



THE PICTURE ON THE LEFT SHOWS BELGIAN ARTILLERY ON THE FIRING LINE BETWEEN TERMONDE AND ST. TILOS POUNDING THE GERMANS IN THE DISTANCE. THE OTHER PICTURE SHOWS FORCES OF BELGIUM AND GERMANY ENGAGED BETWEEN TERMONDE AND LEKEEKE

ANTWERP REFUGEES BLOCKADE ROADS ON FLIGHT TO HOLLAND

Scenes of Desolation as Citizens Leave Everything in Search for Safety in Neutral Land.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Thousands of Belgian refugees reached London today, principally from Antwerp, while it is expected that many of the 40,000 said to have gone to Rotterdam will come here soon.

Lord Gladstone, who is head of the Belgian Refugee Committee said: "Those who arrived here today from Antwerp report a very serious state of affairs there. They got out before the bombardment began."

Gladstone declared his committee already had placed 12,000 Belgians since the outbreak of war, besides assisting thousands of others.

"Early this morning," the Amsterdam correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The first long stream of refugees arrived at Putte, on the Belgian-Dutch frontier. They came from the villages inside the inner fort line, and they were allowed to travel only in a northerly direction. By noon the roads presented a pitiable sight. Thousands were tramping, with their household belongings in carts drawn by horses and dogs. To mention Germans to them is to make them shiver with nervousness."

The correspondent of the Times at Rotterdam confirms the report that there are 100,000 fugitives from Antwerp in Holland.

The Hague correspondent of the Express says that South Holland is swarming with refugees from Antwerp and describes a terrible scene of desolation and despair among the thousands of Belgians on the road between Dordrecht and Rotterdam, some walking, others riding on vegetable carts.

At the Rotterdam station the correspondent says hundreds are sitting weeping, having lost practically everything in the rush of leaving their homes, and many mad with grief and anxiety have increased the duties of the authorities who were taken measures by the extraordinary influx of refugees, but who are doing everything possible to alleviate suffering. Thousands already are housed at Rotterdam in public buildings and barracks, while at Dordrecht and smaller cities other thousands are being cared for.

A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that the Mayor of Rotterdam has requested the railway to stop trains to Rotterdam as already there are thousands in the city and it is impossible to house more.

BOGUS WAR FILMS MORE INTERESTING THAN REAL VIEWS

Deaths in Battle Less Dramatic Than Those Carefully Rehearsed, Says Operator Who Was in Alost.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—Cherry Kearton describes some of his experiences in making films of war scenes. He was in Alost during the German bombardment of that place.

"I tried to get pictures of shells exploding," Mr. Kearton said, "but it was next to useless, for they hardly show on a 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 posture. Any pictures that show that can be known at once as fakes."

"By the time I finished trying to get pictures of shells exploding among the houses I saw it was time to get out, so I started off down the street with a Belgian. One thing was interesting—a dog and a cat followed us down the street, and as the shells burst the dog went dodging about from one side of the road to the other, but the cat never turned a hair. It moved along behind us as if we were cats' meat men. The dog made me nervous, but the cat was reassuring."

Further down the road the whistle of shells came following us along again trying to pick up a Belgian retreat, but before the boom came that time I managed to break in the door of a shop and get in. It is surprising what one will do in emergencies like that. Fortunately for the cat and dog, it was a butcher's shop, and I thought they might as well have some meat as the Germans, so I handed them down a leg of mutton and left them with it. Then I came out.

"When the war is over I know a nice, quiet place in Central Africa and I'm going back. This job is too difficult, and it is not very satisfactory working a cinematograph when you would rather work a mitrailleuse."

ROMANCE, COMEDY, TRAGEDY, FROM THE GREAT WAR DRAMA

Scores of babies, born during the present war will bear for life names inflicted upon them by parents carried away with patriotism or wishing to keep fresh events in history by the children whose names will recall the events. Among the child insurance registrations recently were: "Albion Lorraine Jones" and "Louvain Nichols."

A similar epidemic prevailed during the South African war. This prompted a song which became popular and a chorus of which went:

"The baby's name was Kitchener, Carlington, Kekewich, Methuen, White, Cronje, Kruger, Powell, Majuba, Gatacre, Warren, Colenso, Bright, Chaplin, Town, Mafeking, French, Kimberly, Lady Smith, Debs, The Union Jack, Fighting Mack, Buller, Pretoria, Roba."

The individual bravery of the British army engineers is being lauded here by prisoners and wounded coming from the front. An instance of the courage of these bridge-builders is shown in the account of how an engineer sergeant gave his life to save from annihilation a small body of English engineers who were protecting a bridge. The odds were against them, and the Germans were on the point of crossing the bridge when the sergeant started out under the German fire, set a quantity of high explosives under the first span and destroyed it. Forced to use a short fuse he had no time to escape and was blown to pieces.

For the last two weeks, a large part of the Japanese officialdom has been busy announcing to the spirits of the many Imperial ancestors the declaration of war on Germany. The most important of these ceremonies was held at the Imperial palace under the Emperor himself. Special messengers were dispatched to the grand shrines and the Tombs of Emperors Jimmu and Meiji. The Japanese believe that these ceremonies make them invincible in war owing to the aid given them by their ancestors. Most Japanese books dealing with the Russo-Japanese war give the Imperial Ancestors credit for Japan's victory in that conflict.

Of the skill of the German spies the following story is related:

Near Berry-aux-Bac, a reserve battalion was skillfully concealed waiting for the word to move to surround the first line. A shepherd with a flock of sheep wandered unnoticed within a few hundred yards of the rear of the hidden battalion. A very little later these troops were subjected to a heavy and accurate artillery fire from the German batteries. The shepherd was caught and forced to confess that he had notified the Germans of the exact position of the battalion.

The spirit of the French troops is expressed by the rallying cry of Captain Rousse Lacarriere, of the Chasseurs Alpins, who leading his men to a charge shouted:

"En avant, mes enfants, en avant, Nous Tombons, nos femmes au vent des horreurs, si nous ne sommes pas héros!"

"While on the journey to the front with his regiment, one of the Kaiser's sons, whose name is not given, but who is an officer of high rank, refused special accommodations for himself and insisted on traveling among the soldiers in a freight car," says the Berlin Tagliche Rundschau of September 12.

"The soldiers were proud to be in the company of the Prince, who was soon engaged in a lively conversation. Bursts of laughter coming from the freight car in which he had found a comfortable place showed how well the Prince and his soldiers were enjoying themselves."

"A scorecard of this enjoyable trip the Prince wrote each soldier his signature on a postal card."

"At the regular stops of the train the Prince did not hesitate to share the re-

GERMAN SOLDIERS' WIVES ACCUSED OF LOOTING IN FRANCE

Luneville Woman Says They Visited City in Automobiles and Filled Machines With Plunder.

PARIS, Oct. 9.—Every day I learn more details about the German occupation, and every day I find it more difficult to understand German culture and mentality.

The following story is strictly authentic, having been told to me by the wife of the Mayor of Luneville, the president

of the Red Cross branch of the Femmes de France (Women of France):

"When the Germans entered Luneville they behaved as usual, holding the Mayor and a few notables as hostages, taking everything the inhabitants possessed, pillaging houses abandoned by their owners and taking a curious pleasure in destroying articles which they could not use or take away as punishment for the people who didn't await their coming. Although we may admire the brave ones who stayed, who will not understand the helpless women and children who fled at the approach of the enemy, preceded by tales of atrocities, sometimes exaggerated, no doubt, but too often horribly true? Have I not seen a man lose his mind when he heard of the treatment suffered by his young wife at their hands?"

"How many other cases too dreadful to be related have I not heard?"

"On the first Sunday of the occupation the wives of the German officers visited them in automobiles. They examined every house and went through the closets. They chose among the linens, lace, furs, jewelry and silver what pleased them and went away with their cars filled with plunder."

"The Hospital of the Dames Francaises was closed under pretense that these ladies had signaled from the roof of the building, which was notoriously false."

"The Hospital Femmes de France remained open. Both Germans and French were cared for there. Every morning the officers came and insisted on taking the ladies' hands and kissing them decorously with Teutonic grace and a few minutes later would call the same ladies and order them roughly to hold their horses for them in the street."

"A laundry man was met by a few of the officers, who ordered him to give up his horse. The man asked if he might first take his load of 300 bedsheets to the hospital and he was instantly shot as a lesson to the population not to discuss orders from their betters."

"Privates amused themselves practicing shooting, taking as a target passers-by in the street. Nurses were so terrified that they did not dare leave the hospital without being accompanied by two soldiers, one on each side, to protect them."

"Hearing such tales, not only can we no more blame those who left their homes on the approach of the enemy, but we must feel unbounded admiration for the valiant ones who stayed, knowing to what they exposed themselves."

BRITISH SPORTSMEN RUSH TO BATTALION FINANCED BY WOMAN

Members of Peerage Flock to Colors as Press Agent Occupies Prominent Corner at Headquarters.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Recruiting for the famous sportsmen battalion is proceeding apace. The enrollment to date totals about 800.

It is raised and financed by Mrs. Constance Owen, and is in all probability the only battalion of any of the great armies to be brought into being by women. It is certainly the only battalion in the British forces in which the age limit has been especially extended by the authorities. The recruiting posters read:

"The sportsmen battalion is a corps for gentlemen up to 45 years of age."

In the chief recruiting headquarters at the Hotel Cecil a press agent occupies a prominent corner. Payment by the recruit for his equipment is optional. The training and equipment are those required by the ordinary infantry company.

Among the distinguished men already enrolled as privates are Sir Norman Fringie, Sir William Walker, Sir Robert Newman and two sons of peers who have not yet passed the medical examination. The percentage of rejection among the applicants forms the low record for the recruiting campaign. To date it is less than 5 per cent. The training ground of the corps will be at Romford, Essex.

"MADE IN GERMANY" LABEL PLACED UNDER BRITISH BAN

Plans Under Way for Home Manufacture of Boycotted Articles.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Great Britain has declared war on Germany's trade, and decided to place under a ban every article made in Germany, which is the principal source of the supply of many of our necessities. The ban will be enforced by the placing of a label on all goods imported from Germany, and the supply of full details and samples of imports and exports of Germany.

Government of the various British dominions have been supplied with samples of articles that can be manufactured in their territories, and factories are being ordered to commence for the supply of this trade.

WAR COSTS ENGLAND \$65 EACH SECOND

LONDON, Oct. 9.—This war is costing the country \$11,000,000,000 a week, and night and day Sir John Lubbock, well known as a political economist, in a lecture today at the School of Economics and Political Science, of which he was the principal founder. The war, Mr. Webb added, was equivalent to a species of economic earthquake which was opening everything and presenting everything in a new light. Nobody could predict to what degree of good or evil the world would be changed by the war, the speaker said, but the change undoubtedly would be colossal.



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MANY OF THE LETTERS ARE OF GREAT
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Here is an unsolicited letter which tells what a real walker thinks of Cat's Paw Cashion Rubber Heels. Think of walking 100 miles every week—5200 miles in a year—that man ought to know something about shoes and heels.

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The Higgins Leather Co.
1107 Franklin Avenue
Saint Louis, Mo. July 24th, 1914

Foster Rubber Co.,
Gentlemen:—

"Our attention was recently called to a remarkable test of Cat's Paw Heels and we thought possibly it might interest you. For some years past, Frank H. Kriegs, a walker with more than a local reputation, has been wearing a heel of another make. This walker, "the O'Leary of the West", walks on an average of 100 miles per week, all through the year, weather conditions making no appreciable difference.

About one year ago he gave his shoemaker instructions to put on a certain kind of rubber heel. The shoemaker misunderstood or was out of that make of heel and placed a pair of "Cat's Paw" heels on his shoes. He concluded to give them a trial. He states that the heels were so much longer than the other make that he will not now have any other heel attached but "Cat's Paw". For long, hard wear he says he has never had a heel that has given him the satisfaction that "Cat's Paw" have.

This is only another instance of the exceptional wear of "Cat's Paw" heels -- in fact we do not know of a harder user of heels, and we thought his statement might be of interest to you.

We spoke to this party saying we would like to make this statement to you and he was perfectly agreeable, saying that the heels had given him such satisfaction, because of the Foster Friction Plug, which prevents slipping and superior wearing qualities, that he would be more than pleased to have us do so.

Very truly yours,
The Higgins Leather Co.,
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This experience is typical of millions who have found that Cat's Paw Heels make walking easier and safer. They make good because made right. Cost no more than ordinary kinds. 50 cents attached. All dealers everywhere.

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