GERMANS TRAIN HEAVY GUNS ON ANTWERP TO CRUSH BELGIAN FLANKING ASSAULTS

history is being carried on by veterans, who are hungry and emaciated. Most of them are feeling the effect, in one way or another, from two weeks of fierce fighting, coming on the top of a 200-mile march. The strain of being under fire constantly, with the mighty guns of German's heaviest ordnance rining in their ears, has completely changed the nature of the men. They are hardened to blood and carnage and the danger of death, which is always at hand in an inconsiderate trifle.

GERMANS HOLD POINT WEST OF MEUSE, BERLIN STATES

BERLIN, Sept. 28.

While still maintaining the position that there have been no really decisive changes at any part of the 125-mile battle line, the report of the German General Staff today is a trifle more optimistic than anything issued since the battle of the Aisne began.

It stated that there have been distinct gains by the German centre, which has driven the enemy back with heavy losses. The armies operating through Varennes have succeeded in forcing the French back on Clermont-en-Aire and on St. Mennehould and now hold the main highways and the railroad lines in that vicinity.

On the heights of the Meuse the Germans continue to maintain their advantage and are in strength on the west bank of the river. The bombardment of the Meuse forts south of Verdun continues with perceptible success, according to the General Staff.

On the German right it is stated that the fighting is of the most bitter character, with the enemy plainly throwing all of his available force into the fight in the effort to break through the German line. It officially is stated that at no point has he been successful, while at a number of points the Germans have advanced their lines.

Attempts on the part of the Belgians to make a successful sortie from Antwerp have been frustrated and many prisoners and an armored car have been taken.

The official statement follows:

"The offensive movement of our troops continues without severe check. Heavy losses have been inflicted upon the enemy by our bayonet charges and they have had to bring up their reserves to strengthen their lines.

"At the eastern end of the battle line, our artillery has silenced part of the forts on the Verdun-Toul line and we have succeeded in crossing the Meuse. The passage is being sharply resisted.

"In the centre we continue to gain, despite the enemy's heavy artillery fire, which is now showing better aim.

"On the west we have held all the ground we gained, though the enemy has received large reinforcements and is making counter attacks. These, however, have been repulsed."

MONS BURNING, IS REPORT THAT THRILLS GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Sixteen days of fighting, fourteen in the battle of the Aisne and two in a rear guard action, have failed to bring decisive victory to either side in France. This was officially admitted at the War Office today, coupled with the statement, however, that all of the advantage remains with the Allies.

While the censorship is more strict than at any time since the opening of hostilities, it is explained that there are certain evidences, especially on the extreme left, that the Germans are weakening. The Allies have been heavily reinforced and are subjecting the forces of Von Boehm and Von Kluk to stern pressure along the line from Soissons north to Mons.

In this connection a report telegraphed from Ostend that Mons was burning created a sensation here today. It is at Mons that General von Boehm established his headquarters when he started south from Brussels with the main army that was operating in Belgium. His army was assigned to prevent Von Kluk being outflanked by the French army, operating from the northwest, presumably Boulogne, where it had been gathered to support a new British force, the details of which are still withheld from the public.

If it is true that Mons actually is burning, it may mean that the British-French armies are in strong force and have raided the German communications far north of the point where up to the present any fighting has been reported. The English people are placing great hope on this report, but it is not confirmed from any source that carries official weight, and Ostend for the last few days has been a most unreliable rumor factory.

More significant than anything else, however, are the circumstantial reports received here from Belgium sources that an epidemic of typhoid and allied diseases has broken out in the ranks of the German army, and that their horses are suffering from glanders. These reports came from so many sources that they are generally credited. The worst cases are in the valley of the Dendre River, near Termonde, where it is reported 700 men have already died of typhoid and other infectious diseases.

The military experts say that disease can be expected at this time now that the war has been in progress eight weeks. The rivers of Belgium and France have been utilized by both sides to get rid of dead men where there was no time to bury them. Then the cold rains, which have now prevailed for more than two weeks, have added to the difficulty of gathering the wounded. Many bodies remain unburied, putrefying in the water sheds of the rivers.

The suffering of the wounded as the result of the weather conditions is fearful. Those who cannot drag themselves to places of shelter simply die where they fall, as pneumonia follows in nearly every instance. In addition, wounds that ordinarily would be clean now get filled with mud, and infection follows as a matter of course.

In this respect it is stated that the Germans have suffered far more than the British or French, who have maintained their field hospitals at full strength and have rushed their wounded well into the south immediately after first aid has been applied.

BRITISH TAKE GUNS AFTER CHARGING FIRE-SWEPT BRIDGE

Concealed German Batteries Make Huge Gaps in Lines, But Bayonet Wins Skirmish.

PARIS, Sept. 28.

In the recent fighting on the Aisne, where the British managed to secure a foothold on the northern side after a terrible struggle, the British Guard troops achieved a glorious feat of arms. They were thrown across a pontoon bridge which sappers had constructed under fire, but no sooner had they reached the upper bank than the German artillery, which occupied a concealed position, opened fire and the shrapnel began bursting among the troops.

Before the British troops lay a stretch of open country about a mile wide. At its edge was a patch of woods which extended to the top of some hills on the crest of which the German artillery was in action. The order was given to charge and, with the Scots Greys leading, the British charged against the Germans. The attackers managed to avoid the barbed wire entanglements, but they had to face a blasting fire while crossing the open stretch.

The German shells, bursting with deadly regularity, fell on every part of the British lines. Just before reaching the forest the German machine guns were turned on the British. With fixed bayonets the guards swept forward, leaving long trails of dead and wounded in their wake. Shouting their battle cry, they fell upon the German position, bayoneting the gunners. Within less than 10 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting the British captured six guns.

While the British were charging, the horses of the guns were smashing away at the pontoon bridge and soon it was destroyed.

When the British captured the six guns they were surrounded by Uhlans for reinforcements. The pontoon bridge was rebuilt but also the German artillery again pounded it. Then aviators were able to locate the hidden batteries of the hidden German guns and they were soon silenced.

Great flocks of carrion birds hover over the battlefields where many corpses lie scattered. These vultures have become accustomed to the roar of the artillery and are not frightened away from their awesome feasting of the dead.

Private Moss, of the British Hussars, says he is in a hospital here, sick of crawling across the woods and fields after he was shot, until he came to a big chateau upon which American and Red Cross flags were flying.

"I crawled inside where I found one of the big dancing rooms fixed up like a hospital," said Moss, "and helped myself to some bandages.

"My wound had been caused by a rifle bullet, and like many such wounds, had been partly cauterized by the bullet. I believe that the chateau was owned by an American named of Mackell, I believe. I was mighty thankful for the shelter, for I felt that Mr. Dessen had left the house more greatly filled than it was."

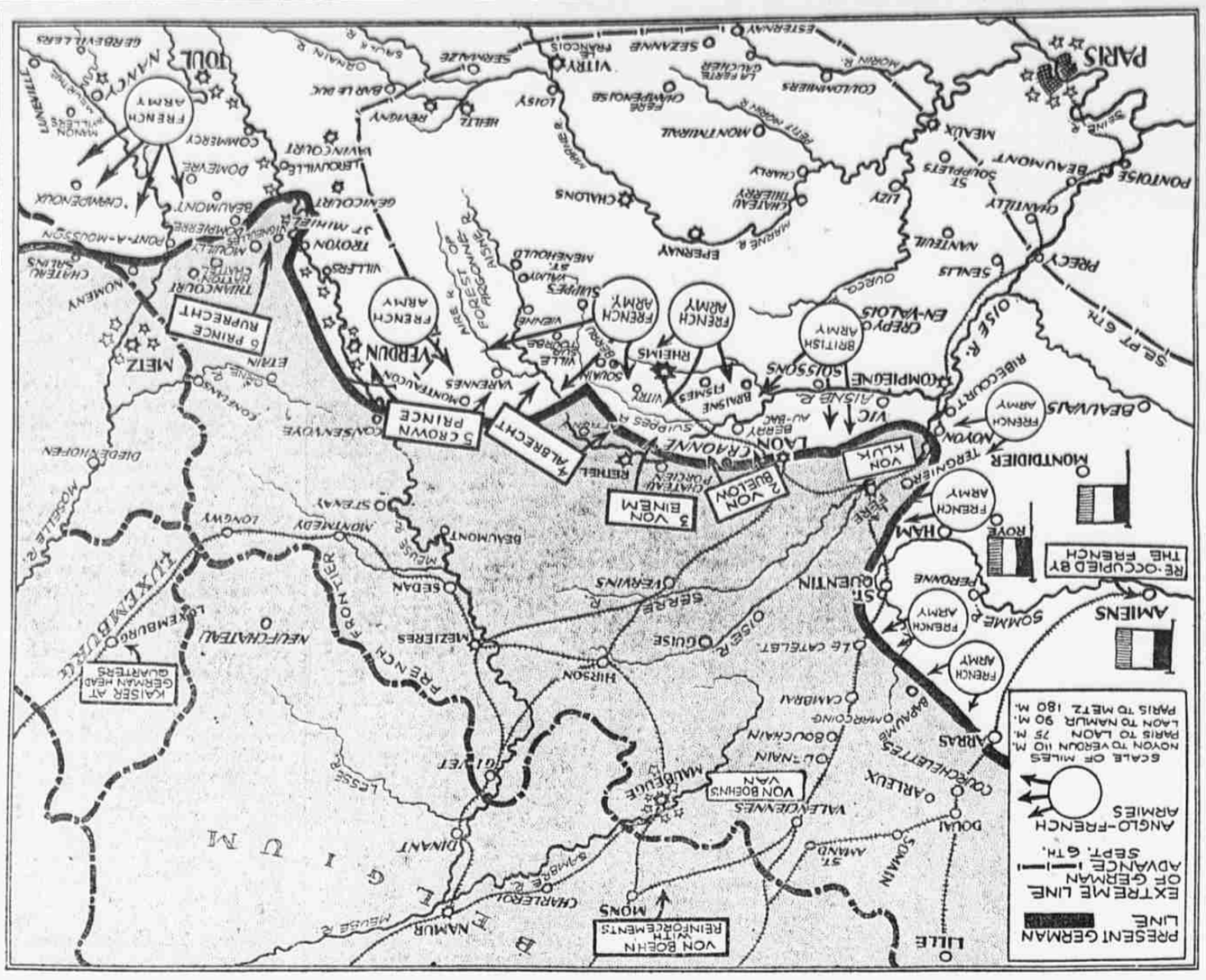
A detachment of German soldiers had ridden up to the chateau while Moss was hiding in a room in the place, but they soon rode away without doing any damage. Moss thinks that they were impressed by the American flag.

Dean Heads Central A. A. U.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—C. A. Dean, of the Columbia Yacht Club, Chicago, was elected president of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union at a meeting held by that body recently. George A. Schneider, Cleveland A. C., and R. T. Redmond, Cincinnati A. F., were elected vice presidents.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; market 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $7.20@7.60; good heavy, $6.70@7; rough heavy, $7.10@7.65; light, $6.50@7.10; pigs, $6.10@6.75; bulk, $6.90@7.65. CATTLE—Receipts, 22,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $7.40@11; cows and heifers, $3.75@10.25; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.15; Texans, $7.40@8.60; calves, $9.50@11.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 20,000; market 10c lower; native and Western, $3.20@5.75; lambs, $6.60@8.



The new German battle line in the southeast, near the Verdun-Toul line of forts, runs from St. Mihiel, where they crossed the Meuse, past Dompiene, reoccupied by the French, to the northwest of Pont-a-Mousson. In the centre the French have repulsed their offensive at Berru, near Rheims, regained Berry-au-Bac, north of the Aisne, and while von Kluk has pushed in near Noyon, and Ribecourt, over the Oise, the French claim to have made gains along the Oise, north of the Aisne and near the Somme, and even north of it in the St. Quentin, Peronne, Bapaume region.

TRIO OF AVIATORS WAGE MID-AIR FIGHT WITH HAIL OF SHOTS

German Airman on Reconnoitre Near Lille, Narrowly Escapes English Biplane and French Bleriot.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 28.

A Dutchman who has just returned from Aix-la-Chapelle gives a thrilling story of an exciting unprecedented duel in mid-air fought a few days ago by the occupants of three airships—German, English and French. The story was related to him by the German officer, who narrowly escaped death after an experience which he does not desire repeated.

"Some days ago," this officer said, "I was instructed to do some important reconnoitering in the northern district of France, especially near Lille and Maubeuge. I left Belgium in my Taube biplane with a mechanic.

"While I was flying into France I suddenly heard the noise of an aeroplane which I soon recognized as a British military Bristol biplane which had come to chase us. Our first tactics were to prevent the Bristol climbing higher than us, but the British machine was cleverly handled and soon was 50 yards over us.

"Several attempts were made by us to fly higher, but the British aeroplane checked them all. It was evident that each of us feared that the other would drop bombs on him. Meanwhile we had prudently turned northward, hoping to reach the German camp before the Englishman succeeded in forcing us to land. The Bristol was coming closer and closer, and we felt like a shot on which a valiant fire was going to produce.

"Suddenly my mechanic shouted, 'Look out! bad boys behind!' He answered with a laugh, 'Never mind, we have a friend.' I was sure that if the Englishman had any bombs aboard he would not be here to tell the tale, but fortunately he had none. He could not have missed us, as we had to fly close to Sterling, he was about 50 yards over us.

"In this trying situation the German officer, though expecting to be shot or dashed to earth at any moment, did not lose his nerve. He handled his craft with cleverness and skill, following every movement of his adversary by a counter movement of his own. 'These, I can tell you, were terrible moments,' he said. 'We fired our automatic revolvers at the enemy and he responded vigorously. His machine was hit several times, and had several parts. The wings show many bullet holes.

"We were nearing the Belgian boundary when I saw a small Bleriot monoplane come to the aid of the Bristol. The Bleriot circled some 500 feet in the air, and then began flying in concentric circles around us, always drawing nearer, and the three machines engaged in an unprecedented duel, firing revolvers continually.

"Our ammunition was nearly exhausted when we heard a sporadic firing beneath. We had reached a German camp, where our terrible situation was speedily realized, and our soldiers were firing on the two enemy flying machines in order to aid our retreat and descent.

"We landed safely, but needless to say, I did no reconnoitering work that day."

PROVISIONS

Market quiet and unchanged. City lard, in sets, smoked and air-dried, 21@22c. Western beef, in sets, smoked, 23@24c; city beef, middles and tenders, smoked and air-dried, 32@34c. Western beef, middles and tenders, smoked, 32@34c; beef hams, $40@41; pure, family, $26@27. Hams, S. P. cured, loose, 16@16½c; do. cured, loose, 15@15½c; do. smoked, loose, 16@16½c; city cured, as to brand and average, 16@16½c; hams, cloaked, Western cured, 19@19½c; do., boiled hams, 28@29c; picnic shoulders, S. P. cured, loose, 9@9½c; do. smoked, 10@11c; pickles, according to brand and average, loose, 10@11½c. Breakfast bacon, as to brand and average, city cured, 21@22c; breakfast bacon, Western cured, 19@23c; lard, refined, 11½@11¾c; do., in tubes, 12@12½c; do., tubs, 11¾@11¾c; do., in tierces, 11¾@11¾c; do., pure city, kettle rendered, in tierces, 11¾@11¾c; do., pure city, kettle rendered, in tubs, 12@12½c.

JAPANESE DEFEAT GERMANS IN LONG KIAO-CHAU BATTLE

Tokio Reports Fortress at Tsing-Tao on Point of Surrender—Kaiser' Forces Abandon Mines.

TOKIO, Sept. 28.

It is officially announced that the Japanese have defeated the Germans in a stubborn battle lasting 14 hours on the outskirts of Tsing-tao, seat of the government of the German leased possession of Kiao-Chau, China.

The Japanese casualties so far as ascertained are given as three killed and 12 wounded. The German casualties are said to be 312.

According to the statement, the fight began on September 26. German gunboats bombarded the positions of the Japanese troops. Japanese aeroplanes proved effective in reconnoitring expeditions and are reported to have escaped unharmed.

The morale of the German defending force at Kiao-Chau is on the wane, it is reported here. Some of the soldiers have deserted, escaping by land or sea. Through them it is learned that, despite the determination of the Governor of Kiao-Chau to fight to the last, the party which advocates timely surrender is asserting itself. It has found it defenders even among high officials of the army. Some of these advocates of surrender have been shot, while many have been sent to the first line of defense.

The German flying machines have been damaged and can no longer serve a useful purpose. The food supply is cut off by the strict blockade of the Japanese navy and is daily diminishing. Whatever is replenished comes only through the smuggling of Chinese junks. The supply of materials for the making of bread is also stopped; consequently the output is greatly restricted. Scurvy is gradually increasing. As the British troops have landed and joined the Japanese army, it is expected that the general assault on the fortress will soon commence.

PEKIN, Sept. 28.

It is learned from Weihsien, in Shantung, that a second detachment of Japanese troops arrived there at sundown on Saturday with 15 carloads of ammunition and supplies. Other troops have advanced west along the railway and hold Fangtse. Since the Germans flooded the coal mines before their departure. All the Chinese miners fled.

The American mission is crowded with women of all classes from the city and country districts. They are said by the correspondent at Weihsien to fear both the Japanese and the Chinese soldiers.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An agency dispatch from Pekin says it is officially announced there that Pelin was occupied on September 27 by a small Japanese detachment, which repulsed 300 Germans.

Mrs. Wood and C. M. Bull Victors

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—With the unexpected victory of Mrs. Hawson Wood and Charles M. Bull, Jr., in the final round of the mixed doubles championship yesterday on the clay courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., the tournament of the metropolitan tennis titles was brought to a successful conclusion. Mrs. Wood and Bull defeated Miss Clara Cassel and S. Howard Voshell in the final round, two sets to one, by the score of 5-7, 6-4, 7-5.

Big Entry List for Horse Show

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The catalog for the Piping Rock Horse Show is now being made up. It shows 570 entries, fully 100 more than at any previous show. The nominations in many of the hunter and jumper classes are so large that the committee has decided to devote next Thursday morning to elimination trials in five of the classes in which the entries are the largest.

CHURCHGOERS DIE AS GERMAN SHOTS RAIN ON MECHLIN

Belgian City Shelled for Third Time by Teuton Forces — St. Rombaut Cathedral Damaged.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 28.—Your correspondent has just returned from the Belgian city of Mechlin, which has been bombarded by the Germans for the third time, although the town is open and is not making the least defense.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) people were returning from church at 9:30 o'clock in the morning when a shell fell in the midst of a group, killing several. The remainder fled to a safe. Soon afterward a shell exploded in the cafe, wounding several.

The rain of shells continued, 50 an hour. The first fell in the railway station and eight others fell in the Place de la Gare. The neighborhood affected by the firing included the station, the barracks, a cabinetmaker's and Sisters of the Poor headquarters and the national stamp factory. Many private houses and other buildings collapsed, blocking traffic. The forts of Waelhem and Wavre replied until evening.

The Cathedral of St. Rombaut has been almost destroyed.

It is officially stated that on Saturday a German detachment comprising a brigade of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery, including two heavy guns, was surprised during a march from Brussels to Termonde, near Alost. The Belgians attacked on both front and flank, and the Germans fell back in disorder toward Assche, leaving many prisoners, wounded and several caissons.

Yesterday (Sunday), with a view to vengeance, the Germans bombarded Mechlin with long-range guns.

Considerable forces made a general movement on the Belgian front between Mechlin and Alost, and the attacks by the Germans in the vicinity of Alost failed.

Belgian cavalry succeeded in taking in the rear of the German left wing, and the German counter-attack failed.

The Belgians now hold all the positions they gained in the fighting of Saturday and Sunday.

FRESH FRUITS

In fair request and generally steady. Apples, per bbl—Gravenstein, $1.50@2.25; Pippin, $1.50@2.25; other standard varieties, $1.50@2.25; Bellflower, $1@1.50; apples, Delaware and Pennsylvania, per hamper, 50@50c; lemons, per box, $3@4. Pineapples, per crate—Porto Rico, $1.25@1.50; Florida, $1@2.50. Cranberries, Cape Cod, Early Black, per bbl, $4@5; do., No. 2, $2@2.50; do., Cape Cod, Early Black, per crate, $1.75@2; cranberries, Jersey, per crate—Early, $1.75@2.25; Late, $1@1.25. Huckleberries, per qt., 12@15c. Peaches, Virginia, per 20-lb basket, 25@75c; do., per crate, 75c@$1.25; do., Delaware and Maryland, per 20-lb basket, 25@75c; do., per crate, 75c@$1.25; peaches, Pennsylvania, per basket—Large white or yellow, 50@75c; medium, 50@60c; peaches, Jersey, white or yellow, per basket—Extra large, 75@90c; fancy, 60@70c. Pears, Bartlett, per bbl—Bartlett, No. 1, $4@5.50; do., No. 2, $2.50@3; Clapp's Favorite, No. 1, $3.50@4.50; do., No. 2, $2.50@3; other varieties, $2@3; pears, N. Y. Seckel, per bbl, $4@5; pears, Bartlett of Seckel, per half-bushel basket, $1@1.75. Grapes, New York—Concords, per 8-lb basket, 12@15c; do., per 4-lb. basket, 8@10c; Delawares, per 4-lb. basket, 12@15c; grapes, Concord, per crate, 40@50c. Plums, per 8-lb. basket, 20@25c. Cantaloupes, Colorado, per crate, $4@5; do., Jersey, per bushel, 50@75c. Watermelons, Jersey, per 100, $10@25.

SUGAR

REFINED.—Trade slow at former rates. Standard granulated, 6.50c. fine granulated, 6.75c; powdered, 6.80c; confectioners' A, 6.65c; soft grades, 5.50@6.50c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

CHEESE.—Trade quiet and the market unchanged. New York, full-cream choice, 16½@16¾c; do., fair to good, 15½@16c; do., part skims, 9@14c.

POULTRY

LIVE.—Plentiful and barely steady. Fowls, 16@18c; old roosters, 14@15c; ducks, old, 13@14c; do., spring, 14@15c; guineas, per pair, young, weighing 1 lb. and over, 40@50c; do., weighing 1 lb. and under, 20@25c; geese, weighing 4 lbs. and over, 90c; do., old, 80c; pigeons, per pair, 19@20c.

RUSSIAN "STEAM ROLLER" CRUSHES FOES IN GALICIA

Austrian Third Line of Defense Routed as Czar's Troops Reach Tarnow and Seize Carpathian Passes.

PEROGRAD, Sept. 28.

The Austrian troops have been routed from their third line of defense in Galicia. The Russians are approaching Tarnow, only 50 miles from Cracow, and have also captured Uzsok and Ezavtana, Hungarian town on the southern slope of the Carpathian Mountains. They have captured the town of Przemysl at the point of their bayonets, but the garrisons of some of the forts there continue to hold out.

This news is given in a statement issued by the General Staff today. It shows that the Russian steam roller is progressing with amazing rapidity and that only a stiff defense at Cracow and along the line from there to Thorn, East Prussia, can prevent the Russian armies from being well on their way to Berlin within a very short time. The General Staff is urshing the army forward with all possible haste, hoping to avoid a winter campaign for the capture of the German capital.

The Russians are today in force at Tarnow. Although they are unable to move with the great speed shown in the early days of the Galician operations, because of the swollen rivers and marshy condition of the territory through which the army is advancing, the Russian forces are declared in today's War Office report to be making steady progress.

The Russians are moving steadily forward in four separate movements. The bombardment of Przemysl continues with one of the main forts already reported as occupied by the Russians. It is stated here that the Russians have again taken a number of guns and that the Cossacks are cutting to pieces the rear guard of the retreating Austrians.

Through the pass at Uzsok troops are pouring upon the plains of Hungary to strike the Austrians in the rear and cut off communication between Kaschau and Cracow. At Uzsok and Szavtana, which lies near the source of the river Ung, the Russians captured thirty guns, 1500 prisoners, many rapid-firers and large quantities of ammunition and supplies.

Part of the forces under General Von Colrad at Przemysl succeeded in cutting their way through the Russian lines west of that fortress in an attempted retreat, but they were pursued by large forces of Cossacks and suffered terrible losses, says the official report. Some of the Austrians succeeded in reaching Jaslow and joining other forces there, but they lost every gun that they attempted to take with them.

UTILITY EARNINGS

TWIN CITY.

	1914.	Increase.
August Gross	$798,559	$21,710
Surplus	153,808	9,633
From January 1	6,141,175	300,304
Surplus	1,108,057	156,682

PACIFIC LIGHT AND POWER.

August Gross	$123,457	$10,614
Net income	29,144	3,610
Twelve months' gross	1,343,236	73,903
Surplus after dividends	86,187	50,751

VEGETABLES

Quiet and prices favored buyers. White potatoes, per bush, Pennsylvania, 60@65c; New York, 55@58c; white potatoes, Jersey, per bushel, 35@40c; sweet potatoes, Eastern Shore, per bbl—No. 1, $1.75@2.25; No. 2, $1@1.50; sweet potatoes, North Carolina, per bbl—No. 1, $1.75@2; No. 2, 75@$1; onions, Jersey, per bbl—No. 1, $2.50@2.75; No. 2, $1.50@1.75; sweet potatoes, Jersey, per basket, 40@50c; Onions, Western and Connecticut Valley, shoes, per 100-lb. bag, $1; onions, medium, per 100-lb. bag, 75@85c; Cabbage, domestic, per ton, $10@12. Celery, New York, per bunch, 10@20c. Mushrooms, per 4-lb basket, 75@$1.50.

NEW YORK BUTTER AND EGGS

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—BUTTER quiet; receipts, 4061 tubs; creamery, extra 30@32c; state dairy, tubs, 22@28c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c. EGGS quiet; receipts, 6221 crates; nearby white, fancy, $4@5; nearby mixed, fancy, $4@5; fresh firsts, 24@30c.

GERMAN SHRAPNEL SHATTERS TERMONDE AND NEARBY TOWNS

Belgians Retire in Good Order Under Withering Fire — Artillery Spares Churches.

TERMONDE, Sept. 28.

The only battle on in Belgium on Saturday was south of Termonde, where the Germans shelled the Belgians.

The Belgians held their ground tenaciously under a heavy, well-directed fire and then retired steadily through Audegm toward Termonde, completing their retirement at midday. Two hundred shrapnel shells fell in the village of Audegm.

I reached Termonde at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and paced through the shattered town, into which the Germans occasionally sent a howitzer shell.

I proceeded toward Audegm at 10:25 o'clock and watched the German gunners achieve their object of shattering the tower of the such at Audegm. One moment the spire was shrouded in white smoke, the new moment it had disappeared, leaving nothing but a decrepit ruin.

A mile and a quarter this side of Audegm the Belgians faced about at 1 o'clock, when reinforcements began to arrive. An armored motorcar, four mounted gendarmes and one or two extraordinarily bold cyclists ventured into the village.

Following these I reached the farther side of Audegm. Here the motor caught six Germans napping. Its mitrailleuse dealt faithfully with them at a distance of 500 yards.

It appeared that the German forces contented themselves with approaching the outskirts of Audegm. This information, given by a peasant, was confirmed by the fact that the pockets of dead Belgians lying there had been cut out and all their valuables taken. This both Grant, Dailey and I saw.

SHOTS FILL STREETS.

The road through the village was strewn thick with shrapnel. I picked up a double handful in less than 50 yards. The German gunners had evidently secured the range to an inch. It is marvelous that the Belgians escaped so lightly.

Hardly had the Germans disappeared than many villagers began to appear cautiously in the streets, collecting fragments of shell and shrapnel balls. They were as phlegmatic as the Belgian soldiers, who are imperturbable in all circumstances.

Soon after the motor car and its mitrailleuse had talked sharply to the Germans, the Belgians made an advance in force on the right. A regiment of lancers galloped through a field to a position west of Wespelaars. It was supported as quickly as possible by infantry, while an infantry attack, supported by artillery, developed against Wespelaars itself.

The range was very short and the battery thoroughly searched the village, carefully avoiding the rather fine church towering over the cluster of little houses. We could hear the crash of shrapnel on the red tiled roofs. For a few minutes Wespelaars disappeared, then reappeared momentarily in the white clouds of smoke.

In the face of the terrific hail the German resistance was feeble, but behind Westpelaars was a thick woodland hiding Lebbeke from view. Lebbeke was known to be strongly occupied by the Germans. Sunset, too, was approaching.

Content, apparently, with the ground they had won, which was no inconsiderable area, the Belgians left the Germans undisturbed, to send an occasional shell into Termonde.

FEATURES OF FIGHTING.

Two distinct features of the fighting were impressive to the spectator.

The contest was amost exclusively by shrapnel. The Germans attained a temporary success by its use and the Belgians won their victory by its aid. Rifles played a small part in the all-day conflict.

The other feature was the uncanny silence. From the moment the Belgians ceased retreating to the time their attack opened on Wespelaar it was almost disconcerting, although it was an agreeable sensation from one viewpoint.

As a consequence of the lack of ambulances, the three motorcars and the newspaper correspondent present were able to render considerable assistance to the Belgian wounded.

On our return to Antwerp we learned that the Belgians had retaken Alost, 15 miles west and a little north of Brussels, at the point of the bayonet and with great gallantry. This was a serious blow to the Germans and similar successes appear along the whole Belgian line.

BOOKS BOUND IN GOLD AND ADORNED WITH GEMS

Splendid Specimens, Some of Which Represent the Work of Years.

One thousand four hundred pounds is referred to is the most elaborate specimen of present-day English bookbinding about to be sent to America. The book is an illustrated manuscript of some of Keats' poems, and has just been completed after two years' work. The poems are written and illuminated on vellum, and illustrated with original water-colors, while the morocco cover is elaborately gold-tooled, inlaid with over 4400 pieces of colored leather and set with over 1000 precious stones.

This book was designed and bound by George Sutcliffe, the noted bookbinder of Poland street, who has evolved many original ideas in bookbinding. He was the first to use jeweled decorations—pearls instead of white leather, garnets instead of red leather, and so on. That such work pays is evident from the fact that Mr. Sutcliffe now employs 80 men.

The illuminated manuscript of Keats referred to is the most elaborate specimen of binding executed by Mr. Sutcliffe since he designed a jeweled Omar Khayyam, which was purchased by the German Government for the Frankfort Museum 12 years ago, and in the decoration of which 21 opals were used. Another specimen of Mr. Sutcliffe's art is a sumptuously bound copy of Shelley's works, each flower on the hawthorn decoration being set with a pearl.

Volumes in modern bindings which sell for $100 to $200 each are by no means uncommon. Not long ago, for instance, a set of Dickens' was published in America, the price per volume being $100, each book being bound in vellum and included in a casket of white silk and leather.

Perhaps, however, the costliest book ever issued was that written and published a few years ago by a wealthy American, who spent most of his life and a large fortune in the collection of specimens of jade. Only a hundred copies of the book were printed, and these cost over $100,000, or about $1000 per copy.