

WEEKLY COURIER

BEN ED. DOANE, Publisher.

JASPER

INDIANA

If they will censor the war poem, too, all will be forgiven.

The antinuclear society is making some headway in Europe.

This business of "weeping the seas" is merely a figure of speech.

If the war should stop the manufacture of dyes, the women could wear white.

Life insurance policies of aviators continue to fall due with monotonous regularity.

Only a rash man will order French fried potatoes in a German restaurant these days.

If anybody predicted the present trouble in Europe he ought to be ashamed of himself.

England's poet laureate was right there with a poem. He peppered away like a machine gun.

Our idea of an inaccessible hermitage would be a spot almost anywhere in the Atlantic ocean.

Czar Nicholas may be a small man, but he has the largest personal pronoun of all the rulers.

The proposed boycott on meats and eggs will be about as effective as the average hunger strike.

They have found a lockjaw serum. How timely. Never was there a better time for locking up jaws.

The poet didn't have a European monarch in mind when he said man wants but little here below.

In the army a man becomes a unit, and he isn't a man again until he is dead or in the hospital.

This year's peace prize may go to some mild-mannered married man who never quarrels with his wife.

Many of the warships that have been sunk in the dispatches bid fair to come up again on the fighting line.

Their name being dreadnaught, why do those commanding the ships show such eagerness to keep under cover?

The "horrors of war" are being carefully suppressed, but not with the idea of sparing anybody's feelings.

Who can blame the sun for having an eclipse, considering what a lot of trouble it has to look upon all the time?

Most of those pictures you see of battles in the air are merely the artist's conception of what he expects to take place.

For a war where there are no war correspondents allowed the European catastrophe certainly is keeping a lot of reporters busy.

It is dangerous to be lending even a friend money these days. The fashion of declaring a moratorium is growing steadily in favor.

A wireless via Sayville reports 30 English battleships were destroyed by Zeppelins; but wait until the report comes via Winsted.

Submarines and aeroplanes would be more satisfactory as opponents in warfare if they gave any advance indication of whom they intended to hit.

Time certainly does bring about some extraordinary changes. An actor has just been sued for \$50,000.

The memory of a trip to a summer resort will be a mighty poor substitute for an overcoat next winter.

An untaught California artist is called "the sculptor of the sands." He'd be a good chap to fix up the new styles in European boundary lines.

Military strategists have invented a complete set of euphemistic phrases for all occasions. What could be happier than "seeking covering positions?"

The war is helping the European mountain resorts, according to dispatches. Tourists are evidently trying to get as far above the bullets as possible.

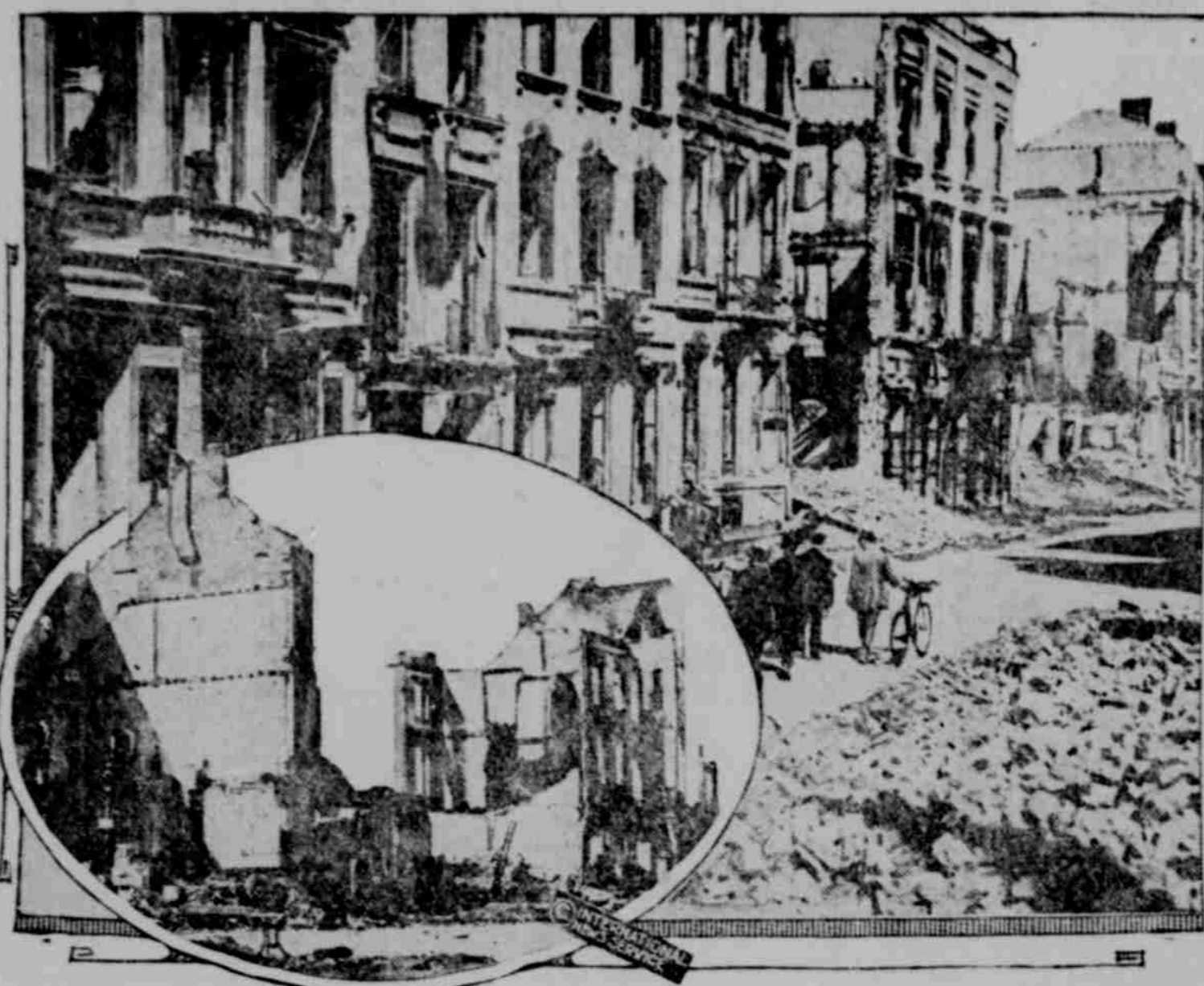
So long as the horrors of war on this side of the Atlantic are chiefly confined to going without caviar, Widow Cluquet and Mumm's extra dry, Americans will save money.

The price of perfume has gone up, but there is plenty of good soap made in this country, and there is no embargo on the supply of water.

Another horror of war is discovered in the fact that American bon vivants will now have to drink their American wines without imported labels.

A Paris dressmaker predicts that women of the future will wear clothes that are essentially mannish, but he is not predicting anything more than the women are predicting themselves.

SCENE AMID THE RUINS OF LOUVAIN



These photographs, just received from Europe, give some idea of the appearance of Louvain after the destruction of that once beautiful Belgian city by the Germans. The main picture shows the students' quarter and the insert a glimpse of the Place de la Concorde, where were many hotels and cafes.

COMBATANTS WIN AND LOSE ALONG THE RIVER AISNE

Hundreds Die in Charges Which Really Gain Little for Either Contestant.

PARIS CLAIMS GAINS ON WEST

German Line Holding Firm, and Even Making Advances. Declares Berlin—Series of Battles Seems Likely to Continue for Some Time—Official Announcement From Berlin Says There Is Nothing New to Report.

While the battle of the allies and the Germans continues along the entire front in France there has been relatively no change in the position of the armies. The hardest fighting apparently is proceeding on the eastern and western ends of the lines, the allies on the west end are endeavoring to encircle the Germans and on the east the Germans are trying to break through the allies' lines in the vicinity of Verdun. In the center a lull in the warfare is reported.

German Attack All Along Line.
London, Sept. 29.—Terrific fighting is in progress all along the great 120-mile front of the battle of the Aisne, the French and British continuing their desperate efforts to turn General von Kluck's right wing simultaneously with a vigorous effort on the part of the Kaiser's army to break through the center of the allies' line.

A special dispatch from W. T. Massey, the London Telegraph correspondent, from a town in France the name of which is deleted by a censor, says: "The situation on the Aisne and Oise appears to be this:

"The Germans clearly regard this as the best road to Paris and are determined to make another attempt to gain it. While continuing to engage the British lines, they are throwing almost their entire weight against the French troops on our left."

The allies are making progress against the enemy's right flank, according to an official statement, and, although the Paris war office admits that the Germans gained some ground it adds that the territory was immediately regained and the invaders were repulsed.

On the heights of the Meuse, where the German attack has been the strongest, the French are holding their ground, but the Germans have succeeded in maintaining their positions on the west bank of the river. Wireless advices from Berlin declare that the Germans have silenced the forts south of Verdun on the Meuse. The Kaiser's general staff claims to have repulsed with inferior numbers the attack on the right flank near the Somme river.

Near Reims attacks and counterattacks have been in progress along the trenches of the opposing armies, and in the fighting around St. Quentin the French and English have not yet succeeded in dislodging the Germans or in advancing to the railroad line.

French troops surrounded and annihilated the One Hundredth regiment of German reserves, approximately 3,000 men, according to a Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. It did not give the place or date.

Claims Made by Germans.
London, Sept. 26.—Messages which

come from German sources carry reports which are diametrically the opposite of the foregoing. These say that the flanking movement of the allies on the German right wing have failed and that the battle there has come to a standstill.

These messages say there has been no fighting on the center, but that the German left has taken Varennes, attacked the fort to the south of Verdun, and repulsed sorties from Verdun and Toul. The Germans are said to be bombarding the towns of Troyon, les-Paroisses, Camp des Romains, and Lionville (Lironville).

It also is claimed that French troops in French Lorraine and on the border of Alsace have been repulsed.

Something Must Give Way Soon.
London, Sept. 27.—Almost simultaneously the two great hammer strokes in the battle in northern France have fallen and some decisive result must be announced before long.

The allies have struck the German right wing and the Germans, on their part, have hurled themselves against the French line between Verdun and Toul.

The commencement of these two attacks in earnest was disclosed by the French official statement issued this afternoon, but little is told of how they are progressing.

The action against the German right is described as a violent one, in which the French left encountered an army corps composed of troops which the Germans brought from the center of Lorraine and the Vosges.

The clash occurred in the district between Tergnier and St. Quentin, so that the allies have made a considerable advance to the northwest since the last mention was made of this part of their army.

The French report admits that the Germans have succeeded in gaining a footing on the Meuse heights and have pushed forward in the direction of St. Mihiel, bombarding the forts of Paroisses and the Roman Camp, which face each other across the Meuse.

The communication, however, adds that, on the other hand, to the south of Verdun the French remain masters of the heights of the Meuse and that their troops, debouching from Toul, have advanced in the region of Beaumont.

Little News From Berlin.
Berlin, via London, Sept. 27.—The following announcement, dated September 24, has been given out at army headquarters:

"In the western theater of the war today there have been some minor engagements, but nothing of importance has transpired.

"There is no news from Belgium or the eastern war area."

Allies Gain Ground.

On the Battle Front, Sept. 26.—The German offensive was extremely vigorous today at the western end of the long line stretching along the rivers Oise, Aisne and Woivre.

The allied troops, whose gaps had been filled with freshly arrived reinforcements, not only repeatedly thrust back the masses of Germans thrown against them but eventually carried out a successful counter-attack which resulted in the gaining of considerable ground and the capture of Peronne, about which town the fiercest engagement occurred.

Many Germans Near Reims.

Further toward the east, near Berry-au-Bac on the Aisne north of Reims, there appears to be concentrated a large German force which has stolidly occupied strong intrenchments from which it is most difficult to dislodge them. Hereabouts the fighting has been of a desultory character, with, however, slight advantage in favor of the allies.

The men of both armies in this vicinity seem to be enjoying their rest.

On the eastern wing the Germans

are throwing enormous masses of men against the French troops protecting the line of defensive forts above Verdun; but up to the present their efforts, although costing immense sacrifices, have been vain and the French line remains intact.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE WAR

Canadian Troops on the Way.

The major part of Canada's latest contingent of 32,000 men for service in Europe is already on its way to the front in 20 transports heavily armed and guarded by British men-of-war in sufficient force to prevent any attack by German cruisers.

German Captive List Cut.

The Central News Agency at London has received the following dispatch from Rome: "A message from Berlin says the general staff, having agreed to the complete official lists of prisoners, has found it necessary to admit that the total already announced was erroneous. The aggregate number of prisoners in German hands is now reduced from 250,000 to 50,000, of whom 30,000 are Russians."

Belgians Capture Germans.

The Rotterdam Courant says that Belgian troops are showing at many places from which they have long been absent. Two thousand Germans were captured, it says, on September 23 between Malines and Aershot. Two hundred officers among them will be kept at Antwerp. The remainder of the prisoners will go to England.

Italy already has nearly five hundred thousand men under arms. The majority are camped in Lombardy.

U. S. Envoy Escapes Bombs.

The latest exploit of the German air forces nearly created vacancies in the United States diplomatic service.

A Taube aeroplane, profiting by the autumn haze, flew unperceived over Paris Sunday morning until it was nearly above Eiffel tower. As it reached this point it dropped a bomb which fell in the Avenue du Trocadero, making a hole in the macadam roadway. In exploding it killed an aged solicitor and severely wounded his granddaughter walking home with him from church.

The spot where the bomb exploded was 200 yards from the chancellery of the American embassy. Ambassador Herick and Arthur H. Frazier, the second secretary of the embassy, walked over the spot where the bomb exploded at 10:30 on their way to the chancellery, and, returning in an open motor car, passed over the same point at 11:10, thereby missing the bomb by five minutes.

Russians Occupy Przemyel.

The Russians are in Przemyel, according to a dispatch received at London from Petrograd. The Austrian garrison has been obliged to concentrate exclusively in the eastern forts, and, with the triumphant entrance of the Russians into the city itself great numbers of inhabitants followed the Austrian soldiers and took refuge in the forts. For the garrison to hold for many days is considered almost a military impossibility.

The Russians have captured the city of Rzesow.

The line from Przemyel to Cracow is now believed to be almost, if not quite undefended, and the Russian problem for the present is merely a problem of rapid marching and maintaining a constant following of supply trains from the northeast.

Tells of German Casualties.

An official report, issued at Berlin, gives the total German casualties—killed, wounded and missing—to date as 104,589. A list just issued announces 10,527 casualties in addition to those previously reported.

The tabulation of the figures covers nearly four columns in the Berliner Tageblatt. The total casualties include: Killed, 15,674; wounded, 65,908; missing, 23,007.

GEN. FRENCH TELLS HOW BRITONS HAVE FACED GIANT GERMAN GUNS

London.—The official press bureau issued a report from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters on the British operations in France. The text follows:

"The enemy is still maintaining himself along the whole front and in order to do so is throwing into the fight detachments composed of units from the different formations, the active army, reserve, and landwehr, as is shown by the uniforms of the prisoners recently captured.

"Our progress, although slow on account of the strength of the defensive position against which we are pressing, has in certain directions been continuous, but the present battle may well last for some days more before a decision is reached, since it now approximates nearly to siege warfare.

"The Germans are making use of searchlights. This fact, coupled with their great strength in heavy artillery, leads to the supposition that they are employing material which may have been collected for the siege of Paris.

Confident of the Result.

"The nature of the general situation after the operations of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth cannot be better summarized than as expressed recently in a neighboring French commander to his corps: 'Having repulsed repeated and violent counter attacks made by the enemy, we have a feeling that we have been victorious.'

"So far as the British are concerned, the course of events during these three days can be described in a few words. During Friday, eighteenth, artillery fire was kept up intermittently by both sides during daylight. At night the Germans counterattacked certain portions of our line, supporting the advance of their infantry as always by a heavy bombardment. But the strokes were not delivered with great vigor and ceased about 2 a. m. During the day's fighting an aircraft gun of the Third army corps succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane.

"News was received also that a body of French cavalry had demolished part of the railway to the north, cutting, at least temporarily, one line of communication which is of particular importance to the enemy.

German Attack Stopped.

"On Saturday, the nineteenth, the bombardment was resumed by the Germans at an early hour and continued intermittently under reply from our guns. Some of their infantry advanced from cover, apparently with the intention of attacking, but on coming under fire they retired. Otherwise the day was uneventful, except for the activity of the artillery, which is a matter of normal routine rather than an event.

"Another hostile aeroplane was brought down by us, and one of our aviators succeeded in dropping several bombs over the German line, one incendiary bomb falling with considerable effect on a transport park near La Fere.

"A buried store of the enemy's munitions of war also was found not far from the Aisne, ten wagon loads of live shells and two wagons of cable being dug up. Traces were discovered of large quantities of stores having been burned—all tending to show that as far back as the Aisne the German retreat was hurried.

"There was a strong wind during the day, accompanied by a driving rain. This militated against the aerial reconnaissance.

Several German Attacks Fail.

"On Sunday, the twentieth, nothing of importance occurred until the afternoon, when there was a break in the clouds and an interval of feeble sunshine, which was hardly powerful enough to warm the soaking troops. The Germans took advantage of this brief spell of fine weather to make several attacks against different points. These were all repulsed with loss to the enemy, but the casualties incurred by us were by no means light.

"In one section of our firing line the occupants of the trenches were under the impression that they heard a military band in the enemy's line just before the attack developed. It is now known that the German infantry started their advance with bands playing.

"The offensive against one or two points was renewed at dusk, with no greater success. The brunt of the resistance naturally has fallen on the infantry. In spite of the fact that they have been drenched to the skin for some days and their trenches have been deep in mud water, and in spite of the incessant night alarms and the almost continuous bombardment to which they have been subjected, they have on every occasion been ready for the enemy's infantry when the latter attempted to assault, and they have beaten them back with great loss. Indeed, the sight of troops coming up has been a positive relief after long, trying hours of inaction under shell fire.

German Cannon Fire Fails.

"The object of the great proportion of artillery the Germans employ is to beat down the resistance of their enemy by concentrated and prolonged fire—to shatter their nerve with high explosives before the infantry attack is launched. They seem to have relied on doing this with us, but they have not done so, though it has taken them several costly experiments to discover this fact.

"From statements of prisoners it appears that they have been greatly disappointed by the moral effect produced by their heavy guns, which, despite the actual losses inflicted, has not been at all commensurate with the

colossal expenditure of ammunition which has been wasted.

"By this it is not implied that their artillery fire is not good. It is more than good—it is excellent. But the British soldier is a difficult person to impress or depress, even by immense shells filled with a high explosive, which detonate with terrific violence and form craters large enough to set as traps for five horses.

Scoff at German Shells.

"The German howitzer shells are from eight to nine inches in caliber, and on impact they send up columns of greasy black smoke. On account of this they are irreverently dubbed 'coal boxes,' 'black Marias,' or 'Jack Johnsons' by the soldiers.

"Men who take things in this spirit are, it seems, likely to throw out the calculations based on loss of morale so carefully framed by the German military philosophers.

"A considerable amount of information has been gleaned from prisoners. It has been gathered that our bombardment on the fifteenth produced a great impression. The opinion also is reported that our infantry makes such good use of the ground that the German companies are decimated by our rifle fire before the soldier can be seen.

"From an official diary captured by the First army corps it appears that one of the German corps contains an extraordinary mixture of units. If the composition of the other corps is similar it may be assumed that the present efficiency of the enemy's forces is in no way comparable with what it was when the war commenced.

Germans Lose Many Officers.

"The losses in officers are noted as having been especially severe. A brigade is stated to be commanded by a major; some companies of foot guards by one-year volunteers, while after the battle of Montfaucon one regiment lost fifty-five out of sixty officers.

"The prisoners recently captured appreciate the fact that the march on Paris has failed, and that their forces are retreating, but state that the object of this movement is explained by the officers as being to withdraw into closer touch with the supports which have stayed too far in the rear.

"The officers are also endeavoring to encourage the troops by telling them that they will be at home by Christmas. A large number of the men believe that they are beaten.

"Among the items of news are the following: Recently a pilot and observer of the Royal Flying corps were forced by a breakage in their aeroplane to descend in the enemy's lines. The pilot managed to pancake his machine down to earth and the two escaped into some thick undergrowth in the woods.

"The enemy came up and seized and smashed the machine, but did not search for our men with much zeal. The latter lay hid till dark and then found their way to the Aisne, across which they swam, reaching camp in safety but barefooted.

"Numerous floating bridges have by now been thrown across the Aisne and some of the permanent bridges have been repaired under fire. On the twentieth Lieutenant (name deleted) of Third signal corps, Royal Engineers, was unfortunately drowned while attempting to swim across the river with a cable in order to open up fresh telegraph communication on the north.

Telephone Aid to Spies.

"Espionage is still carried on by the enemy to a considerable extent. Recently the suspicions of some of the French troops were aroused by coming across a farm from which the horses had been removed. After some search they discovered a telephone which was connected by an underground cable with the German lines, and the owner of the farm paid the penalty in the usual way in war for his treachery.

"After some cases of village fighting, which occurred earlier in the war, it was reported by some of our officers that the Germans had attempted to approach to close quarters by forcing prisoners to march in front of them. The Germans have recently repeated the same trick on a larger scale against the French, as is shown by the copy of an order issued by the French officials. It is therein referred to as a ruse, but if that term can be accepted it is a distinctly illegal ruse.

Charges Tricks to Germans.

"During a recent night attack, the order reads, the Germans drove a column of French prisoners in front of them. This action is to be brought to the notice of all our troops, (1) in order to put them on their guard against such a dastardly ruse, (2) in order that every soldier may know how the Germans treat their prisoners. Our troops must not forget that if they allow themselves to be taken prisoners the Germans will not fail to expose them to French bullets."

"Further evidence has now been collected of the misuse of the white flag and other signs of surrender.

"During recent fighting, also, German ambulance wagons advanced in order to collect the wounded. An order to cease fire was consequently given to our guns, which were firing on this particular section of ground. The German battery commanders at once took advantage of the lull in the action to climb up their observation ladders and on to a haystack to locate our guns, which soon afterwards came under a far more accurate fire than any to which they had been subjected up to that time."