

BATTLE OF WESTERN WING NOW IN PROGRESS ON BELGIAN SOIL

claim to have taken four heavy batteries, fifty-two field guns and many machine guns after crossing the River Nethe. The Germans say Fort Broeckem was carried by direct assault after two days' bombardment.

Another report is that only one great German siege gun has so far been brought into play. Guns half the size of the destroyers of Liege and Namur according to this report are being used in battering the ring of forts which surrounds Antwerp.

That the active bombardment of the city is really under way is announced by refugees on the way to Ostend. They say they heard the echoes of heavy artillery firing.

The fate of Antwerp is regarded here from the standpoint of importance as out of all proportion to the numbers of men engaged in its attack and defense.

Germany must not only keep an open door into France, she must be prepared to close the back door to Essen, a most important German military centre, in case the long and stubborn resistance of Gen. von Kluck on the German wing, ends in disaster.

It is also expected that the removal of the Belgian Government to Ostend shows that a way is clear to the west for the remnants of the Belgian army if Antwerp capitulates.

The Belgians apparently are adopting the same tactics at Antwerp that they used 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 artillery 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 at Antwerp, as it was at Liege, is to guard itself from capture and not to defend the city within the city walls, where escape is impossible.

If a way of retreat westward is open for the Belgians and if this line can be kept clear Antwerp's fall will be of no military consequence to the Germans. The Belgian army will have escaped the trap set by the German General Staff.

The culmination of this strategy would be the eventual union of the Belgian army with the Anglo-French forces along the Belgian border.

Never during the war has a greater picture of desolation been presented than by the hosts of refugees who to-day are fleeing from the last Belgian stronghold. Great crowds of the citizens of Antwerp, dumb with terror on the huge 32-centimetre shells from the German guns hurtle over their heads with a noise like the passing of an express train, are fleeing toward England and Holland in such numbers that the hospitality of those countries is likely to be taxed to the utmost.

FLIGHT ACCELERATED BY BOMBS FROM AIR.
The flight of these unfortunate refugees—estimated at 100,000—has been accelerated by the appearance over the city of Zeppelin airships, falling bombs from which have wrought destruction and death.

Belgian airmen are constantly attacking them, but the Germans so far have had the better of it, as their armored Taube machines are much faster than those of the Belgians.

Some of the airships dropped bombs on some oil tanks at Hoboken (in the outskirts of Antwerp), which caught on fire. To prevent a general conflagration the other tanks were hastily drained.

The only ray of hope from the standpoint of the allies is found in the news that the almost exhausted garrison of Antwerp has been reinforced by fresh troops and more guns.

Both sides confirm the report that the Germans succeeded in crossing the River Nethe, but the trenches along the River Scheidt are still holding out against their determined attacks. The German offensive movement toward approaching the inner ring of forts around Antwerp and Berlin reports the capture in the open field of four heavy batteries, fifty-two field guns and as many machine guns.

As the net is being drawn tighter about the city the efforts of its defenders are being redoubled; many of their sorties have been marked by singular fighting.

GERMANS CHECKED SIX TIMES AT THE NETHE.

The crossing of the Nethe by the Germans was one of the most spectacular episodes of the present war. The Germans first tried to build pontoon bridges under the protection of their heavy artillery.

The Belgians pushed their guns forward and frustrated six separate attempts in which the Germans lost heavily.

Finally the Germans clustered their heavy field artillery at one point and simply built a wall of steel projectiles around their engineers. The latter hurriedly threw four sets of pontoons into place and then two German divisions were rushed across and carried the Belgian positions at the point of the bayonet.

The Belgians have made determined efforts to strengthen their inner line and have built inside of the forts proper a series of earthworks on which they have mounted heavy cannon. The fighting is reported to be unrelenting with heavy losses on both sides.

It is generally believed here that the Belgians can not hold out more than two days at the most. They had considered their Nethe River positions absolutely impregnable, but they were utterly wrecked by the pounding of the heavy German shells. The losses to the garrison are declared to be very heavy.

Telegraphing from The Hague under date of Monday afternoon, the Associated Press correspondent of the Associated Press said:

I have just managed to leave Antwerp after a week of the closest and most anxious inspection of the battlefield. This is the sixth day of the siege of Antwerp, and the Belgian army is fighting with reckless courage.

BOILERS BLOWN UP ON GERMAN SHIPS.

As a precaution, the boilers of all the German ships in Antwerp have been exploded so as to prevent the use of the Scheidt and Antwerp as a German base. The detonation of the bursting boilers, resounding through the city, set the excited Sunday crowd very near to a panic.

The siege of Antwerp started Sept. 28 with a bombardment of the town of Malines, where the ancient church was severely damaged. Next day the town of Lierre was bombarded, and here, too, the church was destroyed. In this attack seven citizens were killed and three were wounded. The town was hastily evacuated by the population, but in the evening the Belgian infantry arrived, entrenched itself and at last accounts still held the city.

The next day the village of Duffel was bombarded and here the tall factory chimneys offered an excellent target. The population fled to Antwerp, leaving behind several dead and wounded.

After taking Duffel the Germans attacked the semi-circle of forts between the Rivers Nethe, Ruppel and Scheidt with their heavy artillery. A major with fifty Belgian volunteers inflicted heavy losses on the Germans who expected to occupy the forts, fighting until the last. The retreating Belgian army destroyed the bridges across the Nethe.

"Antwerp feels the greatest fear that the magnificent church tower of Our Lady will be the target of the bombardment, and it is proposed to house German prisoners inside as a protection for the ancient building."

Outer Forts at Antwerp Reduced; Inner Line Crumbling, Says Berlin

BERLIN (via The Hague), Oct. 8.—[United Press].—The official announcement of the War Office to-day stated that the attack on Antwerp continues without interruption. The outer forts have been reduced, the inner line is crumbling and it is considered certain the fall of the city is only a question of a short time.

gram Company has received a despatch from Berlin via Amsterdam saying that Dr. Wilhelm Bode, director of the Berlin Royal Museums, has announced that neither the museums nor the German Government intend to retain works of art brought into Germany during the war. Such works are reserved for the Allies.

Germany to Return Works of Art Taken During War, Says Bode.

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RUSSIANS CHECK ATTEMPT TO LIFT PRZEMYSL SIEGE

Germans, Intrenched Now, Make Stand at East Prussian Frontier.

GREAT BATTLE NOW ON.

Reports Indicate a Fighting Line of 100 Miles—Engagements Repeated.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Associated Press).—The Russians are battering away at the Przemyśl fortress, which is said to be suffering severely under their artillery fire. All the efforts of the Austrians to relieve this fortress are reported as having been repulsed by the besiegers.

The Russian General Staff reports that the German army, defeated on the Niemen River, has retreated with much stubbornness to the East Prussian frontier, where it has entrenched itself, and Berlin supplements this information with the statement that the Russians have been repulsed with a loss of 2,700 prisoners and nine machine guns. The Germans assert also that in a minor engagement near Ivangorod, southeast of Warsaw, in Russian Poland, they were successful, having taken 4,800 prisoners.

Petrograd declares that the main conflict along the Vistula River has not as yet developed, although there have been preliminary engagements between advanced forces of the opposing armies.

VENICE, Oct. 7, via Paris, Oct. 7 (Associated Press).—Reports from Budapest show that the Russians completely surprised a small body of frontier guards armed with antiquated rifles, who were holding Uzok Pass. The Russians emerged from hidden forests, a detachment of Cossacks leading the infantry which had with it machine guns. The Austrians were speedily forced to retreat before this superior force.

In response to a telegraphic call guns were hurried forward from Csonot, but there were no horses to drag them up the mountain and the guns were sent back to Csonot toward which the Russians advanced. The Austrians appeared then in superior force and drove the Russians back to the frontier.

The greater part of the population of Marmaros-Sziget and the surrounding country have fled to the interior.

ROME, Oct. 8, via London, (Associated Press).—In making answer to the statement from Vienna that the Russians have been completely driven out of Hungary the Russian Ambassador to Italy declared to-day that Russian forces now occupy the entire Province of Bukovina, seven-eighths of Galicia and one-fifth of Hungary, all the passes in the Carpathian Mountains and the Hungarian towns of Ungvar, Munkacs and Szilag.

BERLIN (via The Hague and Amsterdam), Oct. 8.—That a great battle is in progress in the region of Opatow is understood here. (Opatow is in South Russian Poland on the spurs of the Lysa Gora Mountains, thirty miles north of Kielce and about fifty miles north of Tarnow, Galicia).

Gen. von Hindenburg, the German leader who has been operating in Poland, was obliged to make a number of forced marches in going to the relief of the Austrians, who were hard pressed. He reached Opatow in time to be of help.

The Headquarters Staff of the German army describing these operations says:

"On Oct. 4 German troops dislodged a Russian brigade of the Garde Fusiliers from an entrenched position between Opatow and Ostrowiec (Ostrowiec is about fifteen miles north of Opatow. The Russians lost 3,000 prisoners and several machine guns.

"There was an engagement Oct. 5 in the vicinity of Radom between our forces and two divisions and a half of Russian cavalry with portions of the Ivangorod Reserve. The enemy was repulsed and driven back on Ivangorod."

[Radom is about 60 miles south of Warsaw and 50 miles west of Lublin. The Province of Radom borders on Galicia. Ivangorod is on the Vistula River, 50 miles northeast of Radom.]

A Vienna official statement says strong Russian forces, moving to the north from Galicia were repulsed and driven back across the Vistula near Opatow. A division of Russian infantry was declared to have been routed in the vicinity of Tarnow.

These reports indicate a battle line of about 100 miles.

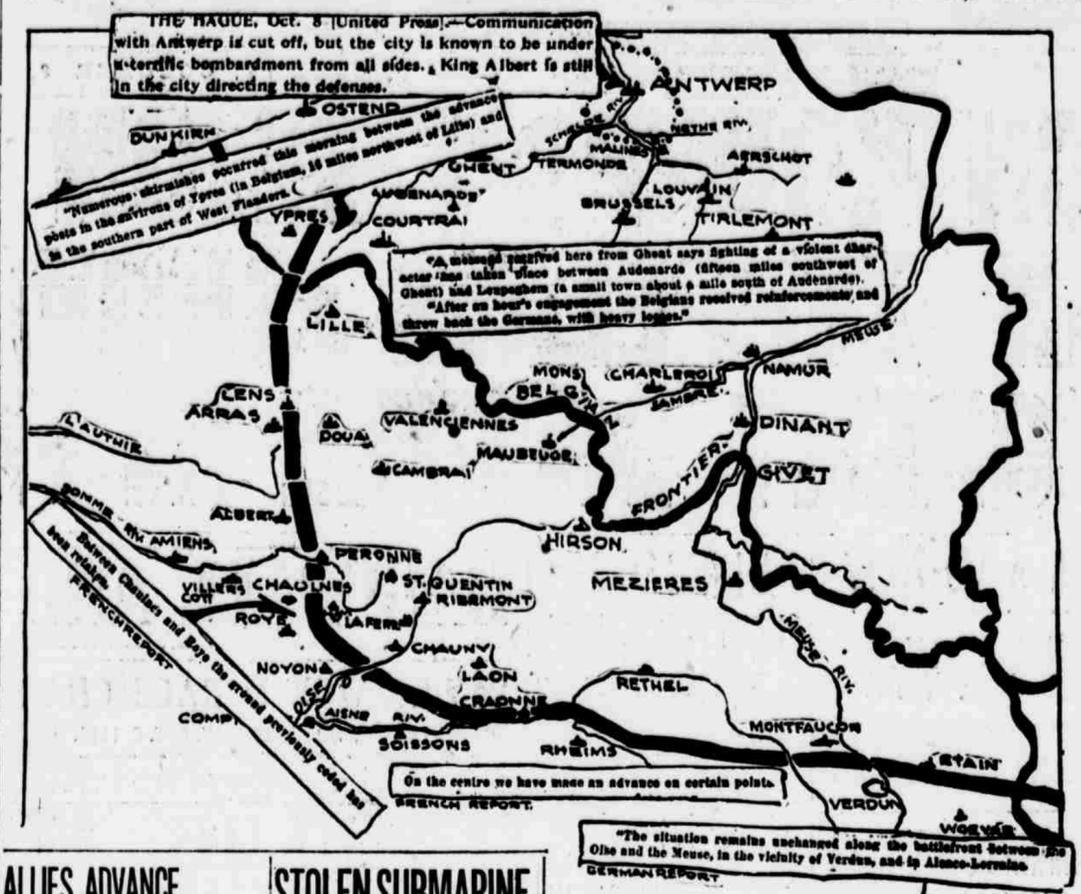
Taxi Drivers Get More Pay.

The Grievance Committee of the Mason-Beam Transportation Company's employees, representing 800 taxi drivers, announced yesterday after a meeting of the company's directors that the demand of the drivers for a higher wage had been granted and that there would be no strike.

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WHERE FIGHTING IS HARDEST ON GREAT BATTLE LINE



ALLIES ADVANCE STEADILY, FRENCH WAR OFFICE SAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

Alsace, in the vicinity of Roys, the enemy is still in force, but we have retaken the major part of the positions we were obliged to give up.

To the north of the Alsace the numerical strength of the German troops seems to have diminished. DECLARED GERMANS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK ON CENTRE.

"Second—On the centre, between Rheims and the Meuse, there is nothing to report. On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, the enemy has drawn back to the north of Hattonchatel. He still holds St. Mihiel and some positions to the north of St. Mihiel, on the right bank of the Meuse.

"In the Woerwe district the violent attacks delivered by the enemy to the west of Apremont have failed.

"On our right wing, Lorraine and the Voges, there has been no change."

The War Office for the first time gives an estimate of men actually engaged in this fight when it declares that there are twenty-three active and eighteen reserve German army corps, together with divisions of the Landwehr and Landsturm, operating in France and Belgium, a total of more than 1,540,000 men. The allies, it is admitted, have even more men on the line, so that the total active fighting force aggregates more than 3,000,000 men.

SAY THE ALLIES ARE SUCCESSFUL EVERYWHERE.

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 one hundred miles from the Aisne to the Belgian frontier, and that line is now held by the armies of von Boehm, von Kluck and von Buelow.

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 previously was operating in the neighborhood of Verdun. This, however, is not yet 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 Woerwe 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 dis-

STOLEN SUBMARINE RETURNED TO ITALY BY ORDER OF PARIS

Retired Naval Officer Took Vessel Into Port of Ajaccio, Corsica.

LEGNORNI, Italy, Oct. 8, via Paris (Associated Press).—The cruise of the Italian-built submarine which disappeared from the Gulf of Spezia and turned up at Ajaccio, Corsica, has ended.

The French authorities of Ajaccio, who took the vessel, asked Paris what disposition they should make of her. Paris communicated with Rome and Italy sent a destroyer to get the submarine, and there is reason to believe she is on her way home under convoy.

"This submarine was commanded by a retired naval lieutenant, Angelo Bullone, who, leaving a letter in which he said Italian neutrality was a mistake, and that every Italian should work to bring about Italian intervention in the war, headed for the open sea.

Here Bullone told his crew he had been entrusted with a secret mission and was on his way to the Island of Corsica. On arriving at Ajaccio the crew began to suspect that all was not right with the expedition. They voiced their suspicions to the port authorities, who took the vessel. The crew returned to Leghorn to-day from Corsica and the submarine will be in the hands of her owners in a few days.

FIFTH HOLLAND AMERIKA LINER SEIZED BY BRITISH; NIEUW AMSTERDAM HELD.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The steamer Nieuw Amsterdam of the Holland-America Line, arrived at Plymouth to-day.

The Nieuw Amsterdam sailed from New York Sept. 29, her destination being Rotterdam. The fact that she is at Plymouth indicates that she has been diverted from her course by British authorities and sent into Plymouth. Other steamers of this line which left New York for Holland have been diverted to English ports, notably the Potsdam, the Ryndam, the Rotterdam and Noordam.

entirely to the work of the British air scouts. They reported the coming of strong German forces from the north to Gen. 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.

AMUSEMENTS.

Electrical Show

Everything interesting and educational, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50 cents.

Box in Town

Grand Central Station, Manhattan Ave. & 42d St.

WAR SUMMARY

The fate of the Belgian army is a striking feature of the day's war news. Since the withdrawal of the Government from Brussels to Antwerp the entire fighting of the little kingdom has been concentrated in the latter city. The fall of Antwerp before the German guns that reduced the forts of Liege and Namur is gravely threatened.

Advice from neutral sources confirm heretofore disputed German claims that they have broken through the outer circle of fortifications, crossed the River Nethe and brought their big guns within range of the city proper.

The Government has been transferred to Ostend, the populace is fleeing into Holland and flags of mercy are flying from the steeples of churches to indicate that these structures if spared will not be utilized in the desperate defense the garrison is expected to make.

For days Antwerp has been holding out in the hope that the left wing of the allies would swing around in time to save the city.

Little change on the battle line in the North of France is indicated in the afternoon statement of the French War Office. It says that on the French left wing the Germans have made no progress, while at certain points they have moved back. On the right wing there is no change. The situation on the centre remains much the same. Violent attacks in the Woerwe district have been repulsed, it is stated, but no details of the fighting are given.

According to the French statement the Russian offensive continues along the front of East Prussia.

A wireless despatch from Berlin says that the papers there report that the British and Japanese attacks upon Teingtau have been repulsed.

The Japanese Government has issued no public statement regarding the taking of the German island of Jaltu in the Pacific, but the officials explain that Japan's assurances that she does not seek territorial aggrandizement must not be interpreted as meaning that she will not take steps for the protection of commerce.

The report widely circulated from sources hostile to Germany that Emperor William had removed Gen. von Moltke as Chief of the General Staff is shown to be untrue by reports from neutral quarters.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Always Something New in Candy

Special for Thursday
VAN DE CHOCOLATE COCOA-
NET DIPS—The basis of this
sweet is the richest Sugar Cream,
deliciously flavored with
Chocolate and Van. Finished
with the finest Ceylon
Gruel. Excellent. **10c**

Let Us Tempt You With These
OLD DUTCH STYLE CREAM
CHOCOLATES—These sweets
have jackets of fragrant Bitter-
Sweet Chocolate and delicious
centre of Sugar Cream, flavored
with the Pure Fruit
Juices. Excellent. **30c**

Special Columbus Day Feature
HIGH-GRADE CHOCOLATES AND BON BONS OR ALL CHOCOLATES:
Attentively prepared for this occasion in special Holiday boxes
richly and artistically decorated in commemoration of the Great Day
cover of America. The sweets are strictly high-class and
presented in excellent variety of styles and flavors. **25c**

Special for Friday
SUGAR PUFFS—This
creamy, sparkling, butter-
sauce, having exceptionally rich
aromatic flavors, makes
them irresistible to
every sweet tooth. **10c**

Special for Friday
CHOCOLATE COVERED CREAM-
ERY CARAMELS—A specially
blended combination of rich
Chocolate Carmel Cream, ex-
quisite with various aromatic
and covered by a thick coat
of rich, smooth, **19c**

84 Barclay Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
147 Nassau Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
200 Broadway
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
250 West 11th Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
475 West 11th Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily

806 Broadway
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
147 Nassau Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
200 Broadway
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
250 West 11th Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily
475 West 11th Street
Closes 11 P.M. Daily

The specified weight includes the container in each case.

GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK BY JAPANESE; DARING ACT OF E-9

Jap Shells Sent the Little to the Bottom in Kiaochow Harbor.

SUBMARINE AT WORK.

Goes Near Base of Kaiser's Fleet to Fire Torpedo at Destroyer.

TOKIO, Oct. 7 (United Press).—A German gunboat, presumably the Itta, sank to-day in the harbor of Kiaochow, due to damage suffered in Sunday's bombardment. The loss of the Itta leaves only three German gunboats in the vicinity.

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Associated Press).—The Telegraph's Harwich correspondent in a despatch describing the sinking of the German torpedo-boat destroyer yesterday by the submarine E-9 says:

"The islands off the province of Friesland, in the shelter of which German craft were known to lurk, was the scene of the sinking.

"The E-9 sighted a German cruiser and had to dive, but after a short interval when it came to the surface again the cruiser had disappeared. Resuming its watch, Lieut-Commander Max K. Horton of the E-9 sighted the German torpedo-boat destroyer. The submarine sank sixteen feet and prepared for the attack. Her crew, desperately eager, impatiently awaited the right moment.

"At one time the E-9 was too near the destroyer—one hundred yards away—to loosen a torpedo, an act which would have been highly dangerous to the submarine itself. A second destroyer came on the scene and it is reported that she tried to ram the submarine, although another statement is to the effect that the E-9 was never seen by the enemy's ships.

"At a distance of six hundred yards the submarine fired, the torpedo striking the enemy destroyer. The latter was blown high in the air, the ship being torn in two. The second destroyer left at top speed.

It was the same E-9 that sent the German cruiser Hala to the bottom of Heligoland.



DRINK

White Rock

The Mineral Water De Luxe

DIED.
NICHOLS.—At Marienbad, Austria, July 21, 1914, ALBERT EDWIN NICHOLS of New York City.
Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th St., near 6th av., on Friday morning, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

Prosperity Talks to Advertisers: (No. 4)

1 Last May, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle produced a remarkable piece of fiction about England and War entitled "Danger," under copyright date of early in 1914; E. Phillips Oppenheim sent out "The Vanished Messenger," another story based on England and War; H. G. Wells, famous writer and now war correspondent, wrote "The Great War" months before war was declared.

2 Each story showed how it "could be done."

3 Each was written to prevent it being done. None of the three did any good.

4 The point to this is that all one can really do is: "Keep your house in order, do the best you can, and keep on doing it."

5 That's just what nearly everybody is doing in the United States nowadays.

6 That's why the papers are well full of advertising, the stores are well filled with customers, the theatres prospering and the "movie" houses playing to standing room.

7 Just offer the public something they need, or want, and you will find them ready to buy; as ready now as ever before.

8 Reach the people in their homes, tell them of YOUR GOODS; advertise good offers and reap good results.

9 The New York World is the big newspaper. It leads.

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