorably known for more than thirty years.

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—Vladimir Bourtsch, the Russian revolutionist, has reached Stockholm on his way to Russia to offer his services to the Russian government.

Bourtsch once escaped from Siberia, where he had been sent because of his revolutionary activities, but although political amnesty has not been granted him, he says he does not fear arrest.

Even a tailor cannot always out out his rival.

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SECRET AGENTS ON WATCH FOR PLOTS

NORWAY KEEPS ITS NEUTRALITY

Government Follows Tips From Agitated Canada, But Find Nothing.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Assistant Secretary of State Robert Lansing said today that no special investigation is to be made by this department of alleged violation of neutrality by German societies in western cities. The recent report of such violation has come to the state department, and when previous reports were investigated, at the instance of the British ambassador, they were found to be without foundation.

This was the case with statements that Germans were going to raise a force to invade Canada. When they were looked into it was found that they emanated from individuals, and that no movement of that kind had been started.

All Reports Investigated.
Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, according to the view of the state department, presents these reports to the United States government as a matter of duty toward his government and its dependencies. The state department, as a matter of good faith, has investigated each case thoroughly, using the department of justice and employing its own agents, and has made careful response to the British ambassador.

From other sources it was learned today that the Canadian government has proposed to the British government to make most of the inquiries at the state department. There is apparently a fear among Canadian officials that some partizan of one of the governments at war will commit some act that will disable their means of communication.

Fear for Welland Canal.
There was a report in circulation shortly after the war began that the locks of the Welland canal had been mined and that they would be destroyed in a short time. Apparently there is also a fear that attempts would be made to cut the canal across the border from the United States to destroy some of the important railroad bridges, thus hampering transportation.

Prisoner Trains Arrive at Paris.
Paris, Sept. 25.—Three trains bearing prisoners and wounded German soldiers arrived yesterday. One train carrying 400 prisoners was sent out of the city. One hundred prisoners from another train, including a general of General von Kluck's staff, were here. On the train with the wounded prisoners were 132 nurses and 82 doctors.

RELIEF PLANNED FOR THE FAMILIES.
Paris, Sept. 25.—M. Gorges Berry, one of the few deputies still in Paris, explained to me that he considered his presence necessary to assist in organizing relief for the soldiers' families and the starving population. He estimates that there are 1,000 persons without work in Paris.

Free meals are being given, and already in the Ninth Arrondissement, which he represents, 25,000 have been served. A committee of which he is a member, is also trying to get business going again in Paris, trading being practically at a standstill, especially in the wealthy districts. The departure of customers from the city is a great problem, he said, was the manufacturers' lack of raw material due to the difficulty of obtaining ships.

IN TORTURE WITH ECZEMA ON HANDS.
Itching, Burning, Had No Rest Anywhere. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Eczema Healed.

Grygla, Minn.—"For about two years I suffered with eczema on both of my hands. At first it appeared in the form of pin-head sized vesicles filled with fluid and caused me torture with itching and burning. It had no rest anywhere. The itching and burning were so bad that I scratched. My hands were very dry."

"I got some Cuticura Soap and Ointment and read the advertisement of the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I decided to send for some. After using them a few times I got relief. I bought seventy-five cents' worth of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and followed the directions given for eczema and was cured." (Signed) J. M. Langnes, Mar. 24, 1914.

RASH ON FACE AND HEAD.
216 W. 20th St., Marion, Ind.—"My baby was two weeks old when he had a awful breaking out on his face and head. It came like a rash and itched and burned so he did not sleep hardly a minute. The eczema looked like chicken-pox and pained him awfully. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in a week or two it was well, not a pimple left." (Signed) Mrs. Minnie Clark, Jan. 26, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail.
Although Cuticura Soap (24c) and Cuticura Ointment (50c) are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 25-pc. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address: Post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

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ZEPPELINS SEEN OVER SEA.
Copenhagen, via London, Sept. 25.—Zeppelin airships, evidently on reconnoitering duty, have been observed from various places in Jutland, the peninsula forming the mainland of Denmark. The airships passed about 16 miles outside of the western coast

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