

Great Armies In Titanic Struggle

Battle in Northern France Undecided

TERRIBLE ARTILLERY DUEL

Strongly Entrenched the Two Great Armies Engage in the Fiercest Fighting of the Present Terrible European Conflict.

One of the fiercest battles of all times, which has been raging near northern France for a week past, with first a slight advantage on our side and then on the other, remains undecided.

The two great armies which have been fighting for a month, with few if any interruptions, have dug themselves into entrenchments on the one side and on the other, remaining undisturbed.

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

Fighting has been fiercest on the allies' left, which lies on the right bank of the river Oise. In the vicinity of Rheims, the famous cathedral of which has been set afire by German shells and between that town and the Argonne ridge it has been given and taken all the time.

French official reports again claim slight progress on the French left and that the allies again have repulsed 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 defense of La Donnelle.

The French also have scored a success between Rheims and the Argonne.

CATHEDRAL RUINED

Celebrated Edifice at Rheims Reported Destroyed

The minister of the interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced from Bordeaux that the famous cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed and other historic and public buildings either laid in ruins or seriously damaged by German artillery.

If the reported 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 site of an earlier church erected by Robert De Conrey, in 1212, and continued at intervals down to the fifteenth century, it has been described as "the most perfect example in grandeur and grace of Gothic style in existence."

It was in the cathedral of Rheims that the successive kings of France from Philip II to Charles X, were crowned, and it was there the Maid of Orleans stood, burner in hand, before the great altar and saw the coronation of Charles VII, which marked the fulfillment of her vision.

ALMOST BLOTTED OUT

Famous Prussian Guards, the Emperor's Pride, Sacrificed

The Paris correspondent of the London Exchange Telegraph company says: "All accounts received in Paris agree that the famous Prussian guards corps, the elite of the empire and the special pride of the German emperor, has been virtually blotted out in the battles waged along the Meuse, Marne and Aisne rivers."

Take HERBINE for all disturbances in the bowels. It purifies the bowel channels, promotes regular movements and makes you feel bright, vigorous and cheerful. Price 50c. Sold by Ackerman-Stewart Drug Co.

Some chaps are cheerful all the while. No matter what they're doing; And some there are will even smile. When they know trouble's brewing.

HELPLESS AS BABY

Down in Mind Unable to Work, and What Helped Her.

Summit Point, W. Va.—Mrs. Anna Belle Emey, of this place, says: "I suffered for 15 years with an awful pain in my right side, caused from womanly trouble, and doctored lots for it, but without success. I suffered so very much, that I became down in mind, and as helpless as a baby. I was in the worst kind of shape. Was unable to do any work."

I began taking Cardui, the woman's tonic, and got relief from the very first dose. By the time I had taken 12 bottles, my health was completely restored. I am now 45 years years old, but feel as good as I did when only 16.

Cardui certainly saved me from losing my mind, and I feel it my duty to speak in its favor. I wish I had some power over poor, suffering women, and could make them know the good it would do them."

If you suffer from any of the ailments peculiar to women, it will certainly be worth your while to give Cardui a trial. It has been helping weak women for more than 50 years, and will help you, too.

Try Cardui. Your druggist sells it.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Treatments for your case and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," in plain language. B. C. 131

Germany's Big Guns, Engines of Destruction, New Features In Warfare

ONE of the outstanding developments of the great war in Europe is the terrible efficiency of the German artillery. On the stubborn battlefields of Mons and during the continuous rear guard fighting of the retreat to La Fore the German artillery was up at the front increasing the forces of the allies at every stand.

The Germans first developed the idea of massing their artillery close to the front, where it could get into action early and by its shells cut up the enemy's troops so as to shake their morale and thus make easier the success of the German attacking infantry columns.

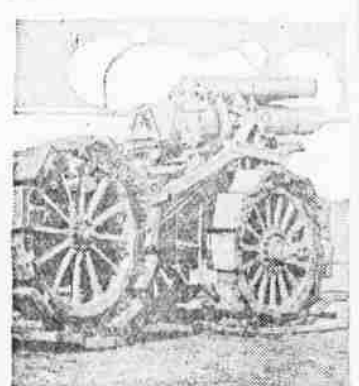
Artillery had been considered a cumbersome, slow moving weapon, of great value in battle, but so defenseless against an enemy's surprise attack that large bodies of infantry called supporting troops were always attached to the artillery to protect it. Similarly to guard against surprise it was placed well to the rear of the columns when marching.

The Germans in 1870 brought forward the new tactics of shoving the artillery up to the front, even at risk of surprise and capture, and thus they gained the advantage of a powerful artillery fire on the enemy while the latter was waiting for his artillery to come up.

After a long series of tests Germany in 1896 adopted the revolutionary expedient of building the gun loose from the carriage so that on firing the gun recoils without dragging the carriage with it. In 1906 it adopted a still further improved gun which allows a longer recoil. Every effort had been made to keep secret the details of its construction, but they gradually leaked out.

France adopted this general type in 1907 and the United States in 1902. All the nations of the world have now armed their artillery with this long recoil gun. Each country has also invented various modifications to improve the service of the gun.

The big improvement of our day is that, instead of being made fast to its carriage by the trunnions that permit only a swiveling up or down in elevation, the gun now rests freely in a trough, called the cradle, that guides the gun in its sixty inch recoil. To



EXHIBITS OF HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY.

hold the gun to the guides it has clips near the front end, and at the rear, or breech, it has a lug to which is attached a buffer to stop the recoil.

The general technique of the artillery service in battle is not to delay to get the exact range of the target; the enemy expects himself to brief a time to permit this. The method is to fire at ranges changed by 200 yards each time until one shot falls short and one goes over. Then the intervening ground is swept by a storm of bullets, delivered by firing eighteen shrapnel aimed to cover the district on each side of, beyond and short of the estimated range. In this way quick results are obtained, though at large expenditure of ammunition.

So great has been the improvement in artillery fire that the present guns can entirely destroy any body of men that is reached by their fire. Security is obtained only by concealment. Even the opposing guns must be concealed behind hills or grooves and are directed on the enemy by being aimed at a given angle with some definite visible object. This requires a special sight and a rapid determination of the necessary angle, making the artillery a very technical branch of the service.

The greatest surprise to military men of the world has been the rapid success of the Germans in capturing the forts of Liege, Namur and Longwy by means of their heavy artillery. These were constructed at great expense and were provided with every known device for strengthening the defense. Infantry assaults resulted in terrible slaughter without effect. The immense shells fired by Germany's heaviest guns weighed 700 pounds and carried a charge of high explosives that blasted out an enormous hole. Well aimed the fire of these guns will reduce any fort to ruins.

The field gun shell is a pointed cylinder three feet in diameter and nine inches long, total weight fifteen pounds, filled with a powder charge that when exploded will blow a hole in an enemy's parapet and will send the fragments of the steel shell flying in every direction. The projectile used against men and animals is the shrapnel, which is a shell filled with balls that on explosion send a shower of bullets over the troops within range.

It's as difficult for some women to get their hats on in the evening as it is for some men to get theirs on the next morning.

Continuity In Advertising

If a man of striking appearance passes by your place only at long intervals, you would scarcely recollect his features from time to time. If a person of ordinary appearance passes regularly for a short time, his face becomes firmly fixed in your mind.

The merchant who will advertise regularly, even if only in a small space will be surprised to see how the public will look for him in his regular position, and be disappointed if he fails to appear.

The familiar name in the business news is greeted with as much pleasure as the familiar face that you meet on the street. Once interest is created by a man's methods of advertising, readers turn to it as to a serial story.

Nothing affects the mind like repetition. Constant dropping wears away the stone that is not affected by the single hard shower.

QUEER BEDFELLOWS IN ARMY OF ALLIES

IF politics makes queer bedfellows so does war, or at least this may be said of the present war, where especially among the armies of the allies some queer bedfellows indeed have come together. Think, for instance, of Turks from Algeria, and Indian soldiers and Walloons from Belgium, and Cossacks from Russia, to mention no other heterogeneous elements, all fighting in a common cause. Indeed, the army of the allies is a remarkable melting pot.

The Turks and other black and yellow regular troops of France have been brought over in numbers from Algeria and Senegal, French possessions in Africa, to fight against Germany. And France has great numbers of these regular troops in her African possessions that she can call upon. The Turkish, native Algerian troops, made their first appearance in the war in the fighting about Mulhausen.

And so the French black soldier is once more at grips with the white German regular. Four and forty years have passed since they met on the field of battle on French soil. Then it was that the Turks, in the Franco-Prussian war, drove back the German infantry with heavy loss at the battle of Wissembourg on Aug. 4, 1870, while again, two days later, the Turks, together with the spahis, more of France's colored troops from Algeria, under General MacMahon, cut and hacked their way through the solid German ranks at the bloody battle of Woerth.

Since the present war with Germany, however, the war office at Paris has advised that literally hundreds of thousands of French black and yellow subjects in the various French possessions in Africa and elsewhere, many of them already trained soldiers and others who have in them the making of excellent fighting men, are almost beside themselves in their anxiety to go to France to fight the common enemy.

What of the extent of this present and latent force upon which France may draw for military support?

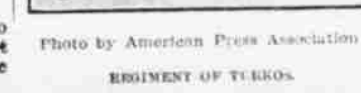
In Algeria alone the French native population of black and yellow people is 4,430,000, according to official statistics. In the Algerian Sahara there are said to be 50,000; in Tunis, 1,500,000; Sahara region, 2,500,000; Senegal, 3,500,000; Miliaty territories, 4,000,000; French Guinea, 2,200,000; Ivory Coast, 2,500,000; Dahomey, 1,000,000; Congo, 8,000,000; Somali coast and dependencies, 200,000; Reunion, 173,200; Comoro Isles, 53,000; Nossi Bey, 9,500; St. Marie, 7,670, and in Madagascar, 2,500,000, making a total of 32,635,000.

The Gurkhas were conquered by the British in 1814 after years of fighting and have become loyal subjects of England. When the Gurkha regiments were first made part of the Indian army they did not seem to take well to organized methods of warfare. It was not until the army authorities allowed them to make their national weapon, the kukri, part of their equipment that they regained their fame as fighters. Their instructors never could make them use the bayonet. The kukri is a long, heavy curved knife.

In close quarters the Gurkha throws away his rifle and takes to the kukri, which he uses with telling effect. When ordered by cavalry the Gurkhas stand up and fire at the horsemen until they are within striking distance, when the natives fall. As the charging horsemen pass over them the little warriors are up and hamstringing the horses or clinging to the saddles and stabbing the riders.

This method of fighting is not unlike that of the Turks of the French army, who also "play possum" when charged by a heavier enemy, only to rise and take the attackers from the rear as soon as they have passed over

Photo by American Press Association



Melting Pot of Nationalities—Turks, Gurkhas, Cossacks and Walloons Are Blended.



Photo by American Press Association. INDIAN CAVALRY.

In Algeria, in Morocco, in Timbuktu in Dahomey and on the Ivory Coast, on the Barbary coast, in Tunis, Senegal and in many other places in Africa the French native soldier has shown that in many ways he is fully equal to the white soldier. There they have served and are today serving as Turcos, tirailleurs, spahis, foot and horse and also as artillerymen.

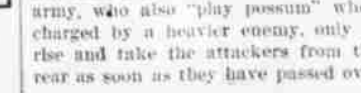
England, too, can swell the allied armies with great numbers of dark-skinned soldiers, fit comrades on the firing line with France's Turks and spahis. Among the most interesting as well as the most formidable fighting outfits in the Indian army are the Gurkhas. There are ten regiments of Gurkha rifles. These little fighters, who come from the region of Nepal and who trace their descent from the Rajputs, would rather fight than eat. In appearance the Gurkhas are deceiving. They are short, stocky little men of somewhat the appearance of the Japanese, although a little heavier. And they wear perpetual grins on their faces. The grin does not come off when they go into a fight.

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Photo by American Press Association



them. Neither Gurkhas nor Turks, however, do much defensive fighting except against cavalry, for they are usually leading any charge that may be taking place in their vicinity.

England, if necessary, can pour into France from India 235,000 trained men, of which 75,000 are British troops, including some of the crack regiments of the royal army, and the 160,000 remaining are the fighting and fire troops of the Indian army. Besides these regular troops of the Indian army the independent Indian rajahs have troops of their own, which they have offered with enthusiasm for service with the British expeditionary army.

Russia's most picturesque force and one that is perhaps the most efficient of its class in the world is the Cossack cavalry. For hundreds of years these superb horsemen, trained from childhood to feats of remarkable skill, have been famous for their courage and for daring raids against the enemy. The czar has 150,000 of these cavalrymen and so far in this war they have more than lived up to their legendary reputation.

Belgium's most famous soldiers are drawn from the Walloons of Walloon, of which Liege is the capital, in southern Belgium. These Walloons are descendants of the Belgii, the men who so bravely faced the legions of Rome under Julius Caesar. The Flemings in the north are emigrants from German states, but the Walloons are indigenous, natives of the soil they are defending today as in the long, long past. The Walloon has been a striking figure in scores of wars in which his courage has shone, but perhaps he has made no more splendid exhibition of valor than in his brave defense of Liege.

Prince of Wales Kept From War.

The Prince of Wales was anxious to go to the front, according to a statement issued in Louvain 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 on active service."

Germans Driven Out Belgian Congo.

German soldiers who attempted to invade the Belgian Congo have been defeated and driven back into their own country. The East African mounted rifles were sent to the Belgian territory when the Germans crossed the border and defeated the invaders at Kisali.



Photo by American Press Association. WALLON SOLDIERS.

Russians Check German Advance

Czar's Armies Are Beginning To Control The Situation In East Prussia

BATTLE OF THE AISNE

Continued in France Between Germans and Allied Armies for Ten Days

For ten days the armies of Germany and the allied armies of Great Britain and France have been struggling against each other in the northern part of France with no definite results. The Germans are strongly entrenched in the mountains in the region of the Noyon, northwest of Paris. Their battle line extends to the river Meuse, north of the Verdun. Reinforcements, probably from Lorraine, have greatly strengthened their ranks in Galicia the Russians have checked the armies of Germany. They have also begun an assault on the fort at Przemysl, the last stronghold of the Austrians in Galicia. The Japanese armies marching on Kiaochow, a fortified city of the German possessions in China, have met and defeated a detachment of the German army in China.

When the German armies invaded France from Belgium they swept the allies before them and pushed steadily forward until they were almost under the walls of Paris. Then the tide of the battle turned. The allies were the pursuers and the Germans the pursued. This was known as the battle of the Marne. The battle ended when the Germans had been driven north of the Aisne river and the allies were the victors.

Three Million Men Engaged. It is predicted that the battle of the Aisne will be even more appalling than the battle of the Marne. Military experts estimate that there are nearly 3,000,000 men assembled on a battle line about 110 miles long. Thousands of lives will be sacrificed in the attempt of the armies of the defenders to push the invaders out of France. The Germans have left a sufficient force in Belgium to protect their retreat through that country in the event they are forced to fall back.

Reinforcements For Germany. Word has been received that Germany has recalled the armies she sent from the north of France and Belgium to East Prussia to check the onward rush of the Czar's armies through East Prussia, and will send them to the assistance of the Germans in France.

Move For Peace Is On.

The negotiations that have been going on between the United States and Germany with regard to a movement for peace have given little encouragement. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the imperial chancellor of Germany, has suggested to United States Ambassador Gerard at Berlin that the United States secure terms of peace from Great Britain, France and Russia. "Germany," he said, "wants permanent peace and protection from further warfare." President Wilson announced he would continue his efforts along this line.

Russians Moving Forward.

Undaunted by the former defeat at Koenigsberg, in East Prussia, the Russians are preparing to take advantage of the withdrawal of a large portion of the German soldiers in that vicinity, who have been ordered to the relief of the Kaiser's armies in France, and are planning another assault on Koenigsberg. The Russians are also enjoying victories against the Austro-German armies in Poland. The armies of the Czar in Galicia and Poland are already marching on Berlin and in the event they are successful in defeating the Germans in East Prussia it will be only a short time before there will be three great armies pushing their way to Berlin.

Fighting Spreads to Asia

The European war during the past week spread to Asia and Africa. The Japanese, who declared war against Germany several weeks ago, have begun an attack on the German possessions in China. The British forces in Africa have begun a campaign against the Germans in Africa.

Austria in Gloom

The deepest gloom overpreads Austria. The government has called the last reserves to the colors. News of victories over the Servians was given out to the people of Austria, but this has not helped to dispel the depression caused by the continual defeats suffered by their soldiers fighting the Russians in Galicia. Vienna lives in constant fear that the Russians will change their course in Galicia and instead of continuing on to Berlin they will encircle the Carpathians and besiege the capital of the dual-monarchy.

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Fortresses Seem to Be Doomed

Berlin.—That the day of fortresses has passed seems already to have been fairly demonstrated by the present war. The new 42-centimeter (16.5-inch) siege guns of the German forces appear to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortifications ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new era. A single projectile demolished utterly the walls of reinforced cement and steel towers and piled the mass upon the forts' defenders.

Some men are so accustomed to thinking in liquid measure that we suppose the way they would put it is that a glass of prevention is worth a quart of cure.—Ohio State Journal.

Thrilling Arctic Rescue

Of Marooned Expedition In Northern Ice Fields

EIGHT survivors of a part of the Canadian arctic expedition which started northward a year ago last June under the leadership of Vilhjalmur Stefansson have been rescued by the steam schooner or King and Wing from their perilous camp at Wrangel Island. It will be recalled that Stefansson left his main ship, the Karluk, to go on a hunting expedition with two others of the party, and that the Karluk was subsequently crushed in the ice. Captain Robert Bartlett in command of the ship, with most of the party, reached Wrangel Island.

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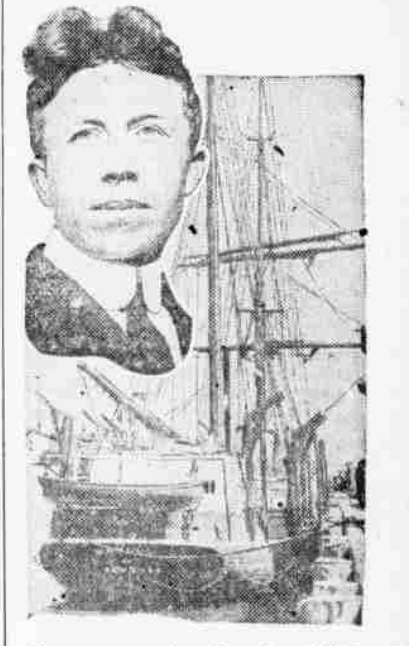
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Dr. Mackay did not believe in the use of dogs, and he and his companions started out, pulling a sledge by hand. They failed to reach the island, and probably lost their sledge and provisions in crossing the leads in the ice, dying of starvation or freezing to death.

Another party consisting of four of the crew of the Karluk, headed by First Mate Anderson, probably lost their lives somewhere between Wrangel Island and Herald Island while endeavoring to land provisions for the main party, which was under the leadership of Captain Bartlett.

Captain Bartlett saved as large an amount of the Karluk's stores as possible before the ship went down. The party knew that practically its only chance of being saved lay in reaching Wrangel Island, and the dangerous trip was undertaken over the ice floe, carrying the provisions.

Upon reaching the island, Captain Bartlett took two natives and a dog team and worked his way to Bering Strait. There he boarded a whaler



Photos by American Press Association. VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON AND THE KARLUK.

which brought him to Nome and immediately communicated with the revenue cutter service.

The revenue cutter Bear got as far as Point Barrow on Aug. 27, but was not able on its trip south to approach near enough to Wrangel Island to make the rescue.

A shortage of coal supply prevented the Bear from remaining at the island and she returned to Nome, but started back again in September, apparently arriving just in time to take the survivors from the schooner King and Wing.

To the King and Wing belongs the credit of getting the marooned men off Wrangel Island. Returning, she met the Bear and transferred the survivors to the cutter at the request of Captain Bartlett, as the men were badly in need of medical attention.

The meeting of Captain Bartlett and the survivors was affecting, as none of them had expected to see him again. No relief ships having arrived in August, they had given Captain Bartlett as lost and were preparing to winter in the arctic. When the King and Wing found them they were building a house of driftwood and were almost entirely out of provisions.

All the survivors were extremely weak and emaciated from the lack of food and exposure to the rigors of the arctic climate. Two men had frozen feet, but it is believed that they will recover completely under the care of the surgeons of the cutter Bear.

After taking on board the rescued men the Bear proceeded north to Herald Island in the hope of finding the remainder of the crew. Arriving off the island, they found themselves blocked twelve miles off shore by the ice. From their position they could see no signs of human life on the island and turned south on their way back to Nome. On the way they stopped at Cape Serdze, Siberia, where they notified the Russian authorities of the rescue of the Karluk men and asked them to keep a lookout for the others. Captain Bartlett and the survivors are now making their way to Victoria, B. C.

Needles and pins will never rust in a cushion filled with coffee grounds. Rinse the grounds in cold water, spread on a sheet of paper to dry thoroughly, and then stuff the cushion.