

# GERMANS SEIZE ANTWERP FORTS SHELLS FIRE BELGIAN CAPITAL ALLIES CHARGE KAISER'S FLANK

## Belgians Flee as Invaders Fight Through Barriers

Bombarded People Spent Nights and Days of Terror  
Foe Firing Twenty Missiles a Minute

## CAVALRY OF ALLIED ARMIES AND GERMANS CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN TURNING MOVE- MENT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF FRANCE

### WAR'S LATEST PHASES

FRANCE.—According to the official communique issued at Paris there is a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where the French have taken 1,000 prisoners. There was also a report of a severe engagement between cavalry near Lille. The main battle continues, the communique says, along a line bounded by the regions of Lens, Arras, Bray-sur-Somme, Chaulnes, Roye, and Lassigny. Minor engagements only are reported in the centre from the Oise to the Meuse. An artillery struggle is reported along the whole line in the Woivre region.

GERMANY.—An official communication issued by the German General Staff says that from the western scene of war no facts of decisive importance can be mentioned and that small progress has been made near St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. Before Antwerp the operations have been successful. The airship Hall, at Dusseldorf, was hit by a bomb and the cover of an airship was demolished. In the east the Russian column is marching from Lomza and has reached Lyek, just over the East Prussian frontier.

RUSSIA.—According to despatches from Rome and Petrograd, Przemysl is at the mercy of the Russians. In eastern Prussia, the Germans, who were driven back during the last three days fighting, are said to be concentrating their forces in defensive positions around Suwalki to protect railway communications. A despatch from Petrograd says the Russians took 19,000 prisoners and forty cannon in recent battles along the eastern Prussian frontier.

ITALY.—The resignation of Gen. Grandi, the Italian Minister of War, is imminent as the result of a disagreement with the Chief of Staff, Gen. Porro, is mentioned as most likely to succeed Gen. Grandi. Thirty-nine Liberal Democratic Deputies voted a resolution of confidence in the Cabinet approving the Italian attitude of neutrality, providing national interests are safeguarded.

JAPAN.—The Japanese have mounted siege guns on heights dominating the three forts defending Tsin-tao. Baron Meyer-Waldeck, the Governor of Tsin-tao, is reported ill with fever.

## Thousands Leave Stricken Antwerp

Great Part of 400,000 People Miserable Refugees in Flight—Pouring into Holland.

London.—The flight of the citizens of Antwerp is hardly to be matched in all history. The greater part of 400,000 people are at this hour miserable refugees. They are pouring into Holland and swamping the resources of the country.

Flushing, Breda, Rotterdam, Rosendaal, The Hague, Amsterdam, Terneuzen, Maastricht and Dordrecht are crowded and the streets of these cities and towns are impassable. The cry is "Still they come."

London.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Antwerp gives an interesting interview with Cherry Kearton, describing some of his experiences in filming the war. He was in Alost during the German bombardment. He said: "I tried to get pictures of shells exploding, but it is next to useless, for they hardly show on the film. In the trenches, too, it is useless and rather brutal, it seems to me, to try to get pictures. For instance, we who have seen men die from bullets and shrapnel know quite well that they simply slip forward a little, and the whole thing is finished. They do not fling their rifles in the air, and die in a dramatic posture. Pictures that show that can be known at once as faked."

of Dutch towns. Unending processions stumble toward Ostend, hoping for safety in England. Very few possess more than the clothes upon their backs and hastily gathered bundles of valuables and curiously assorted keepsakes.

Terror spread suddenly—was only fully realized when German shells fell at the rate of 20 a minute in the heart of the city. Previously there had been an unreasonable confidence. At once everything changed. There ensued a vast scramble which would have been absurd had it not been tragic.

The only bridge across the Scheldt which the Germans had not destroyed was a pontoon, and columns of sad faced men, weeping women, children, household pets, with every sort of vehicle, surged through streets leading to this narrow bridge. Rich and poor were on a common plane of woe.

Following the German operations there are comparatively few non-combatants left in the city, although the continuous stream of unfortunates flows across the Scheldt. Railroad stations in north Belgium and Holland are crowded. There is certain to be suffering from lack of food and shelter. The world is upside down for the evicted citizens of Antwerp.

## An Endless Stream of Belgian Fugitives Crowd into Holland

Citizens of Antwerp Rush From Sound of German Cannon.

Rotterdam.—Since the tragedy at Antwerp half the towns in Holland seem to have doubled in population. Over half a million people, mostly women and children, poured over the Dutch borders from Belgium. Before the majority got out of earshot the huge German guns were already smashing Antwerp behind them.

Every station in Holland is a little city of sorrows. Mothers sit on benches in the cold giving their babies the only food they have. Children stream everywhere over the cobbles and men gaze hour after hour at the bulletins in the shop windows which tell of Antwerp's desolation.

Most of the families in Holland are opening their doors and giving shelter to the homeless. Trains and barges pour into every town. They have come without intermission for the past twenty-four hours and there is no sign of their stopping.

One of the most pathetic facts is the flight of a large body of lunatics, who escaped from an asylum. Many of these are now roaming about the country, causing fear and disorder. The Dutch Government has issued a warning to the people not to be hasty in dealing with strange persons who are likely to be lunatics. Sixty of them arrived at Eindhoven in care of monks.

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## Russians Win Advantage in Vistula Battle

German and Austrian Forces Make  
Obstinate Stand Against Advance  
of Foe in South Poland—Czar's  
Troops Hold Hungarian Ground.

London.—The Ministry of War in Petrograd announces that Russia has conquered and occupied 39,000 square miles of Austrian territory, while successfully pushing vast offensive operations against the German provinces of East Prussia, Posen and Silesia.

The center of interest now is in southwestern Poland, in the province of Radom, where the Germans, having formed a junction with Austrian forces, are obstinately opposing the advance of the Russians toward Breslau and Cracow. The battle is in the initial stage, with slight advantages gained by the Russians.

The Russians have driven back the Germans from Wiclowek in Russian Poland, 35 miles southwest of Thorn in East Poland, and have fortified themselves within a few miles of the fortress of Thorn, according to a Petrograd cable.

The course of the River Vistula outlines the battle front. On the west side, Gen. von Hindenburg, commanding an estimated force of 600,000 Germans and Austrians, is obstinately contesting the progress of probably 1,000,000 Russians commanded by the Grand Duke Nicholas. Toward the southwest, east of the River Dunajec in Galicia, the Russians are attacking German and Austrian outposts.

Northward of this principal theatre of operations Gen. Rennenkampf, with accessions of fresh troops and artillery, is following up his success at Augustowa and along the River Niemen. Russian troops have penetrated into East Prussia in some places, but for the most part the Russians are content to hold the Germans on the defensive along the whole East Prussia frontier. It is confirmed that the Russians are developing a strong offensive in the Mazur Lakes region in East Prussia.

Official reports from Germany declare the story of the advance of the Russian forces across the Niemen River in the Government of Suwalki is a lie, and say in the battle near Augustowa the Germans completely defeated two Russian army corps, took 3,500 unwounded prisoners and twenty guns and a number of machine guns.

Przemysl is being heavily bombarded and Petrograd says five of the forts have been silenced, while a story from Rome declares the city has fallen into the hands of the Russians.

Three British aeroplanes flew 100 miles into German territory and dropped a bomb from a height of 500 feet, destroying a Zeppelin airship at Dusseldorf, was the official London report.

An official report in Paris said 1,600 German prisoners had been taken in a sharp engagement at Roye. The German and Allied cavalry were operating north of Lille, but the result was nowhere decisive.

Berlin announced slight progress for the Germans in the Argonne district in France.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian Minister of War, said that the German invasion of Russian territory resulted in a disastrous defeat, and that no German troops are now on Russian soil. He also told of successes in Galicia.

Thousands fled from Antwerp, many going to Ostend, where the capital has been established.

A dispatch from Petrograd says there have been sanguinary fights between German and Austrian prisoners, who accuse each other's Generals of responsibility for Russian victories.

## GERMANS PLAN TO ATTACK BRITAIN LAST OF OCTOBER.

Rome, via Paris.—The war against Great Britain, say German newspapers received here, will commence at the end of October, following successful operations at Antwerp. Belgium then will become the base of operations against Great Britain, the newspapers say.

They add that Admiral von Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, who is now at General Headquarters with Emperor William, has announced that he will go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

## Submarine Sinks German Warship

Destroyer Sent to Bottom Off Mouth  
of River Ems by Daring British  
E-9—Report Austrian Disaster  
—Six Torpedo Craft Sunk  
in Adriatic by Mines.

London.—Submarine E-9 of the British Navy, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Max K. Horton, made another raid into German waters off the mouth of the River Ems and succeeded in sinking a German torpedo boat destroyer. It was this same submarine, under the same commander, which made a similar dash and sank the German cruiser Hela off Heligoland, Sept. 16. As on the former occasion, the E-9 has safely returned to her home port.

A dispatch to the Central News from Harwich, England, says that a rumor is in circulation there of the sinking of a German cruiser, in addition to the German torpedo boat destroyer.

The sinking of the German destroyer, the Admiralty announces, took place at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and was witnessed by the Dutch coast guards on the Dutch island Schiermonnikoog, in the North Sea, off the province of Friesland. The weather was clear and the sea calm, and the destroyer could plainly be seen cruising before the mouth of the Ems. Suddenly the observers saw a high column of water rise near the bow of the destroyer. The vessel immediately turned over and sank in three minutes.

Shortly after the explosion the periscope of the submarine came above the surface of the water for a moment, but as soon as those on board the plunger saw that their torpedo had struck its mark the vessel was again submerged.

A German cruiser and torpedo boat came quickly to the rescue of the crew of the destroyer. Survivors were swimming about in the vicinity of the disaster, or clinging to the wreckage of their sunken ship.

The Dutch naval staff announces that the sinking of the destroyer occurred seven miles off the Schiermonnikoog and well outside Dutch territorial waters.

The Messagero, of Rome, publishes a dispatch from Ancona, in Italy, on the Adriatic, stating that four Austrian torpedo boats and two Austrian torpedo boat destroyers have been lost off the coast of Dalmatia as a result of coming in contact with mines.

## ENVOYS NOW LOOK FOR SHORTER WAR

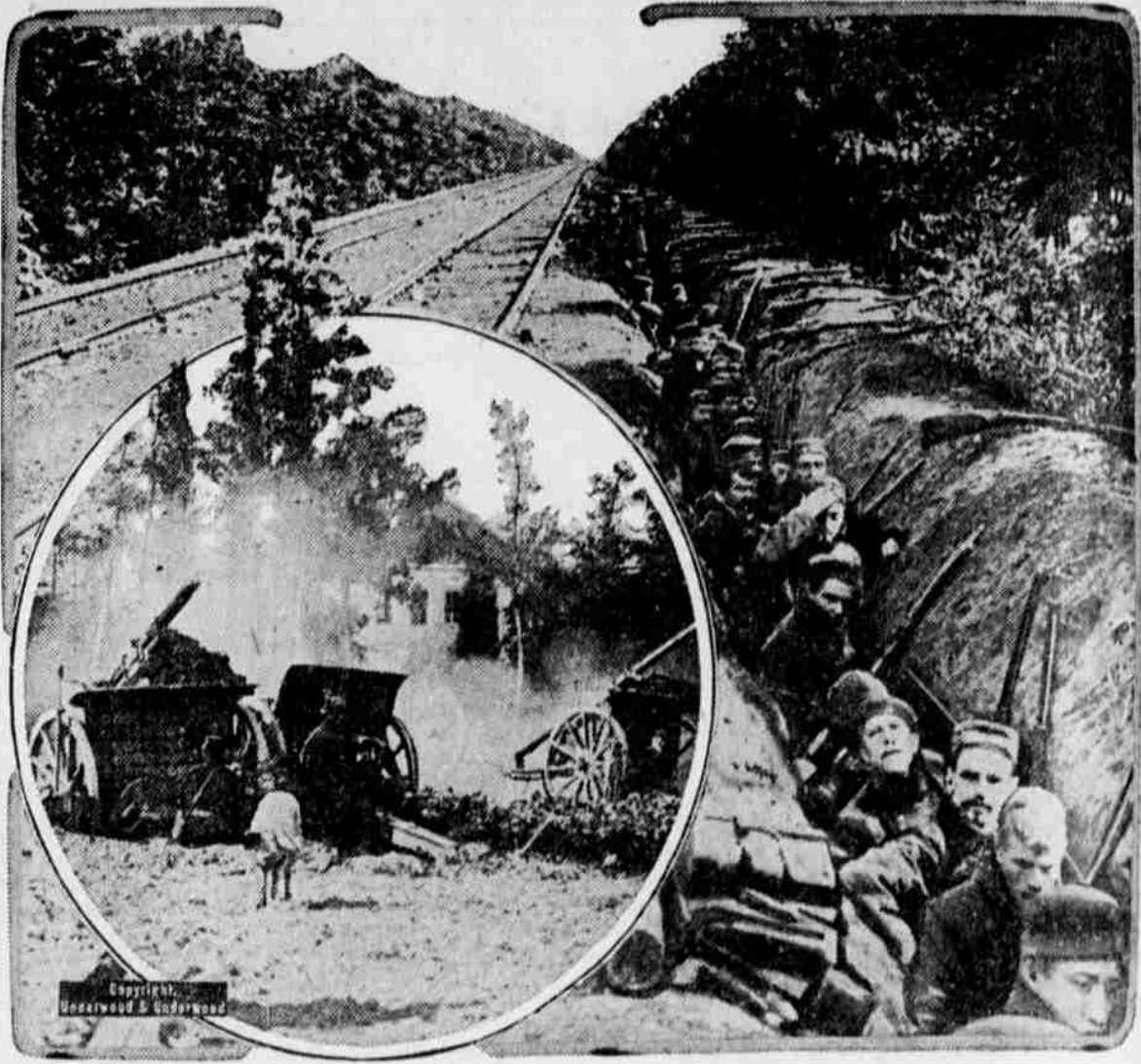
Believe That Defeated Austria-Hungary Soon Will Come to Terms With Russia.

LONDON.—A belief that the war will be far shorter than the present situation indicates is gradually gaining ground in diplomatic circles here. The Secretary of the embassy of one of the involved Powers has made a large wager that the war will be over within three months, and he is known as a careful bettor, not anxious to lose his money.

Through diplomatic channels the word has reached London that the Russian invasion of Hungary means moving on Vienna from the south, and there is little indication that the resistance by the Hungarians will be very bitter, as already there are signs that the Hungarian leaders are seeking understanding about the future with Russia.

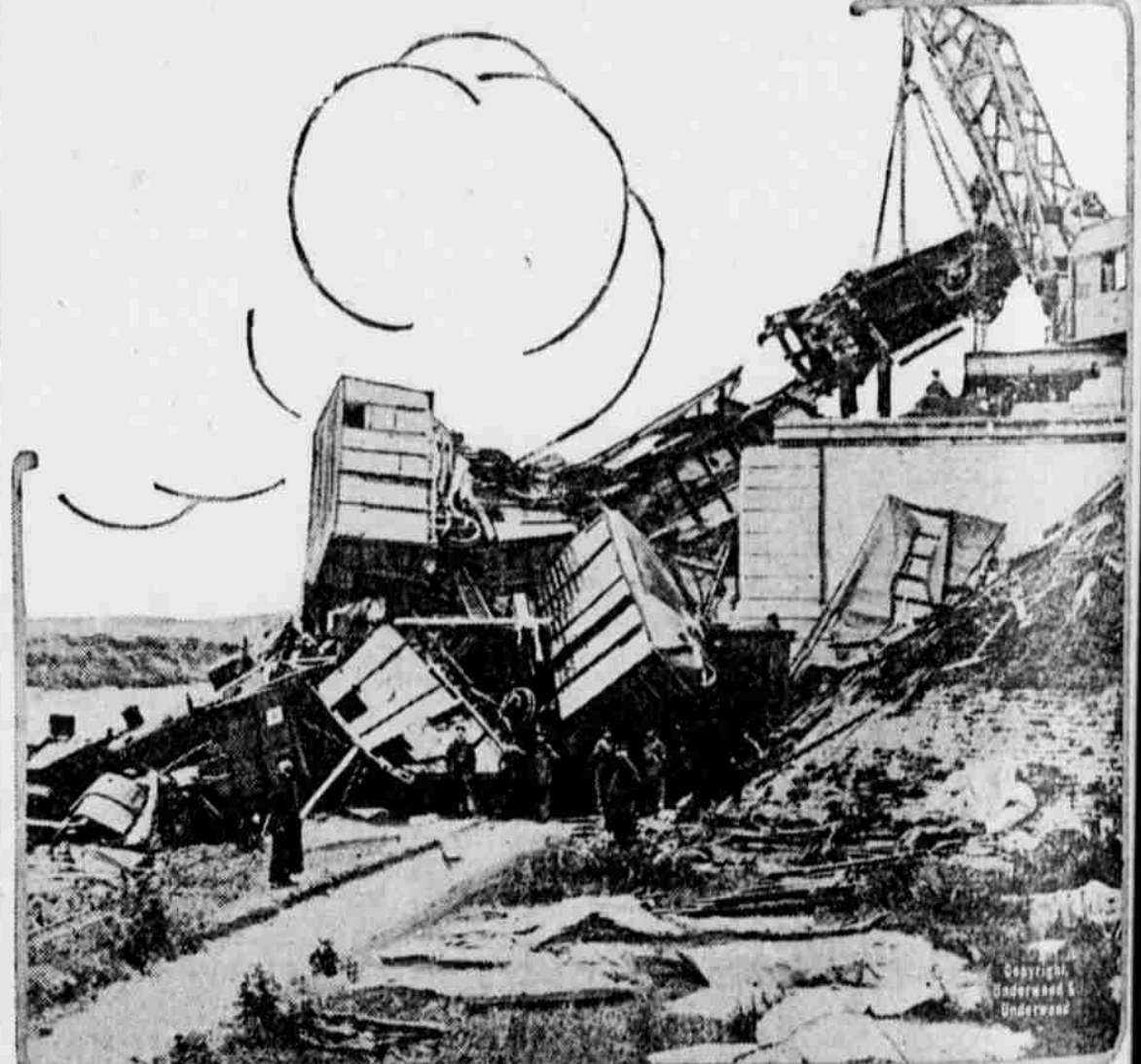
Austria's armies are so badly shattered now that further resistance is doubtful in any case if Vienna falls. The capitulation of Austria would mean the complete investment of the German Empire, and even the Kaiser could not hope to hold the foe at bay long on such a huge front.

## SCENES AT THE BATTLE OF HOFSTADE



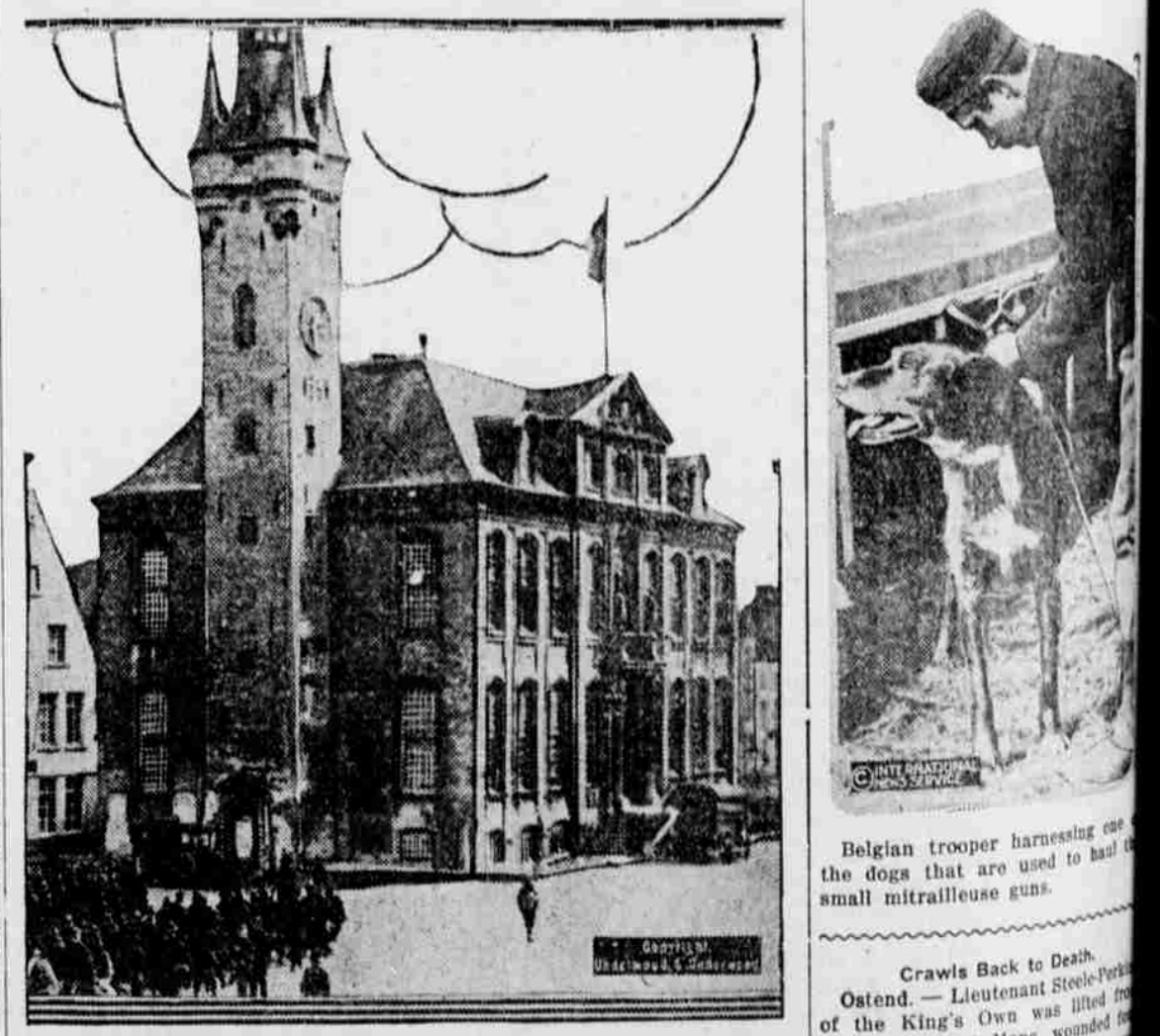
Belgian soldiers in the deep trenches along the railway from which they repulsed the Germans at the battle of Hofstade. At the left are shown some of the big Belgian field guns which checked the advance of the Kaiser's troops in the same conflict.

## TERRIBLE WRECK OF A RED CROSS TRAIN



First photograph of the dreadful wreck of a Red Cross train at the Mary bridge across the Marne, in which many wounded French and English soldiers were killed. The bridge had been destroyed by the Germans and the train went into the river.

## HEADQUARTERS OF KING OF BELGIUM



This is the ancient town hall at Lierre, which the king of Belgium has been using as his headquarters. In the courtyard are some men of the famous "black devil" regiment of carabineers, which lost two-thirds of its members in action.

## AMERICA MODEL FOR EUROPE

Baroness von Suttner Calls the United States "Land of Unlimited Possibilities."

"The land of unlimited possibilities and conquered impossibilities" is what Baroness Bertha von Suttner calls America.

## HARNESSING UP A WAR DOG



Belgian trooper harnessing the dogs that are used to haul small machine guns.

Crawls Back to Death. Ostend.—Lieutenant Steele, of the King's Own was killed in the trenches at Mons, wounded five times. Protesting, the British soldier crawled back and was mortally wounded.

"Even though everything is not in your political arena, though it is brazen-faced practice of corruption—how do you call it, graft, strikes, bribery—though you have conditions as complex and problems difficult as everywhere else, we are to you for the solution, for America is full of hope, strength, and Americans are striving and working."

Cables linking British and American ports convey about 1,000 words a year.

## REAL BATTLE FILMS ARE NOT DRAMATIC

Can't Photograph Bursting Shells, Says Movie Man.

LONDON.—The correspondent of the Daily News at Antwerp gives an interesting interview with Cherry Kearton, describing some of his experiences in filming the war. He was in Alost during the German bombardment. He said: "I tried to get pictures of shells exploding, but it is next to useless, for they hardly show on the film. In the trenches, too, it is useless and rather brutal, it seems to me, to try to get pictures. For instance, we who have seen men die from bullets and shrapnel know quite well that they simply slip forward a little, and the whole thing is finished. They do not fling their rifles in the air, and die in a dramatic posture. Pictures that show that can be known at once as faked."

## PERSIA ASKS RUSSIA TO GO.

Bear Declines to Withdraw, But Pledges Territoriality.

Petrograd.—The newspapers here say that Russia has been asked by Persia to withdraw her troops from Azerbaijan, northwest Persia, but has declined to acquiesce, because Russian and other foreign interests can be protected only by Russian occupation of the district.

In declining, Russia assured Persia that she had no desire to appropriate Persian territory.

## READY TO GIVE UP VIENNA.

Austrian Officials Favor Transfer of Capital to Innsbruck.

Vienna.—If the removal of the capital is decided upon, Government officials favor its transfer to Innsbruck, as in 1848. This city is considered much safer and more easily protected.

Advices from Bohemia report a famine among the unemployed, of whom there are great numbers. A committee has been appointed to find work for the sufferers.

## ALIENS MUST RESUME NAMES.

English Council Overrides Nom de Plumes Adopted During War.

London.—By a "special order in Council," any Germans or Austrians engaged in business here, since the outbreak of the war, have adopted English names will be required, after October 12, to resume the use of their own names. Until further notice, says the order, no "alien enemy" will be allowed to change his name without a special permit from a Secretary of State.

## BRITISH WAR CASUALTIES.

Mid-September Losses Bear Heaviest on Two Regiments.

London.—A casualty list of British officers, reports one officer killed, three died of wounds, six wounded and two missing.

A list also was issued under dates of Sept. 15, 16 and 17. This includes 57 non-commissioned officers and men killed; five died of wounds; 270 wounded and 625 missing. The missing belong chiefly to the Connaught Rangers and Royal Cameronians.