

SHELLS SET NOTED CATHEDRAL ON FIRE

Structure at Rheims Believed Doomed.

BOMBARDMENT IS TERRIFIC

City Not Spared by German Guns at Distance.

CITIZENS HIDE IN CELLARS

Good-Natured Treatment of Enemy's Wounded Left in City Is Feature of Engagement—Storm Imitates Fury of Battle.

BERLIN, Sept. 21, via London.—An official statement just issued says: "Rheims was in the battle line of the French and the Germans were obliged to bombard it. We regret the necessity, but the fire of the French came from that direction. Orders have been issued to save the cathedral. The attacks on the French are progressing at several points."

BORDEAUX, Sept. 20.—The Minister of the Interior, Louis J. Malvy, announced today that the famous Cathedral of Rheims had been destroyed, and all other historic and public buildings either laid in ruins or seriously damaged during the bombardment of Rheims by the general artillery.

Coupled with this announcement was a statement that the government had decided to address to all the powers a note of indignation against "this act of odious vandalism."

Ancient Structures Gone.

The structures which the Minister said had been destroyed or ruined included, in addition to the cathedral, the 12th century church of St. Jacques, the 15th century archbishop's palace and the city hall, dating from the 17th century.

M. Malvy said that official reports revealed that the cathedral was in flames today, the burning having begun yesterday as a result of the ceaseless bombardment.

Foe Desperate, Says France.

It was officially declared that the destruction of these historic buildings was accomplished as indicating that the Germans considered their situation desperate.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The famous Cathedral of Notre Dame at Rheims had been hit eight times by German shells during the three days' bombardment of the town, according to the Evening News correspondent, who viewed the fighting from the cathedral tower Friday.

"Directly the shells began to hit the cathedral in the morning," says the correspondent, "some German wounded were brought in from the hospital nearby and laid on straw in the nave, while Abbe Andrieux and a Red Cross nurse plucked up to the tower and hung out two Geneva flags."

Houses of Town Not Spared.

"I believe a shell which hit the building which was the house of a stray shot, for the German guns could hardly miss so huge a mass, towering as it does above the town, if they really wished to reach it. But the houses close by were not spared. Shell after shell came whistling towards us and smashed up the houses, one of them bursting 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 working 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 smash up the German lines; sometimes it was in 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."

"Sacristan's Home Struck."

"Once one of them, screaming abominably, crashed through the transparent roof of the other end of the cathedral. I never shall 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 the German guns were three miles away could hear his protest."

According to this correspondent, few civilians were killed because virtually everyone was under ground for three days. The great champagne cellars were made into barracks of refuge. The correspondent visited the coadjutor bishop of Rheims, who met him on the cellar steps.

"You will find us underground," he said, with a smile on his whimsical good-humored face.

"Meanwhile," adds the correspondent, "the 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,

BULLETINS

ROME, via Paris, Sept. 20.—Italy already has more than a half million men under arms. The best of these troops are in camps and barracks in the Lombardy and Venetian provinces.

NISH, Serbia, via London, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced that a numerically inferior Serbian force has repulsed an attack by 20,000 Austrians near Novipazar. The Serbians inflicted heavy losses on the attacking force.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The official statement issued tonight says that in fighting north of Sissonne the Germans gained ground, which was afterwards recaptured by the Allies.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The British admiralty reports that the German protected cruiser Koenigsberg caught the British light cruiser Pezanza overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, Friday, and attacked and completely disabled her. The British lost heavily.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.—The official statement from the chief of the general staff issued tonight says that the Russians are bombarding the fortress of Przemyśl, whose artillery has opened fire.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Reports from the front, say the Exchange Telegraph Company's Paris correspondent, show that the French and British troops are fighting waist deep in water, the rains having flooded their trenches.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—In the latest list of wounded is posted the name of Prince Paul Murat, son of Prince Joachim Murat, who himself is serving with the French army as a captain of dragoons. Three other sons of Prince Joachim—Charles, Alexander and Joachim—also are in the army.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Rome correspondent of the Echo de Paris, says under reserve that reports from Petrograd indicate that General Dankl's Austrian army has been surrounded by the Russians.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from the Hague says that a message received from Berlin is to the effect that Prince August William, the fourth son of Emperor William, was shot in the left arm in the battle of the Marne and that Emperor William has bestowed the Iron Cross of the first class on him.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Exchange Telegraph Paris correspondent, in a dispatch sent at 7:40 o'clock tonight, says: "The steady advance by the British and French on the left is highly important, as the German General von Kluck's flank is now exposed."

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 20.—A casualty list, made up largely of the losses of a few regiments, was made public today. Of the 6100 casualties reported, 3974 of them fall to 15 battalions of eight regiments. The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment reported 1141 casualties. Six of its officers were killed and 23 wounded.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Sept. 20.—That the German cruiser Steinta had been engaged August 28 by British warships was allowed to become known here today, although no details of the fight were given out.

'WAR COMET' VISIBLE HERE

Celestial Vagabond Reported by Portland Resident.

The "war comet"—the celestial vagabond which superstitious persons say heralded the great war now on—was visible from Portland last night, across the northern heavens, according to C. F. Walsh, 663 East Sixty-sixth street, North, who says he first saw the sky wanderer Saturday night while returning from Astoria on a train and again last night.

"The comet is faintly visible to the naked eye," Mr. Walsh said. Its position is just above the lower star in the great dipper. The comet is headed southwest with quite a respectable sized tail streaming in its wake.

"If the comet is visible, it must be the Delevan comet, discovered by Paul T. Delevan, astronomer, eight months ago from the observatory of La Plata in Argentina. It has been rapidly growing more brilliant and will be closest to the earth in October, when it will come within 147,000,000 miles of the globe's orbit."

BELGIANS MAKE SORTIE

German Flag at Laneken, 23 Miles From Liege, Is Pulled Down.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Rotterdam Courant from its Maastricht correspondent which has been received here says:

"A Belgian force made a daring sortie in the direction of Liege. Reaching a point within 23 miles of that town, the Belgians pulled down the German flag at Laneken and hoisted the Belgian pennant. In the engagement with the Germans at Laneken the German force suffered some losses. No Belgians were injured.

"Another sign of disturbance in this region is the interruption of passenger service over the Liege-Maastricht Canal."

AUSTRIAN WARCRAFT LOST

Pola, Great Naval Station, Is Being Extensively Fortified.

VIENNA, via Venice and Paris, Sept. 20.—The Austrian torpedo-boat No. 27 was sunk in the harbor of Pola Monday. Much secrecy has been maintained regarding the occurrence, which is believed to have been due to a boiler explosion. The crew was rescued.

The work of fortifying the great naval station of Pola continues with unceasing activity, especially on the land side, where barbed wire entanglements have been placed.

FRENCH SAY THEIR FRONT HOLDS FAST

Position Lost, Another Taken Near Rheims.

GERMANS ATTACK FURIOUSLY

Slight Advance by Allies Reported on Left Wing.

WEATHER DELAYS BATTLE

Ground Difficult and Strong Defensive Works Encountered—Saxon Army Declared to Have Been Broken Up.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The French war office issued the following communication:

"On our left wing we have again made a slight advance along the right bank of the River Oise. A division of Algerians captured another flag."

"All the efforts of the Germans, supported by strong artillery, to smash our front between Craonne and Rheims have been repulsed."

Positions Exchanged Near Rheims.

"Near Rheims the hill of Brimont, a portion of which we had occupied, has been retaken by the enemy. In return we have taken possession of the defenses of La Pompeille (about five miles east-southeast of Rheims)."

"The Germans have roused themselves to a condition of such fury that, without military reason, they have fired on the Cathedral of Rheims, which is in flames."

"In the center, between Rheims and the Forest of Argonne, we have won the village of Souain and have taken thousands of prisoners."

Gains Made West of Argonne.

"On the western side of the Argonne our gains are maintained."

"In Weverre there is nothing to announce."

"On the right wing in Lorraine the enemy has been driven back beyond our frontier, evacuating in particular the region of Avricourt (border village). In the Vosges the enemy has tried to resume the offensive in the neighborhood of St. Die, but without success."

"Our attacks progress slowly on that side because of the difficulty of the ground, the defensive works encountered there, and the bad weather."

"As yet we have no certain confirmation of the reduction of the forts."

INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

The Weather. YESTERDAY.—Maximum temperature, 65 degrees; minimum, 24 degrees. TODAY'S.—Rain; warmer; northerly winds. Page 2.

War. Labor unions urge Britons to enlist for defense. Page 2.

Great Britain has big flock of aeroplanes at front. Page 2.

German foreign office authorizes interview of Germany's position in war. Page 1.

Noted cathedral at Rheims set on fire in bombardment. Page 1.

Two companies of Germans sent French army corps from difficult position. Page 3.

Berlin says British stored ammunition in France in advance of war. Page 2.

Paris reports lull in battle. Page 3.

British Ambassador praises Gerard's conduct in France in advance of war. Page 2.

French say their front is holding fast. Page 1.

Russians bombarding Przemyśl, which replies to attack. Page 3.

Both British and Germans lose ships in far-off seas. Page 4.

Furious artillery duel under way in France. Page 4.

Close of great battle near, says British writer. Page 2.

United States lays down rules for sailings of ships of belligerents. Page 5.

Pacific Northwest. Quartermaster of steamer Buck dives into sea to rescue Leggett survivor. Page 1.

Sports. Pacific Coast League results: Portland 8-0, Venice 2-1, Mission 0-3, San Francisco 1-1, Oakland 4-0, Los Angeles 3-3. Page 8.

Boston retains lead over Giants though latter's playing improves. Page 8.

T. Morris Dunne made life secretary of Pacific Northwest Association. Page 8.

Portland and vicinity. Benjamin Selling, senior, killed by train. Page 7.

Rev. T. L. Elliot expounds world peace plan. Page 9.

German concert nets more than \$100 for Red Cross fund. Page 7.

"Stop, Thief" at Baker, rollicking comedy, well presented. Page 14.

Church of Madeleine celebrates third anniversary. Page 14.

New photoplays at moving-picture theaters are stellar. Page 14.

First of Hill steamers due March 1, Page 11.

Subfratist press chairman here for campaign against party that turned down women in Portland and vicinity. Page 11.

Husband fears Mrs. Stella Fueston kidnapping. Page 11.

Dramatization of "Strall of Lassons Pine" at Heilig revives joy of story. Page 14.

Weather report, data and forecast. Page 4.

Waltz and Fair has last day. Page 11.

NATION FIGHTS FOR LIFE, SAYS GERMAN

Foreign Office Justifies Position in War.

SLAV DOMINATION RESISTED

Britain Accused of Combining Europe Against Rival.

TEUTONS ARE DETERMINED

In Interview Officially Approved, Baron Mumm Draws Allegory From America to Support Policy of His Own Nation.

BY JOSEPH MEDILL PATTERSON. (Staff correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. By arrangement with the Tribune.) BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The following remarkable authorized interview was granted today by the German Foreign Office—comparable to the State Department in Washington—to your correspondent.

The interview was held directly with Baron Mumm, adviser to the German Foreign Office in American, Chinese and Japanese affairs.

Baron Mumm, who speaks English fluently, was secretary of the legation in Washington 1888-1893, and minister pro tem to the United States 1893-1896 in the six difficult and critical years succeeding the Boxer rebellion, and Ambassador to Japan in 1906-1911.

Style Makes Secretaries Gasp.

When the interview was completed it was typewritten and submitted to the German Foreign Office for approval. This approval was hard to get. In fact, the German Foreign Office at first entirely disapproved of the article, rather on account of its manner than because of its substance which it was acknowledged has been faithfully interpreted.

But the way in which the interview was written, in American newspaper style, caused some of the older secretaries of state accustomed to the formal phraseology of less hurried and more dignified days to gasp. However, Baron Mumm, with his deeper knowledge of how things are done, written and said in the United States, persuaded his conferees that the informality of the conversation as reported would, if anything, cause it to be more widely read in America.

On that plea the Foreign Office finally and in considerable perplexity

Train Held Up and Robbed.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 20.—Two armed men held up and robbed Southern Pacific northbound train Number 75 (The Lark) late tonight, north of Burbank. They secured \$550 and much jewelry from the passengers.

JAPANESE GAIN REPORTED

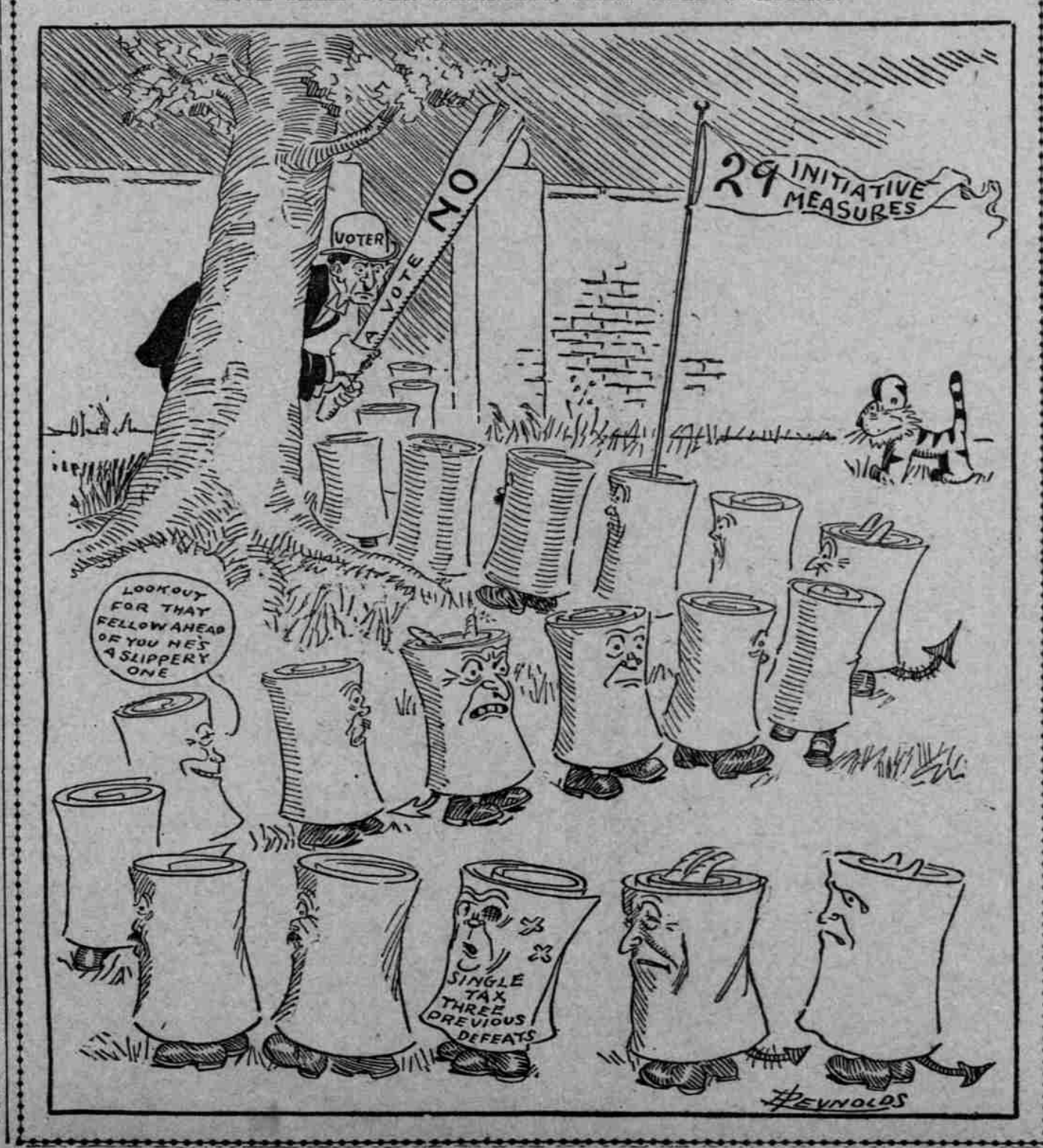
Germans Retire in Disorder After Skirmish in China.

TOKIO, Sept. 20.—Lieutenant-General Kamio, commander-in-chief of the Japanese armies that are moving on Kiau-Chan, the German leased possession in China, reports that he met and repulsed a German detachment on September 18.

The official announcement of the skirmish says that the troops, after landing at Lai-Shan, 40 miles north of Kiau-Chan, moved southward at Wang-Ko-Huang, 13 miles east of Taimo.

The Germans used machine guns, but at sunset, it is said, abandoned their position in disorder, leaving behind supplies, equipment and personal apparel. The Japanese suffered no casualties in this fight, but had three casualties among their cavalry while it was reconnoitering.

LOOK THEM OVER CAREFULLY, MANY NEED SWATTING.



Sunday's War Moves

ONE of the fiercest battles of all times, which has been raging across Northern France for a week past, with first a slight advantage on one side and then on the other, remains undecided.

The great armies which have been fighting for a month have dug themselves into entrenchments on rivers and mountain ranges on a front reaching from the Oise to the Meuse, and thence southward along the Franco-German frontier.

Artillery duels such as never have been seen before are being carried on with the hope of compelling the evacuation of the strongly-held positions, with occasional successes to 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 left, which lies on the right bank of the Oise River, in the vicinity of Rheims, the famous cathedral of which has been set afire by German shells, and between that town and the Argonne side it has been give and take all the time.

The French official report, however, again asserts slight progress has been made on the French left and that the allies have again repulsed strong frontal attacks between Craonne and Rheims. Around Rheims the issue has been about equalized, as the Germans have recaptured the heights of Brimont, while the French have taken the defenses of La Pompeille. The French also have scored a success between Rheims and the Argonne, where they have taken the village of Souain and have captured numerous prisoners.

In all cases these are separate attacks and counter attacks by the armies lying in the trenches waiting for their artillery to compel the other side to slacken its fire. The losses in these attacks must be enormous.

The British apparently have learned something from the Japanese attacks on Port Arthur. They make a rush forward and when the fire becomes too heavy for them to make a further advance they again retreat for a time for themselves and remain there until another opportunity offers for them to gain a few more yards.

The Germans have had most of their artillery at work, but the French are bringing up more and bigger guns. This kind of fighting, with both sides in strong positions, may go on for days yet, but sooner or later one side must find the continual fall of shell and the disconcerting attacks too much for them, and leaving a strong rear guard, will draw back for a breathing space.

This battle resembles in many particulars that of the Shan-Ho in 1904, when the Japanese and Russians, with much more time to do it, established positions which each thought to be impregnable. Shells and infantry attacks, however, finally compelled the Russians to withdraw with losses that at that time were without precedent. With all the hard, long fighting behind them, the Germans again are making attacks toward Verdun, while the allies are making frontal attacks on the German right, and are once more attempting to outflank it.

While accounts of the operations in Galicia differ, and one goes so far as to say that General Dankl's army is surrounded by Russians, and only remnants of the German corps there remain, it is considerably certain that the armies have not come to grips again.

The Russians will have to capture Przemyśl, where it is reported three German army corps have been sent to help the Austrians, before they can make further progress westward. The Russian army, however, will be free to proceed against Cracow if General Dankl is disposed of. The German army in Silesia has become more active.

Interesting information has been given out by the British Admiralty regarding British successes and misfortunes in various waters. The British merchant cruiser Carmania has sunk a German merchant cruiser, supposed to be either the Cape Trafalgar or the Berlin, off the coast of South America, but the German cruiser Koenigsberg side completely disabled the British cruiser Pegasus, while the latter was overhauling her machinery in Zanzibar harbor, killing 25 men and wounding more than three times that number, and the German cruiser Emden has sunk six British merchant steamers in the Bay of Bengal.

There has been a review off the Island of Halk by the Sultan of the Turkish fleet, including the former German cruisers Breslau and Goeben, after which the warships proceeded to Constantinople for coal.

Italy, according to reports from Rome, now has more than 500,000 men under arms.

ARMY WINS ON APPLE DIET

Russians Eat Nothing but Fruit 6 Days While Chasing Austrians.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Times says that General Ruzsky's army, while in pursuit of the Austrians toward Lemberg, left all transports behind them and for six days lived on apples.

This is cited by the correspondent as showing the great energy of the Russian soldiers, who are able to endure forced marches and continuous fighting on such a diet.

Crater Swallows Hill.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 20.—A volcano eruption has occurred on North Island, in the Bay of Plenty, off North Island, New Zealand.

Half the hillsides has fallen into the crater and 11 men who were working in some of the sulphur deposits are missing.

DIVE BY HERO SAVES ONE LEGGETT VICTIM

Quartermaster Jumps With Lifeline.

LARS ESKILDSON RISKS LIFE

Steamer Buck at Astoria With George Poelman, Survivor.

RESCUE INCIDENTS THRILL

Captain Has High Praise for Quartermaster Who Leaped Into Fierce Sea—Doomed Vessel's Whistle Shrieks as Craft Sinks.

ASTORIA, Or., Sept. 20.—(Special.)—The Associated Oil Company's tank steamer Frank H. Buck came into port shortly before noon today, bringing George Poelman, the first of the two survivors of the Leggett disaster to be picked up, but the last to reach shore.

The Buck also produced a hero, Lars Eskildson, quartermaster of the doomed vessel, having dived into the storm-swept sea to rescue Poelman.

Leggett's Agents Aboard.

E. M. Cherry, Lloyd's agent and the Astoria representative of the Hicks Hauptman Transportation Company, of San Francisco, owners of the lost steamer Francis H. Leggett, boarded the steamer here.

The Buck was the first vessel to reach the scene of the sinking of the Leggett and it was her crew that picked up the only two survivors.

Storm Strikes Early.

"We left Hoquiam Wednesday evening and ran into a storm as soon as we entered upon the open sea," said Poelman, one of the two survivors. "The ship was heavily loaded and made very slow progress through the gale. Some time after midnight the deck was of tea began to slide off and soon the ship took on a heavy list to starboard, which gradually became worse."

"All the passengers and the crew had donned life preservers and most of them were on deck. There did not seem to be much excitement. It was blowing and raining and was very cold."

Loaded Lifeboat Upturns.

"I stood in the after part of the ship, holding onto the rail, saw the station attempt to launch the lifeboat and they told me to get in. I got in and they started to lower the boat, but it was so rough that they pulled it back again, and I got out. Later the boat was lowered again with several men and women in it. It turned right over the minute it touched the water and I could see the poor people splashing around in the sea. Some got hold of ties and boards, and some just drifted out and disappeared."

"The engines were running all the time until the very last. Just before the end came the whistle gave one short blast and then the engines stopped."

Man Sinks With Boat.

"Captain Maro was near me then on the deck, near the wheel. He seemed dazed and stood looking at the deck. I was holding to the rail then, when, all at once, the boat seemed to drop out from under me, but I held on as long as I could and went clear under water with it before I lost my hold."

When I came up I grabbed hold of two ties and hung on. I looked around me and saw lots of men holding to the ties. One man held up his hand to me and I saw a cross of red and had been out off and his hand was all bloody."

"I could hear someone shouting, but couldn't understand what he said. It was awfully cold and the people near me drifted away, all but one man, and I could see him until it got dark, then I was all alone for a long time."

Lights Prompt Shot.

"Then I saw the lights of the Buck and I shouted as loud as I could. They were not far away and I shouted again, but they went right past me and I thought it was awful. Then they stopped and turned around and came back, and one man jumped overboard and tied a rope around me, and they pulled me up on the ship. My partner was near me when the Leggett went down and I never saw him again. I came from Whiddy Island, where I was working on a farm, and I was going to Astoria, Francisco. These men on the Buck were good to me and I am glad I am alive."

About 4 o'clock Friday afternoon the wireless operator heard the Japanese cruiser Idzumo notifying the station at North Head that the Francis H. Leggett was lost below Cape Mearns, but could get no further information. Captain B. H. Macdonald, master of the Buck, immediately instructed the chief engineer to drive the craft full speed ahead and steered directly for the scene of the disaster, arriving in that vicinity about 11 o'clock at night.

"About midnight," said Captain Macdonald, "or shortly before, Third Officer Gibbs of this ship, then on watch, sent word to me in my stateroom that he had heard a cry for help out on the sea. I rushed to the bridge to confirm it, and, believe me, it was a call for help from a pair of powerful human lungs and charged with all the terror one human voice could carry."

"Ordering the ship to be brought about instantly, I went back to my room and dressed, returning to the

(Concluded on Page 3.)