

BIG GUNS TRAINED ON ANTWERP

ANTWERP TUMBLING ONTO HEADS OF THE CITIZENS

Great Siege Guns of the Germans are Leveling the City After Changing Outer Forts Into Holes in the Earth.

PEOPLE ARE FLEEING IN PANIC OF FEAR

Roads to Dutch Frontier are Crowded With Women and Children Who Have Abandoned Their Homes in Terror.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 8.—With her outer ring of fortifications broken and with every village near the city in flames, Antwerp today maintained the fiercest resistance to the besieging Germans. The city itself, according to trustworthy advices received here, was still intact at noon. The Germans were bombarding both the city and the fortifications, but seemingly the shells dropping in the city proper were "over shots." Few of them exploded, but it was plain that the besieging forces had the range of the city and that they were prepared to wipe it from the face of the earth whenever they desired to turn their guns in earnest on the city itself. Tierre and Contich were practically destroyed yesterday. The shells from the German batteries set fire to the towns and block after block of houses burned, with no one to attempt to check the progress of the flames.

Forts Waelhem and Wavre are now nothing but holes in the earth. They have been simply smothered out of existence by the terrific shell fire of the Germans. The German artillery is also reported to have proven terribly destructive near Vossberg. The villages of Hove, Horshel and Vieux-Dieu have all suffered

heavily. They are deserted and many of their houses, especially the poorly constructed homes of the workers, have been leveled to dust.

Scenes among refugees of these villages and towns who flocked into Antwerp are indescribably pathetic. Families have been separated. Some have fled into Holland for safety. Others line the roads leading to the border. Weeping women are frantically seeking their missing children. Babies of tender years are toddling along the streets and the country roads weeping hysterically. Families are utterly without information of the whereabouts of fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters. Thousands are hungry. There has been no attempt as yet to systematize the exodus of the non-combatants. Many are stolidly remaining in their homes helpless, despairing, prepared to accept death as inevitable. The Dutch people along the border are systematic. But already their resources have been taxed to the utmost. They are doing their utmost to relieve distress and to feed the hungry. They have established a number of concentration camps where the latest refugees will be housed for the present. But outside aid must come and come quickly unless thousands of innocent women and children are to die of starvation.

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PARIS, Oct. 8.—Operations by cavalry in force were reported from the north last night and in every instance it was stated that success continued with the allies. They are moving their lines steadily toward the Belgian frontier and are reported to have frustrated an attempt to cut the main allied line of communication. The line of battle has been extended fully 100 miles from the Aisne to the Belgian frontier and that line is now held by the armies of Von Boehn, Von Kluck and Von Buelow while reports are current here that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is in command of the reserve forces that have been assembled in Belgium, another army having relieved his which was previously operating in the neighborhood of Verdun. This, however, is not definitely known here. On the southern front extending some 150 miles from Compiègne to Pont-A-Mousson, it is stated here that the only signs of activity is in the Woëvre region where the French advance is steadily maintained, but the daily gains are very small. The French along the Meuse continue to force the Germans back, military headquarters say, with comparatively light losses. But it is in the departments of Pas de Calais and the Nord that the interest is most intense. Here it is that the Germans are delivering their hardest blows. That the outflanking movement of the Germans did not succeed, was due entirely to the work of British air scouts. They reported the coming of strong German forces from the north to General D'Amade and the latter promptly called for reinforcements. Delay in their arrival enabled the Germans to move south from Lille, but when the French strength was assembled, the Germans were again driven back. They continue, however, on the offensive and this results in severe fighting all along the western line.

The war office says that there are 23 active and 18 reserve German army corps, together with divisions of the landwehr and landsturm operating in France and Belgium, a total of 1,640,000 men.

TWO BOMBS DROPPED.
PARIS, Oct. 8.—A German aviator in a Taube aeroplane dropped two

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BELGIUM

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
THE HAGUE, Oct. 8.—Communication with Antwerp is interrupted. The city is known to be under terrific bombardment from all sides. Following refusal to acquiesce to the demand for surrender of the city by military authorities, the Germans who previously had confined their fire to the encircling chain of forts, turned their guns on the city itself. They had given two hours' notice to the inhabitants to leave and thousands flocked out in utter panic. The roads to the Dutch frontier are littered with household goods, clothing and personal belongings of every character, abandoned by the terrified Belgians in their mad rush to safety. The procession started orderly enough but with the booming of the big guns, panic followed to the crowd still near the city and they rushed madly ahead. Horses, wagons, automobiles were utilized for the flight but there were hundreds who had to walk many miles over roads ankle deep in mud and filth. Reports from the city itself say that great shells are dropping everywhere and that many houses have been destroyed already. The Germans claim that they have beaten the Belgians from both the outer and inner lines of fortifications. They claim that they have taken four heavy batteries, fifty-two field guns and many machine guns after crossing the Neth river. Fort Broeckem, the Germans claim, was taken by direct assault after being bombarded for two days. The Germans burned Liere before they crossed the Neth. It is stated that King Albert still remains in the city and is directing the defense, although all of the archives of the government have been transferred to Ostend.

It is stated that the German aviators continue their attempts to fly over the city and that they have dropped a large number of bombs. Bel-

been shot down.

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GERMANY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BERLIN, (via The Hague), Oct. 8.—The official announcement of the war office today stated the attack on Antwerp continues without interruption; that the outer forts have been reduced; that the inner line is crumbling and that it is considered certain the fall of the city is only a question of a short time. The situation in France is said to show very little change. The attempts of the French to recover lost ground have all been frustrated and the German right wing is reported making progress. Fighting continues in the eastern theatre of war, it is announced, with the Russians falling in every attempt to break through the German line.

In the list of casualties posted today appears the name of Major General Augustus Zellman, commander of the second Bavarian field artillery, who was killed in action leading his troops more than a week ago. Rudolph Ullstein, the publisher, who is serving with a volunteer corps, and Dr. Adolph Flecker have been created knights of the Iron Cross order for conspicuous service. Both are well known in the United States.

MESSAGES FOR THE KAISER.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Entrusted with numerous personal messages for the kaiser and reports for the Berlin foreign office, Baron Von Collenberg, formerly German consul general in Canada, was to sail from New York under a safe conduct pledge today for Berlin. In diplomatic circles his journey at this time is looked upon as the most important German diplomatic trust since the outbreak of the war.

Among the many documents the German official will present to the foreign office will be copies of Secretary of State Bryan's peace treaties with all the great powers. These were given to Ambassador Von Bernstorff a few days ago by Secretary of State Bryan. A complete report of the peace efforts in the United States will also be submitted to the Berlin foreign office.

Since the outbreak of hostilities German officials in the United States have been entirely cut off from communication with the foreign office and the baron's visit is expected to bring them in touch again. The baron will sail on a Dutch liner. Safe passage

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PETROGRAD, Oct. 8.—An official explanation of the withdrawal of the Russians from Galicia from the line of the river Donajec was issued today. It was stated that the combined Austro-German army occupied a very strongly entrenched position from Kielce in Russian Poland south through Sarguin, Tarnow to Neu Sandeu. The Russian advance guard felt out this position and discovered it so strong that to take it by frontal assaults would result in frightful losses to the attacking army. In consequence Russians withdrew in order to force the Austrians to accept battle in the open country. The ruse was successful, it is stated, and a new battle is now in progress along lines far more favorable to the Russians. The fighting is declared to be particularly severe in the vicinity of the Viatula river, just north of Sarguin.

Meanwhile the bombardment of Przemysl by Russian artillery continues. Great breaches are apparent in the walls of the fortifications, while the Russian airmen who have flown over the city report that many houses have been destroyed by fire and they saw numerous dead lying unburied in the streets. The Austrian garrison attempted a sortie on Tuesday night but the aerial scouts had reported that troops were being massed for that purpose and the Russians were in readiness. They annihilated the front columns by a fire from machine guns that had been masked on both sides of the southern gate through which the garrison tried to emerge. The fighting continues with the utmost violence in the east Prussian frontier where the Germans occupy strong position in the Tozronogana region. They have uncovered here, it is stated, a series of hidden redoubts which are a part of their first defense line and in which are mounted heavy guns.

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ENGLAND

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
LONDON, Oct. 8.—Belgium today was the center of action in the European war. With the Germans methodically reducing Antwerp, it was accepted as a fact that the fortress must surrender and news via Calais and Dunkirk indicated that the so-called battle of the Aisne, now characterized officially as "the great battle" has extended into southern Belgium. The Germans are declared to be moving strong forces of infantry behind their cavalry screen and are plainly continuing their attempt to cut the British lines of communication by way of the channel. In this connection it is stated that a strong squadron of British dreadnoughts is now massed at Ostend and also along the coast, watching the French harbor cities. This fleet will be used to prevent the Germans taking the seacoast cities and thus establishing a base for a possible Zeppelin attack on England. The Germans are said to have strongly entrenched the line of the Somme river while their outposts were reported today to be west of Ypres, sixteen miles north of and slightly west of Lille. It is reported that there has been heavy fighting in the neighborhood of Lille and south of that city with no decisive result as yet.

There is much sympathy here for the Belgians, who are again bearing the brunt of the war. Their entire country has been devastated and the able bodied male population terribly reduced and still there is no apparent sign of a let up. Belgium is saying a bitter price for her opposition to the German military plans and even though the allies may win, she will never be able to recover from the ravages of the war.

It is feared here that Antwerp may be destroyed by fire. While up to the present there are no indications of the Germans shelling the city itself, the great range of their guns makes it certain that shells must do great damage inside of the city. And if the resistance should be stubborn and long continued, the Germans can be depended on to shell the city in order to force the garrison to surrender.

JAPAN

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
PEKIN, Oct. 8.—The Japanese continue their bombardment of the Kiao Chau fortifications and are reported here to be in possession of the outer chain of Taing Tao fortifications. The fleet continues to co-operate with land forces and according to a statement by the Japanese legation, three of the harbor forts have been demolished. It is expected that another formal demand for surrender of the concession will be made the end of this week. It is believed that the garrison must be running short of both food and ammunition, but up to the present time all suggestions of surrender have been sternly rejected by the commandant who insists that he and his men will perish at their posts.

ABOUT READY TO SURRENDER.
TOKIO, Oct. 8.—The war office declares that the general situation at Kiao Chau where the combined British-Japanese expedition is operating against the German concession, shows material improvement. The German artillery fire has appreciably lessened, indicating that ammunition is getting short. The Germans have also lost two of their aeroplanes which have been shot down by the Japanese while reconnoitering over the land forces. In addition the captive balloon from which Germans directed their fire was put out of business when a shell cut the rope holding it to the ground.

It is not believed here that the Germans can hope to hold out more than another week or ten days. They are reported short of supplies of all sorts and their losses in killed and wounded is said to be very large. Because of this belief the Japanese and British commanders in chief have refused to attempt any frontal operations and it is believed it would not be a difficult task to take the forts by storm. But the Japanese general staff is desirous

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ENGLAND RUSHES TROOPS TO ASSIST THE BELGIANS

Heavy Guns and Men Headed For Antwerp in An Effort to Save the City From Complete Destruction.

KING ALBERT'S WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

Situation in France Shows German Offensive Movement to Be Waning; But Not So in Vicinity of Antwerp.

[By Ed L. Keen, United Press Staff Correspondent.]
LONDON, Oct. 8.—That a British expeditionary force of unquestioned strength has been rushed into Antwerp from west of Ghent, was reported here today. This expedition was declared to consist chiefly of artillery and a naval detachment, with heavy guns. Whether it will be able to save the situation is not known. In fact, the authorities refuse positively to admit even that British troops are in action in Belgium at all.

The Germans are reported redoubling their efforts to take the city. They are in far stronger force than anyone up to the present, has imagined. It is declared that there are not less than a quarter of a million men engaged about the city and it is invested from the south, east and the northeast, although the most determined efforts are being made on the south. The Germans are utilizing their aeroplanes to create a reign of terror. These machines, which are faster than the Belgian aeroplanes, circle over the city at a great height, dropping bombs. It is reported

that a score of persons—non-combatants—have been killed by the aerial warriors. Zeppelins are also reported as being held near the outer German battle line and it is believed that they also are to be pressed into service. Residents of Antwerp are panic stricken and have fled from the city whenever possible. Belgian forces are still confident. Conflicting reports regarding King Albert are in circulation here. Some of the officials at the Belgian legation say he is still in Antwerp, personally directing the fight. Other reports are that he left Antwerp on a steamer that carried to Ostend for shipment to England, many of the Antwerp art treasures. The war office here refuses to discuss his whereabouts.

While Antwerp's fate naturally engrosses the attention of the general public here, the general situation in France is declared by the war office to be excellent. The German great offensive movement on the western end of the battle line is reported as waning. It is believed that even the fresh

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What the War Moves Mean

By J. W. T. Mason, Former European Manager of the United Press.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
NEW YORK, Oct. 8. (11 a. m.)—The removal of the Belgian government archives to Ostend, demonstrated that the Germans have not succeeded in completely investing Antwerp and suggests that a way is clear to the west for the escape of the Belgian army if Antwerp eventually capitulates. Belgians apparently are adopting the same tactics at Antwerp that they used so successfully at Liege. The field force is being held together as a distinct unit apart from the strategic demands centering about the permanent fortifications of Antwerp. The artillerymen in the forts are in reality isolated as far as the employment of the field army is concerned. The principal purpose of the field army is at Antwerp, as it was at Liege, to guard itself from capture and not to defend the city within the city walls, where escape is impossible.

It is now certain that a retreat westward is open for the Belgians and if this line can be kept clear, Antwerp's fall will be of no military consequences to the Germans. The Belgian army which the German general staff desires so ardently to trap, will have got away and Antwerp's surrender will be as useless to Germany as was the capture of Brussels.

The disposition of the Belgian army suggests that the Germans will have to make use of a far larger number of troops than are now being employed if the Belgians are to be prevented from slipping through. Most of the German force undoubtedly is concentrated to the southeast of Antwerp to prevent the Belgians moving in that direction toward the main German line of communications. This absolutely necessary disposition of the investing force will be of much value to the Belgians by assisting them to make good their escape to the west.

Whether or not the Belgians can succeed in this maneuver, developments during the next few days will tell. If the Belgian general staff follows the admirable precedent established at Liege it will not be guided in field strategy by the condition of the Antwerp defenses. Instead it will remain in front of Antwerp only as long as its lines of westward retreat continue open and will move the moment they are threatened. The culmination of this strategy will be the eventual union of the Belgian army with the Anglo-French forces along the Belgian border. Thus a prime consequence of the German attack on Antwerp may be the strengthening of the assault the allies are planning against Von Boehn's north-west corner of the German battle square.

The War at a Glance

Summarized by John Edwin Nevin, United Press Staff Correspondent.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.]
BELGIUM—Germans have broken through the outer ring of Antwerp forts, crossed the Neth river in force and are now bombarding the inner circle of forts which are being defended vigorously under direction of King Albert. Germans are also reported strongly entrenched on the Scheldt river and to be fighting near Ypres.

FRANCE—The general fighting continues unchecked along a line 100 miles long running north and south from Compiègne into Belgium. The war office reports that heavy cavalry forces are engaged and that the French are regaining ground heretofore ceded in the face of superior numbers.

ENGLAND—The Canadian contingent has landed in England and will complete its training at a camp there. British warships are reported at Ostend and other coast cities prepar-

ed to aid the allies in keeping the Germans from securing a seacoast base.

RUSSIA—The war office explains that the Russian eastward movement in Galicia was for the purpose of enticing Austrians and Germans from their strongly entrenched positions along the Donejac river and was not a retreat as the Austrians claim.

GERMANY—The official war office statement says that material progress is being made against Antwerp and that the fall of the city is considered certain. General situation in France continues unchanged with the Germans making steady gains on the right wing.

JAPAN—The war office reports the German fire from the Kiao Chau forts slackening and it is believed that they cannot hold out much longer. Two German military aeroplanes have been shot down.