

THE MODERN WARFARE

FACING FIRE FROM AN INVISIBLE ENEMY IS TERRIBLE

In Line of Battle For Days Before the Germans Were Met—Then Came Fierce Hand to Hand Fighting.

London, Sept. 22.—The terror of modern warfare in fighting with long-range guns and facing fire from an invisible enemy, is vividly described by many of the wounded who have reached here. A lance corporal of Connaught Rangers, to-day, told of troops in his line of battle for three days before they saw the Germans. "The disconcerting thing in the present fighting, with modern weapons, is that you may be in action for hours without seeing the enemy," said the corporal. "One day we lay for ten hours in the trenches with shells dropping about us like rain. We could see puffs of smoke along the horizon and hear the constant roar of the guns, but that was all. Only when you get a bullet in the arm or leg do you realize that you were really in battle. Though we were under fire constantly it was three whole days before we actually set eyes on the Germans. After that there was plenty of hand-to-hand fighting."

The corporal commented on the utter disregard German officers feel for the loss of men. He said that the Germans advanced in close formation against one position from which the British had intended to withdraw because it was dominated by the German battery that could not be located. The infantry came forward with British guns opening great holes in the ranks, and Red Cross men said they picked up 1,000 dead and wounded Germans in front of the position. The British loss did not exceed twenty. "I have seen our cavalry thrown into confusion," said the corporal, "merely because the horses shied at heaps of the dead they had to tread over when attempts were made to clear our front of the advancing Germans."

Skirmishing in Belgium. Antwerp, Sept. 22.—Skirmishes are of daily occurrence between the German and Belgian troops, but reports issued at the war office state that King Albert's troops have suffered no check in their offensive movement.

A sharp fight occurred Sunday between Alost and Ordreghem, and the Germans retired. No extensive operations are possible because of the terrible downpour that has turned a great section of the country north-west of Brussels into a morass. A consignment of French rifles has arrived for the Belgian recruits.

Russians Capture 15,000. Paris, Sept. 22.—In a message from Petrograd the Havas Agency correspondent says that during the past three days the Russians in Galicia have captured 15,000 Austrians, including 1,500 officers. Many cannon, quick fire guns and supplies also have been taken.

British To Join Japs. Peking, Sept. 22.—Transports conveying the British detachment which is to take part with the Japanese on the attack on Tsing-Tau, left Tien-Tsin on Saturday. This detachment consists of one regiment, the South Wales Borderers.

War Notes. Prince George of Serbia was slightly wounded while heading a charge of cavalry attacking the Austrian forces on the Save river.

A procession, preceded by bands playing patriotic airs, marched to the Porte Pia in Rome Sunday. The paraders cheered the British flag when passing the British embassy.

"I venture the prediction that this war will do more for the cause of true religion than anything that has happened since the German Reformation," said Dr. Charles A. Eaton, of New York.

The wanton destruction of Rheims cathedral is commented upon by the British press as one more atrocious crime against true culture.

BELGIANS REMAIN LOYAL. Refuse German Proposal For Return of Government.

London, Sept. 22.—In a despatch from Antwerp the correspondent of the Central News declares that the armistice proposal made some days ago by Germany to Belgium provided that the civil government in all Belgian towns should be immediately resumed by Belgium, and the German occupation of these towns be discontinued, on condition that communication with the Germans in France be not interfered with.

Belgium refused to agree, saying to do so would be disloyal to the allies.

Mrs. Johnson said that such occurrences are continually happening in old England and the only way that Germans can escape being pillaged is by the government officials pasting up signs in the windows of all those who have become naturalized subjects.

THE ADVANCING RUSSIANS. They Are Bound For Berlin, But Moving Slowly.

Petrograd, Sept. 22.—That the main Russian army has pressed on after enveloping the Przemysl-Jaroslavl line along the San and is moving against the chief Austrian positions, was the substance of a war office statement. It announced that the operations were, of necessity, slow, but that there has not been encountered any opposition that has required any change in the original plan of campaign. It is considered certain that the real resistance of a large scale will be encountered along the lines of the Grozow fortifications. There Austrian reserves have been massed and heavily reinforced by German Landwehr corps which have been especially detailed for service in Austria. The Russian forces are moving slowly westward through Galicia awaiting the arrival of at least a portion of an army of 9,000,000 that is proceeding through Poland to Berlin.

The Wolf Island baseball team has purchased from A. E. Trandogid a complete baseball outfit of suits.

WAR BULLETINS.

The German Humanity League says the kaiser must be arrested and deported before European peace is assured.

It is announced that Canada's first contingent will be thirty-one thousand men instead of twenty-one thousand.

Germany's lines are hard pressed, and experts in Paris say they will be fighting within the German frontier in three weeks.

Austrian troops have again given away before the Russians.

The first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, says the German fleet would be dug out like rats in a hole.

In London confirmation was received that the German right wing has given way considerably.

Germany's armies' twenty-ninth casualty list shows 109 officers and 261 soldiers killed, so a Berlin report says.

At Berlin it was officially announced that the crown prince's army has renewed its attack on Verdun.

No change in the position at Aisne, according to the official Paris bulletin Monday evening.

It is persistently rumored in London that the North Atlantic fleet has been ordered south to round up harassing German cruisers.

The Russian army has driven the Austrians still further back in Galicia, and the fall of Przemysl imminent.

The western German wing has been thrust back seven miles in the last two days' fighting.

The report is circulated in London that Von Kluck's army is enveloped and the rest of the army is retreating to the Rhine.

Japanese aeroplanes destroyed Tsing Tau forts by dropping and shelling from destroyers.

Despite fatigue, neither army is yielding ground without a terrible struggle. The allies' fresh troops are gradually forcing the German retirement.

The Montenegrin army is ten miles from Sarajevo. The Austrian army is retreating, abandoning rapid-fire guns and stores.

Belgium refused agreement to the latest German armistice proposal, preventing the Belgians interfering with the communications in France.

ENGLISH PEOPLE WRECKED. Stores of Germans Who Showed the Kaiser Spirit.

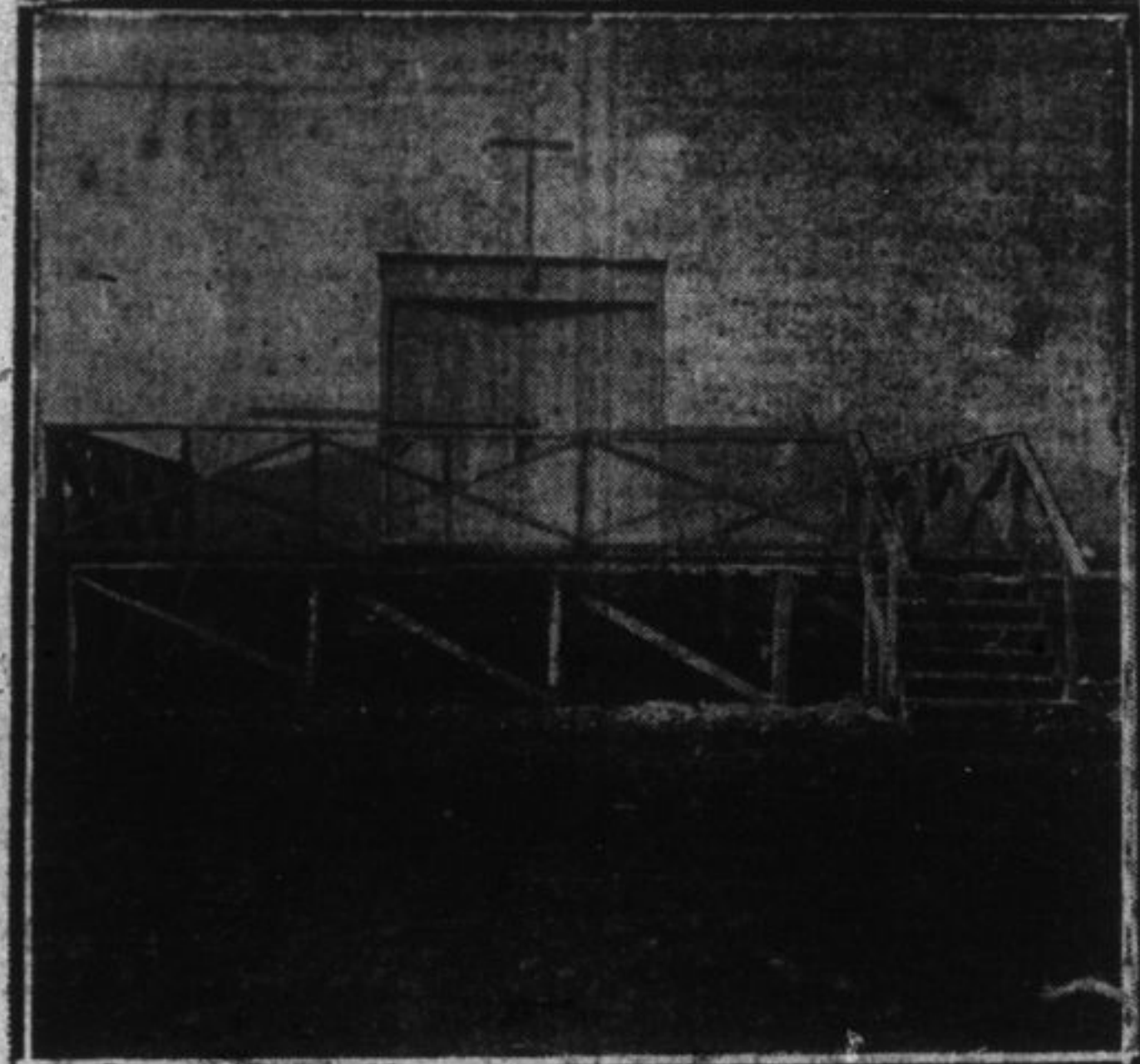
Mrs. Frances Johnson, florist, had a rather humorous story to relate about her trip to the old country from which she has returned. Several stirring episodes were witnessed by her. One in particular was comical in the extreme. It was a small grocery store upon one of London's highways, the proprietor of which was a German woman, in that this store a lady had gone to purchase a loaf of bread, and as it is the custom to cut a slice off another loaf, the one purchased is not full weight, to make up for the discrepancy, the German woman began sawing away at the loaf she was slicing. While she was cutting it, she remarked to the purchaser that she hated the Germans and the British. Without giving her any warning, the high spirited English lady grabbed up the loaf of bread and let it go full force between the eyes of the old German frau. The English lady walked out and told the experience that she had. Then there was tumult galore. A mob entered the store, and kicked and smashed things about lively. Everything was wrecked the next day. On another occasion a German merchant hoisted the German flag. It had not fluttered in the breeze anymore than three minutes when it was torn down and trampled underfoot. His store was ruined and the piano was thrown from one of the upper windows.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT VALCARTIER CAMP. The religious side of the camp life at Valcartier has been carried on with great success, according to reports from the various denominations represented.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSS

TEUTONIC INVASION HALTED BY GENERAL RENNEKAMPF

Enemy Were Desperate—Charged Right Up to Strong Entrenched Positions and Were Mowed Down by Slaughtering Volley.

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—At the offices of the general staff yesterday it was learned that while no statement of General Rennekampf's present position can be given or sanctioned, he is still in occupation of certain portions of East Prussia and that the recent movement by which he disengaged his southern wing and frustrated the German advance has all the value of a victory. At that moment there was no fighting on the Prussian border. On this occasion, with the lightest cavalry, specially horsed hussars, and fresh and eager infantry in light marching order, Rennekampf's combined reconnaissance and raid was brilliantly successful. Only now that Rennekampf has shattered the attempted German invasion does the story emerge into daylight.

"The expedition was from Grajewo, on the border, to Biala, among the lakes. Most of it was done on night marches along the small wooded hills and they were at dawn on a level with Biala, where the suspected German concentration for advance was taking place. Cossacks rushed the outposts and forthwith, in the glow of the resplendent sunrise, a battle shaped itself, Russian infantry took up positions under tremendous artillery fire. From behind the town, in the distances, up went an aeroplane which dived forward over the Russians, circled around and returned. Each of them spluttered from time to time into rocket signals, red for artillery and white for infantry.

"They had guns which were beyond all counting and they spent ammunition like water, said my informant. A single mounted messenger was enough to draw a volley of shells. They fired at everything and nothing at all ranges. Two Red Cross doctors in our rear were killed, as were some wagon drivers.

"The fight lasted till late in the afternoon. Russian officers agreed that the Germans fought gallantly. Again and again they attacked, only to be driven back and several times the Russians ceased firing in order to let the attackers approach. In one instance a German detachment was permitted to come within eight paces of the waiting Russian infantry in the ditch where they lay holding their fire. They could see their faces and hear the panting of the Germans running forward. The signal to shoot was to be fired by the Russian captain, speaking all the time to his men, warning them to wait for his signal. He let the Germans approach until he could, as he explained, see their teeth and their hands. He did the slaughtering volley that took them down in swathes. In the afternoon the trenches were carried by storm and here again there was generous agreement that the Germans fought like heroes."

War Oddities

London.—A Sergeant major says he believes the regiments recruited in the big cities are proving the best on the battle fields because they are accustomed to noise. "It's the quality, not the quality of the German shells that is having its effect," says. "The hellish noise is nerve-racking."

Petrograd.—Believing that to be worthy of heaven they must be clean, the Cossacks bathe and don their cleanest linen and best clothes before entering a battle.

London.—A young artillery man, writing to his wife, tells of being left on the field for dead, but was finally found and dragged from beneath his horse which fell on him when shot. This alone saved his life as all other members of his battery were killed.

London.—The feet of Tommy Atkins are to be given the greatest care. A gift of 50,000 tins of vaseline has been accepted from a manufacturing concern with the instructions that if the soldiers smear their feet with the salve chafing will be prevented.

London.—When the fourth Middlesex regiment was surprised by German shells at dinner with their arms stacked, the British soldiers, unable to reach their weapons, rushed upon the foe and attacked them with their bare fists. The French arrived in time to aid them and beat off the Germans.

Robert Yelverton Tyrrell, a noted educator, senior dean of Trinity College, Dublin, and one of the original fifty fellows of the British Academy, died on Monday. He was born in 1844.

SHELLING OF RHEIMS

WINE CELLARS WERE USED AS PLACES OF REFUGE.

Few Citizens Were Killed, as the People Could Find Safety There—Church of St. Remi Badly Damaged.

London, Sept. 21.—The News correspondent, who viewed the fighting from the Rheims cathedral tower, says:

"Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning, some German wounded were brought in from the hospital near by and laid on straw in the nave, while Abbe Andrieux and a Red Cross sister pluckily went up to the tower and hung out two Geneva flags.

"I believe a shell which hit the building while I was there was a stray shot, for the German gunners could hardly miss so huge a mass, towering as it does above the town, if they willingly wished to reach it. But the houses close by were not so spared. Shell after shell came whistling toward us and smashed into the houses, one of them, just across the cathedral square.

"Under the cold drifting rain clouds, one whole semi-circle of the horizon, edged by the heights on which the German batteries were mounted three miles away, was nothing but an inferno of bursting shells. Those from the Germans landed anywhere within the space of a square mile. Sometimes it was just outside the town they fell, trying to find the French troops lying there in the trenches waiting to go forward to attack the hills where their artillery had prepared the way; sometimes it was on the wool-combing mills of an English company, whose four chimney stacks made them a conspicuous mark; sometimes it was right in the heart of the town itself.

"Once one of them, screaming abominably, crashed through the transept roof of the other end of the cathedral. I shall never forget the note of horrified surprise and indignation that burst from the old sacristan as a shell smashed a hole in a tall house close before our eyes. 'That's my house,' he shouted, as if for the German gunners three miles away to hear his protest. Then his voice broke to a key of bitter grief. 'Ah, the misery of it!' was all he said, and his face remained unmoved for none of the little group of priests and cathedral officials showed either fear or emotion.

"You must remember we have had three days of this," said one of them.

"The church of St. Remi, the most ancient ecclesiastical building in Rheims, received two shells, and all the west rose window was blown out.

According to this correspondent few civilians were killed, because virtually every one was under ground for three days.

The champagne cellars were made barracks of refuge. The correspondent says he visited the Coadjutor Bishop of Rheims, who met him on the cellar steps. The dispatch goes on:

"You will find us under ground," he said, with a smile on his whimsical, good-humored face. Two chaplains were with him, reading breviaries in the cellar by lamplight.

"Meanwhile the courtesy and good nature shown to the German wounded left in the city was astonishing. While shells were falling around the temporary hospital in the nave I found French officers talking to them, bringing wine and giving them every consideration. There was only one subject the Germans wanted to talk about. Was it not possible for the cathedral to be put on the tower?

"We started back to Paris through torrential rain and a wind so strong that they seemed to be trying to imitate the fury of the men on the battle line. A shell had fallen on a railway embankment close by and killed a man, a refugee. It was miserable enough; what must it have been for those wretched, homeless refugees, whose burned-out cottages we passed for miles after miles of blackened, ruined and forsaken countryside?"

The cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims is one of the finest examples of early Gothic. It was founded in 1211, and the choir, transepts, part of the nave and the west facade all date from the thirteenth century. The western towers were added in the following century, and the bellry was built in 1485. Among the principal features are the rose window, the north portal, the thirteenth century upper windows, and the treasury.

The church of St. Remi is the successor of a structure erected in the sixth century, which was rebuilt in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the early Gothic styles. Additions and restorations were made in 1606, and at various times during the nineteenth century. It contains the tomb of St. Remi, which has been several times restored.

BRITISH PRIZES OF WAR.

270 Vessels Captured, According to State Department Advice.

Washington, Sept. 22.—According to mail advices to the state department from the United States consul general at London, British warships have taken 270 merchant vessels as prizes of war. The department today made public the list of the captured ships, which, barring some recent additions, has already been published.

The list shows the following totals: German, 228; Austrian, 23; British, 17; Norwegian, 1; and Danish, 1.

The British, Norwegian, and Danish merchantmen taken were alleged to be carrying contraband of war to ports of the enemies of Great Britain.

"We had only two options before us," said the Salada Tea company, "to either lower the quality of Salada tea or advance the price five. We decided upon the latter and feel sure we will get the same support from the tea drinking public as we have had for the twenty-two years past."

Salada Brand Label is now sold at 35c. a pound. Blue Label at 45c. and Red Label at 55c. a pound.

Stomach Troubles Due to Acidity

SO SAYS EMINENT SPECIALIST. So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, wind, stomach-ache are in reality a case of acidity. The acidity is taking place in the food contents of the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acids. Wind distends the stomach, causes flatulence, and gives the feeling of oppression. It is a heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the fermenting food. Such fermentation is unnatural, but may involve most serious consequences if not corrected. To stop the fermentation, neutralize the acidity in a few moments. Fermentation, wind and acidity are dangerous and unnecessary. Stop or prevent them by the use of a proper alkali, such as bisulphated magnesia, which can be obtained from any drug-store and thus enable the stomach to do its work properly without being hindered by poisonous gas and dangerous acids.—M. F. P.

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We have just received a big range of suits and overcoats, men's and boys' sweater coats raincoats and furs, all kinds. Inspection invited.

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Proposed Relief Does Not Cover Interest Payment. Toronto, Sept. 22.—While the statement announcing the intention of the Ontario government in respect to a partial moratorium made it clear that this relief would only apply to dealer mortgage payments on account of principal, some slight misunderstanding has arisen on the point. At least that would appear to be the case from inquiries already being made at the parliament buildings. The purpose of the government at this time is to enable relief to be given in deserving cases only, in respect of payments on account of principal. Interest payments are not proposed to be dealt with at all. At the same time the date of the next session of the legislature is some distance off, and much can happen to affect the situation in the interim. In that event it would not be unlikely that the government in its legislation, might extend the scope of its proposals, and even allow interest payments, where the case of default is unemployment, to be deferred. This, of course, is proposed to go ahead with confidence that the government is anxious to meet the situation and prevent hardships as far as it is possible to do so without discriminating against those who have investments or proposals to go ahead with confidence that the institution and forces that have brought this unspeakable calamity upon the world, at the instance of William of Hohenzollern with the acquiescence of his subjects, shall be crushed beyond hope of repair. Not until the German people have been compelled to perceive this struggle in its true light, as a revolt of the invincible forces of civilization against the systematized ethic of barbarism forged by German potentates and professors, can there be prospect of lasting peace for the world. Against this ethic of barbarism there must indeed be a fight to a finish. "Deprecatory recommendations that the allies should avoid the humiliation of Germany are entirely beside the point. No hostile force or combination of forces can inflict on Germany greater humiliation than that which she has incurred of her own choice."