THREE NAVAL BRIGADES OF BRITISH SHIPS HELPED TO DEFEND BELGIAN CITY

Two Brigades Are Back In Ostend---German Advance Towards Ghent Repulsed In Early Morning Battle---Antwerp May Be Zeppelin Base For a Raid Against England

LONDON, October 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—With Antwerp in the complete possession of the Germans, the British and Belgian defenders are making every effort to join the forces of the Allies which hold the Belgian coast and West Flanders. A large number have been cut off and are making a stand at Lokeren, in East Flanders, twenty miles southwest of Antwerp and six miles northwest of Termonde. This force is now being subjected to a fierce bombardment, the roar of which can be heard at Ghent.

FORCED ACROSS DUTCH LINE

A Reuter despatch from Rotterdam announces that a portion of the Belgian army has crossed over into Holland and interned, while it is known that in the neighborhood of two thousand British have also crossed the Netherlands border and surrendered their arms to the Dutch authorities.

That the British were participating in the defense of Antwerp was made known here yesterday for the first time, when the Admiralty officially admitted the fact. The Admiralty announcement said that three naval brigades had been landed from the fleet, with heavy guns, and had been sent to the assistance of the Antwerp garrison during the last week of the German attack.

MAJORITY OF BRITISH ESCAPE

The announcement adds that in the retreat from Antwerp two brigades had reached Ostend in safety with their guns, while the other brigade had been cut off north of Lokeren. The greater part of the Belgian army has succeeded in reaching Ostend and making a junction with the British there.

The British loss, excluding those who have interned in Holland, is estimated at three hundred out of the eight thousand engaged.

GERMANS ENTERED AT NOON

The fall of Antwerp took place yesterday morning, the garrison evacuating all the defenses with the exception of some of the isolated forts, which are reported to be still holding out. The German army entered and took possession of the city at noon.

The extent of the damage done to the city from the bombardment and the loss of life on the parts of either the defenders or the attackers are not yet known. It is predicted that when the full extent of the casualties is known it will be staggering.

ADVANCED WEST REPULSED

The movement of the German army in Belgium is now towards Ostend, but it met with a serious repulse this morning (Sunday) at Quatrecht, east of Ghent, according to an Ostend despatch to the Exchange Telegraph. The Exchange correspondent cabled that a force of twenty thousand invaders, marching on to Ghent, were met in night battle by the Allies and the advance checked and driven back. This report has given grounds to the supposition that aid is being sent to the British and Belgians besieged at Lokeren, which is only twelve miles east of Ghent.

ANTWERP AS ZEPPELIN BASE

If the Germans besiege Ostend, as is expected, the Belgian government will remove to England, as Ostend is not capable of making any prolonged resistance.

Great Britain expects the Germans to make Antwerp a base for Zeppelin maneuvers and possibly also a base for a submarine fleet.

Germany cannot make a naval base without violating terms of neutrality with the Netherlands, for the reason that the River Scheldt flows through Holland. However, this obstacle is not expected to weigh heavily against Germany's military convenience.

QUEEN FLEES TO ENGLAND

Queen Elizabeth of Belgium has crossed the English channel, seeking refuge in England.

ALL FORTS TAKEN, SAYS BERLIN

BERLIN, October 10.—The German general staff announces that all the Antwerp forts have fallen.

ANOTHER ARMY FOR FRANCE

PARIS, October 10.—If the Germans attempt to fortify Antwerp, the Allies believe it can be reduced as easily as the Germans captured it from the Belgians.

The capture of Antwerp by the Germans, however, removes a menace against the German lines of communications and liberates the movements of a German army believed to number 400,000, which is now available against the Allies.

Germans Withdraw Army Across Prussian Border

PETROGRAD, October 11.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—A Reuter despatch announces that the entire German army which had advanced east into the Polish Province of Suwalki has been withdrawn, in the face of the Russian aggression, following the rout of the German forces at Augustowo.

Despite the denials of the Germans that their losses in this engagement had been heavy, the Russians have many thousands of prisoners in their hands and huge quantities of cannons and supplies. It is estimated that between killed and captured the German loss was sixty thousand men.

Decisive Stage of the War Is Now Reached, Says Berlin

A special despatch to the local German consul, received in Honolulu at half-past four yesterday afternoon, says:

Washington, October 10, 1914.

"German Consulate, Honolulu:

"Antwerp fell on Friday afternoon.

"English army which held Antwerp is retreating to the north of the Scheldt in effort to join the French left wing. The army of General Beseler crossed the Scheldt east and west of Termonde. The Lys bridges between Ghent and Ingelmuenster are destroyed.

"German forces north of Lille reached Cassel (France), therefore allowing possibility of throwing English and Belgian army towards coast.

"Berlin states decisive phase of the war in western threatre has been reached and the advantage is all ours. Army besieging Antwerp now free to march against French left.

"Austrians successfully repulsed Russians at Przemysl.

"Decisive battle in Poland not to be expected in the near future."

MISTRIAL IN M'CARN CASE IS RESULT OBTAINED

(From Sunday Advertiser.)

At one o'clock this morning, after having been out since eight o'clock, the jury in the McCarn trial reported a disagreement and was dismissed. The members stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

Earlier in the evening the jury came into court and Louis Underwood, the foreman, stated that the jury could not agree upon a verdict. Judge Whitney stated that he had never had a jury in which he had more confidence and expressed surprise at the failure to reach a verdict. He sent the members back for a further deliberation in the hope that an agreement could be reached.

At one this morning, with the jury two to one, it was dismissed.

INTERESTED CROWD WAITED

A large number of interested ones waited for the verdict. Jeff McCarn and a large number of the ladies who have been supporting him during the trial were there. L. L. McCandless, United States Marshal Smiddy, Attorneys Magoon, Lightfoot, Humphreys, Thompson and Cathcart and a large crowd of those who who have been following the case in court stayed until the end.

SPEEDY RETRIAL

A motion for a retrial will be heard on Monday morning. Judge Humphreys, representing the defense, stated that the defense desired to go to trial on Tuesday. Prosecutor Cathcart said that the sooner the case was called the better he would be satisfied.

Several bouquets, ready for presentation to Mr. McCarn, were not called into action. McCarn refused to comment on the eight who wanted to convict him.

Ten-hour Session

For almost ten hours yesterday, beginning at nine in the morning and closing at forty-three minutes after six o'clock in the evening, the jury in the McCarn criminal case listened to argument by counsel for the prosecution and the defense, after which Judge Whitney delivered the instructions on behalf of the opposing sides and for the court. The case went finally to the jury at a quarter-past seven o'clock, at which time the jurors went out for dinner in charge of Bailiff A. K. Aona, returning at half-past eight o'clock, when the actual consideration of the verdict began.

Lorrin Andrews, special deputy attorney general, opened the argument to the jury five minutes after court convened in the morning and spoke for almost two hours. He was followed by Attorney Lightfoot for the defense, who spoke continuously from eleven until ten minutes to four o'clock, with the exception of an hour and a half taken at noon for luncheon. Attorney Magoon, also for the defense, followed Lightfoot and spoke for an hour. The closing argument to the jury was begun by City Attorney Cathcart at five-twenty-two and concluded at six-forty-three.

Strong on Sympathy

Attorney Magoon spoke for almost an hour and a half and closed the argument for the defense. He seemed bothered because the prosecution would have the closing, and he did not know what Catheart was going to say to the jury, he said. The defendant was landed. In comparison to McCarn great men of history faded into insignificance. Mr. Magoon played strong on the sympathy chord and dwelt long, with tears in his voice, upon the sundering of family ties were the defendant to be found guilty. The close of his peroration was devoted solely to the end of influencing the jury, and he hid not the fact, in favor of the defendant, irrespective to the merits of the case.

Lightfoot Roasts Federal Judge

Again yesterday Mr. Lightfoot reverted to the mention of Judge Clemons' name, stating that McCarn had appealed for protection to the court and that this had not been granted him. Without mincing words he referred to the second judge of the federal court as one "with a spine like a jellyfish."

Mr. Lightfoot often referred to McBride as "a great two-hundred-and-twenty-five-pound brute and bully."

Mr. Magoon, in opening his address, said that he had been advised to read his two-hundred-and-forty-page brief on the Kewalo case to the jury, as it had as much to do with the assault upon McBride as Jeff McCarn, the defendant, had. Prosecutor Cathcart, who followed, referred to this.

Final Summing Up

Mr. Cathcart, in part, said:

"Mr. Magoon might as well have read his brief in the Kawelo case," said City Attorney Cathcart, in closing for the government. "It would have had as much bearing on the issue before you as his argument did—and I do not think it would have been much longer. (Laughter.) But he did say some things that are outside of the case—matters that, where they have no bearing at all, should not be considered by you, but necessitate somewhat of a reply from me. He said, among other things—you all heard him say that I had stated here that we were getting along very well without Mr. McCarn, that we did not want him here, and that he might as well go back.

"Now, I don't think anyone of you gentlemen ever heard me say that. I have no recollection at any time of saying that, or anything that could be construed that way. Throughout this trial, and on all occasions, I have endeavored to treat Mr. McCarn with the utmost courtesy, and in every respect to give him all that was his due and more THAN WAS his due.

Not a Malihini's Mission

"It is true he occupies here an exalted position. He is United States district attorney for the Territory of Hawaii—and that fact alone, if there were nothing else, would lead me to treat him with courtesy and decency; and certainly I have no reason for saying I have no use for him here or that we have no use for him here. It might have come to my mind, but I did not express it—that, so far as the morality of this town is concerned, it probably is as good as the place that he comes from, or as good as any place within the borders of the mainland of the United States.

"It might have come into my mind, though I did not say it, that we wanted no one from the mainland to come down here to clean up the town, that we wanted no one to come down here to show us our line of duty—no one to tell us what we should do, no one to come down here and brand the town as filled with criminals, with vice, with prostitutes, with liquor-sellers, with all kinds of criminals and all kinds of lawlessness. It might have come into my mind, but I did not say it.

Penalty Up to Court

"Imprisonment? WE have nothing to do with the punishment. It is not for us to say whether it will be imprisonment or not; but, if the jury in their wisdom bring in a verdict of guilty against the defendant here—guilty as charged in the indictment, imprisonment does not necessarily follow. If Mr. Magoon had told you all about the punishment he would have told you then it could be EITHER imprisonment or a fine and that the imprisonment can be for ANY period of time from an hour to two years, and the fine can be in any amount from one cent to a thousand dollars. We can leave it to the court just what punishment will be imposed.

"It is not for you to let a man go free, if you believe him guilty, because imprisonment may follow or because a fine may follow, and it not for you to let a man go free, if you believe him guilty, because you think he has been punished enough. He has sat in court for eighteen days, I believe, in this trial. That he has endured considerable agonies of mind I do not doubt.

Guilty Must Suffer

"If you believe him guilty you should find him guilty, notwithstanding the fact that he may have suffered. All men who do wrong suffer. And, alas! it is not alone the man who does wrong who suffers, but those who are innocent must suffer, too! But we can not hesitate nor stop on that proposition.

"If the law is there, and we find the law is there, there is but one thing for us to do, and that is to do our duty; and if our feelings of sympathy, if the fact that a man who did wrong suffered, and that his family suffered, was to stand in the way of just punishment—never, never in the wide world, would anybody be convicted in this Territory or anywhere; that is, I say, there isn't a man who does wrong but does not suffer—suffer in many cases remorse, suffer always through fear of punishment.

"The consequences, be what they may, must fall upon those who are guilty of the offense.

Means Gun-Play City

"If you find McCarn not guilty you say to every man here, 'We throw now the Territory wide open for all gun-play that you want! A man's life is not safe in this community at the hands of everyone who considers that his pride or honor has been outraged or abused. You leave in every man's hand the fulfillment of the law, and the law itself, and the tribunals of this Territory, and the command of God Almighty, you take and you trample under your feet and you drag them in the mire.

"Gentlemen of the jury, at your hands we ask the verdict of guilty as charged."

DEATH ENDS A ROMANTIC REIGN

Prussian King of Roumania Is Dead—His Story Most Interesting

VIENNA, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)—King Charles of Roumania died in Bucharest yesterday, and his nephew, Ferdinand, now reigns.

Charles I was Roumania's first King. The story of his career, spanning seventy-five years, is that of a German Prince elected to govern a Latin people, out of which experience Roumanians or those who have followed the fortunes of that buffer state will recall much that is stirring if not romantic.

BORN A HOHENZOLLERN

Prince Charles was born a Hohenzollern, an older branch of the family than that of Emperor William of Germany, but none the less proud of its blood. He was the son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who voluntarily resigned the Hohenzollern regentship in favor of the Prussian crown and subsequently became prime minister of Prussia.

It was while Charles was serving, at the age of twenty-seven years, as an officer of high rank in the Prussian guard, that the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia united to call themselves Roumania and casting their eyes about Europe for a foreign Prince to govern them—since no native Prince had been successful—took the advice of Napoleon III and invited young Charles to be their Prince.

TRAVELED IN DISGUISE

With Austria at that time preparing to fight Prussia, young Charles' departure for Roumania was such a perilous undertaking that he made it secretly. He disguised himself as a Russian merchant bound for Odessa and sailed down the Danube, jumping ashore on Roumanian territory on May 20, 1866, and made his way to the place at Bucharest, where he was proclaimed Prince three days later. Napoleon III had told him that nothing was more difficult than to govern a Latin race. The young Prince soon found that he had been well advised in this respect. He was homesick and beset with innumerable difficulties growing out of the fact that the country was struggling with a new constitution that gave the people an unaccustomed liberty and that he made no secret of his purpose to plant among them the civilization of Germany, though he sincerely desired to become the best Roumanian of them all. His great confidence in the virtue of Hohenzollern blood brought him energy and patience which later won the hearts of his people.

CARMEN SYLVA HIS BRIDE

In the meantime, at the age of thirty, the young Prince paid court to Princess Elizabeth of Wied, with whom he fell in love at first sight when he met her in Cologne, and the marriage was celebrated on the banks of the Rhine in the fall of 1869. The Queen has since become beloved among her people for her devotion to good works and famous throughout the world as a poet, with the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva."

A boy was born to the couple, but it died at the age of six and they had no other children. In 1876, when there arose the question of participating in the Turko-Russian war, Prince Charles stood firm for neutrality, but when the Russians were on the point of being crushed at Plevna and Grand Duke Nicholas sent his famous call for help, the Roumanian forces were led to battle and with Charles at their head decisively defeated the great Turkish army.

Crowned With Iron Crown

The renown of Prince Charles spread, and four years later, out of a cannon he had captured at Plevna the Roumanian people cast him an iron crown. With consent of the Powers they placed it on his head in 1881. From this time on King Charles was universally acknowledged the leader of his adopted people and the kingdom of Roumania became a factor in international politics. She held aloof from the common Balkan war against the Turks, but was stirred in her own behalf by Bulgarian greed for territory, and after the war King Charles pressed his country's claim for 2500 miles of territory as compensation for the neutrality Roumania had preserved, and started an invasion of Bulgaria. The Bulgars soon sued for peace and handed over the coveted strip, extending about one hundred miles inland.

By Ourselves Alone

"By ourselves alone" are the words which ornament the iron crown King Charles has worn. He was never a party to international alliances, although groups represented in both the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente have been paid to be courting Roumanian support.

The bill of particulars as to the country when Prince Charles entered Roumania was discouraging in every detail. That which he hands over to his successor, whom he adopted in the person of his nephew, Prince Ferdinand, is one which includes an efficient army of nearly half a million when on war footing, agriculture developed along modern lines, oil production on a vast scale, railways spread widely, foreign commerce developed to a degree which exceeds that of all the other Balkan states put together, and a national credit that needs no special guarantees.

The one blot on the escutcheon recently has been an alleged wide-spread persecution of the Jews, of whom there are some 700,000 scattered among the seven million inhabitants of the country.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

Are you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoe that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

TROUBLE DUE IN THE ORIENT

Returning Travelers Say China and Japan Will Soon Be At War

Trouble between Japan and China within a short time, is predicted by visitors in Honolulu who have recently left the Chinese capital, and by the local Chinese as well.

Although China is supposed to have a large modern army at the present time, business men returning on the last steamer from China assert that the modern army consists of not over 50,000 men, while the great bulk of the Chinese army is not yet armed and equipped with modern military equipment.

Should this prove to be the case, the Japanese should not encounter any great difficulty in overcoming the Chinese opposition to their occupation of the Shantung Peninsula.

Revolution Impending

Local Japanese, when asked why Japan was sending such a large army to Kiau-chao for the capture of the German stronghold at Tsingtau, said that a large force was believed necessary by the Japanese government on account of an impending Chinese revolution which might interfere with the object of the Tsingtau expedition.

About 40,000 of the best Chinese troops, with modern equipment, were assembled near the railroad town of Weihsien about the ninth of September, according to the statements of persons who were in China at that time. This is the force which is supposed to have rioted and torn up a section of the railroad following the Japanese refusal to evacuate the disputed territory.

In regard to the reported destruction of the Peking railway above Tsingtau, by Chinese troops, after the Japanese had occupied the disputed zone on the Shantung Peninsula, the statements of the returning travelers tend to discredit this story and belittle its importance even if true.

Railroad Already Damaged

Prior to the landing of the Japanese on Shantung, a large portion of this railway and its connections had been washed out by heavy floods which extended over a very large area. This fact, it is asserted, renders the railroad of little value to the Japanese.

Hostilities between China and Japan was expected within the current month by foreign resident in China. While the local Chinese believe that there will be war, they do not profess to know what the outcome will be, or what China will have to gain, other than preventing Japan from occupying additional Chinese territory.

Hawaii Building Up Great Reputation Among Stockmen For Classy Horses

The greatest of Hawaiian ranches, the Parker Ranch, on the Island of Hawaii, besides owning what is probably the best herd of registered Hereford cattle in the United States, has attained an enviable reputation for the splendid horses which it produces.

A Traveled Polo Pony

The celebrated polo pony, "Carry the News," now owned by Dr. W. D. Baldwin of this city, a seven-eighths thoroughbred, was raised on the Parker Ranch. He has twice made the trip from Hawaii to New England to be used as a mount in the Meadowbrook international polo matches. After his first game in the championship series his owner refused an offer of $15,000 for this splendid animal.

The polo pony "Dandy" was also bred at the Parker ranch. Dandy has made one trip from Hawaii to Meadowbrook. He was not played in the great game, because he was taken sick, but his owner, Frank E. Baldwin of Fusnone rode him in the Maui-Oahu game last month. Polo enthusiasts are agreed that Dandy is a better horse than Carry the News. He has more speed and more "head" and intelligence, they say.

It takes a pretty good horse to make a first class polo pony. The first essential is speed, but readiness to play the game, and follow the ball are essential characteristics. The pony must be fearless, good tempered, intelligent and a stayer.

Must Be Well Bred

With the right kind of a horse to start with it takes a long period of careful schooling and training to make a perfect polo pony. This great Hawaiian ranch is breeding "the right kind of horse."

Besides the splendid stud of thoroughbreds used in breeding the line of polo ponies the Parker Ranch owns the splendid imported German coach stallion "Edina." Many of this magnificent animal's colts are among the horses bought by Uncle Sam for cavalry mounts. His sons have speed, endurance, wind and carrying power. It takes a good horse to carry a trooper and his full marching kit, and be ready for the charge at the end of a long day's march. The horses that spend their colthood years on the rocky pastures of Mauna Kea develop a degree of surefootedness that makes them the equal if not the superior of any horsestock bred anywhere in the world.

Mules and Work Stock

The ranch is also breeding great Percheron and Norman work horses, better than the best that can be purchased in California. These animals are replacing mules for roadwork on many of the plantations.

About 300 big plantation mules are coming along. The ranch is now turning out about 100 mule colts per annum and the first of the "crop" will be ready for market is two or three years. A mule does not reach his best marketable age until he is from five to seven years old and old mule drivers say he does not reach his prime until after he is twenty. Hawaiian plantations have been importing from 300 to 500 work mules annually. The Army will also be a customer whenever the Island ranches breed the right kind of stock.

COKE'S WAY TO DELAY THE FREE SUGAR BLOW

Suggests Moderation In Mention of the President and His Obsessions

DECLARES DEMOCRATS WILL WIN AGAIN

Oahu Senator Probably Speaks For the Party In Which He Is Prominent

Taking the position that Hawaii must carry on its fight against the removal of the protective tariff on sugar along different lines, to overcome the feeling which he says prevails on the mainland—the feeling that the Territory is bitterly antagonistic to President Wilson—and declaring that the next congress will be Democratic beyond a doubt, Senator James L. Coke in an interview given The Advertiser yesterday, points out the attitude Democrats and others should take toward the present administration.

Coming from Senator Coke, one of the recognized Democratic leaders in the Territory, and one who will take an active part in the present campaign, his interview may be regarded as the sentiment of the party, and it no doubt throws an advance light on the position local Democrats will take with regard to the administration and its hostile tariff legislation.

Criticises Carter

Incidentally, he throws a bomb into the Progressive camp by criticising former Governor George R. Carter on his efforts here and in Washington to save the sugar tariff. Senator Coke asserts Hawaii will never be able to win in this fight through "abuses, threats, or the calling of names," which he implies characterized the campaign made by Mr. Carter, and other local men.

In this connection he said:

"Unfortunate" Impression

"Unfortunately for us, the opinion seems to prevail throughout the mainland that we of Hawaii are bitterly antagonistic to President Wilson. To my mind, the President has been unduly criticised by our public press, ex-Governor Carter, as well as by a number of our leading and influential citizens. The easiest thing in the world is to criticise—it takes less capital to be a critic than it does to follow any other profession or trade in the world. It is perfectly feasible for our people to approach the President and present argument favoring a protective tariff on sugar, but he can not be won to that doctrine by abuses, threats, or the calling of harsh names."

How Adams Worked

Senator Coke declares the fighters against free sugar should emulate the attitude of Governor Alva Adams of Colorado, who went to Washington to carry on the fight against free sugar, and returned, though defeated still friendly with the President.

"'I have before me,' said Senator Coke, "a letter from Governor Adams of very recent date, in which he details his own experience with the President. Governor Adams opposed the President's free sugar policy. He says: 'I argued with him against free sugar—he argued back.' But notwithstanding this difference of opinion, there is probably no man who stands higher with the President today than does Governor Adams; and although the Governor's judgment on the sugar question did not prevail with the President, he returned from the interview to Colorado and eulogized the President, saying: 'As we note his moral courage, his insistent purpose, and their result, we become worshipers at the shrine of his ability and splendid statemanship. In mental poise—in intellectual brilliancy, no tenant of the White House has ever surpassed Woodrow Wilson. I make no exception.' Is not the attitude of Governor Adams worthy of emulation?"

Sees Wilson Endorsed

Touching on the coming elections over the United States, Senator Coke had the following to say with his prediction that the next congress would be Democratic:

"There can be no question whatever that the next congress will be strongly Democratic. It is quite likely that the large majority in the lower house of congress now enjoyed by the Democrats will be somewhat reduced, but anyone entertaining the opinion that the coming congress will be controlled by the Republicans does not know the sentiment of the American people. The result of the recent election in the State of Maine where the Democrats not only elected the Governor of the State but also the state legislature should settle any doubt upon this question.

"In my humble opinion, President Wilson was never so strongly entrenched in the hearts of his countrymen as he is at the present date. If my conclusions are correct, it therefore follows that if our people are to make an effort to retain a protective tariff upon sugar, this object can only be brought about by a direct appeal to the President and the Democratic congress."

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)— During the past two weeks the American relief committee furnished aid to 241 stranded Americans in need of assistance. This makes a total of 9593 persons aided by this committee since th ewar began.

LONDON, October 10.—(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) — Reuter's Agency reports from Rome that Minister of War Grandi resigned his post yesterday. His action was due to newspaper criticism of the conduct of affairs in his department.