



GERMANS PREPARE TO RETREAT ON RIGHT;
CENTRE HOLDS; INVADERS BOMBARD ANTWERP;
AMERICAN COPPER IN DUTCH SHIPS SEIZED

BELGIANS, RALLYING,
BEAT GERMANS BACK
AND RETAKE MALINES

Kaiser's Forces, Renewing Bombardment
of Lierre, Shell Church and Convent
—Four Women Among Wounded.

ATTACK BEGUN ON ANTWERP FORTS

Outer Ring of City's Defences Under Heavy Fire,
with Foe Bringing Up Batteries
of Siege Guns.

London, Sept. 30.—"Malines has been recaptured by the
Belgians," says the Antwerp correspondent of Reuter's Telegram
Company. His dispatch continues:

"The Germans to-day renewed the bombardment of Lierre
(a manufacturing town nine miles southeast of Antwerp) and
Heyat-Op-Den-Berg (a town near Lierre). In Lierre the tower of
the Church of St. Gommarius, the Convent of the Blanc Sisters and
some houses have been struck by shells and four women have been
wounded. Most of this district has been completely deserted by the
civilian population.

The Church of St. Gommarius, one of the finest late-Gothic
churches in Belgium, was begun in 1425 and completed in 1527.
Recently it was restored. Three of its fine stained glass windows
were presented by the Emperor Maximilian.

The Germans have begun an attack on the outer forts of
Antwerp. For two days they have been shelling forts Waelhem
and Wavre-St. Catherine, which cover the road from Malines to
Antwerp. Behind Waelhem are the waterworks that supply Antwerp,
but even the destruction of these would not be fatal to the
fortress, as a good supply of water has been provided for from
other sources.

OFFICIAL REPORTS DIFFER.

Concerning the progress of this attack, the official reports
give widely different accounts. The Belgians say that the German
attempts to advance have been repulsed and that their shells have
had no effect on the forts. On their part the Germans declare
that the Belgian sorties have been driven back. It probably will
be some days yet before the Germans bring the full force of their
artillery to bear, and not until then can it be judged whether the
forts can stand the fire of the big modern siege guns.

An official statement issued by the Belgian General Staff at
Antwerp to-day says:

"A vigorous German bombardment of forts Waelhem, Wavre
and St. Catherine, which was continued throughout the night,
abated at 8 o'clock this morning. The assailants did not succeed
in silencing the guns of the Belgian forts nor in any way lowering
the morale of the garrisons of the forts.

"At no point did the German infantry dare to move against
our first lines of defence. Only one attempt was directed against
forts Liezele and Bredonk. Our troops, holding positions between
these works, allowed the enemy to advance until they were within
close range, when the artillery and infantry, working in a remarkable
combination, showered the attacking column with a hail of
projectiles and bullets, which threw their ranks into disorder and
compelled a precipitate retreat.

BELGIANS RETAIN CONFIDENCE.

"This attempt cost the Germans dearly and was not repeated.
In short, the events of the day confirm the confidence of Belgians
in the power of resistance of their national redoubt."

A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the "Telegraaf"
has received this message from Antwerp:

"From various points the garrison made sorties and repulsed
the Germans, with heavy losses. The bombardment of forts
Waelhem and St. Catherine by the Germans continues. A single
attack has been delivered by the Germans on forts Liezele and
Bredonk."

A Central News dispatch from Antwerp says: "The Germans
bombarded Antwerp and set the town afire. Fierce fighting is raging
at various points along the whole line."

The Ghent, Belgium, correspondent of "The Daily News,"
in a dispatch dated Monday, asserts that by order of the military
authorities Alost was completely evacuated by the civilian population
before the Germans took possession of the place on Monday.

ALOST A VAST SEPULCHRE.

"When the Germans entered Alost to-day it was as quiet as
a sepulchre," says the dispatch. "The German advance guard
found the doors of all the houses open, all food in the larders ready
to be eaten, all wine ready to be drunk—everything that the army
could desire to satisfy its wants—but the occupants of the houses
were missing.

"Imperative orders came Sunday night for every person in
Alost and surrounding villages to leave on Monday morning for
Ghent. To-day as far as the eye could see the broad highway

GERMANY SAYS MILLION
HAVE VOLUNTEERED

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Bern, Sept. 30.—It is asserted by
Germany that 1,000,000 men have
volunteered for service in the army.
Some of the men are very old, and
that some serving in the ranks are
almost children is proved by the
"Berliner Tageblatt" of September
25, which proudly notes the presence
in the 3d Regiment of Foot-
guards of a boy fourteen and a half
years old.

KAISER'S ORDER, "CRUSH
CONTEMPTIBLE ENGLISH"

London, Oct. 1.—"The Times to-day
says that it is able to give from a thor-
oughly trustworthy source the text of
an order issued by Emperor William to
his army on August 19. It follows:
"It is my royal and imperial com-
mand that you concentrate your en-
ergies for the immediate present upon
one single purpose, and that is that
you address all your skill and all the
valor of my soldiers to exterminate first
the treacherous English and walk over
General French's contemptible little army."

RUMANIANS DEAF
TO PLEA OF KING

Charles, Who Wished to
Aid Kaiser, Rebuffed
by His Cabinet.

London, Sept. 30.—The Rome corre-
spondent of the Exchange Telegraph
Company reports that a message re-
ceived at Rome from Bucharest says
that King Charles has summoned the
Cabinet in special session to-morrow
to decide the attitude of Rumania toward
the war.

Paris, Sept. 30.—According to a
Bucharest dispatch published in "Le
Journal des Debats," Germany counted
on the intervention of Rumania, but
when King Charles asked the Cabinet
to order a mobilization of the army
one of the Ministers replied: "We are
quite willing if it is against Austria."
King Charles turned to him and
said: "I gave my word to Emperor
William, and a Hohenzollern keeps his
word."

J. J. C. Bratiano, the President of
the Council, here interposed, saying:
"The country knows no Hohenzollern.
It knows only the King of Rumania.
It is his duty to give his word to any
one whatsoever."

King Charles then decided to call a
Council of the Crown, with the former
Ministers in attendance, but only one
sided with him in favor of Germany.
It is then reported that the King ap-
plied to General Averesa to try a
coup d'etat and arrest the Ministers,
but he refused, saying: "Sir, you will
be the first victim."

It is also said that some superior
officers declared they would desert
and join the Russian army rather than
fight for Austria.

GOSCHEN DISMISSED
HIS GERMAN COOK

"Lokalanzeiger" Says Her Dis-
missal Proves England
Wanted War.

By J. VAN DER BRUNA.
(Special Correspondent of The New York
Tribune and London Standard.)
Amsterdam, Sept. 30.—The Berlin
"Lokalanzeiger" has published an editor-
ial on the causes of the war, in which
it offers as proof of England's culpability
the discharge of Sir Edward
Goschen's cook. "The Lokalanzeiger"
says:
"An incontestable proof that England
wanted war all the time and was
secretly preparing for it long before
the crisis occurred may be cited in the
fact that the British Ambassador dis-
missed his female German cook on July
30, five days before war was declared,
while telephonic and other negotiations
were being conducted between Sir Ed-
ward Grey and Ambassador Lichnowsky
and while England pretended to the
outside world that she was interested
in the preservation of peace.

RUSSIAN INSTITUTE
GETS KAISER'S STUD

London, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to
"the Star" from Petrograd says that
among the remarkable war trophies
arriving at Smolensk is the entire
stock of Emperor William's famous
pedigreed cattle and stud horses cap-
tured by the Russians from the Em-
peror's estate at Rominten, in East
Prussia. They were taken to Moscow
and presented to the Russian Agri-
cultural Institute for distribution to
agricultural breeding associations.

CZAR PUSHES
GERMANS BACK
ON FRONTIER

Invaders in Retreat After
Vain Attempt to Cross
the Niemen.

FLANK ATTACKED
BY THE RUSSIANS

Enemy Evidently Prepar-
ing for Active Opera-
tions in Silesia.

TO TREAT CRACOW
SAME AS PRZEMYSL

Muscovites Purpose to Mask
the Fortress and Continue
Westward March.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Petrograd, Sept. 30.—West of Grodno
lies the big pine forest of Autustovo,
twenty-four miles long and thirty-five
miles broad, intersected by a canal
connecting the River Niemen with the
River Vitula, and studded with
islands. Through this comfortable forest
in rainy, chilly and sloppy weather
the Germans, who the other day tried
to force a passage of the Niemen,
northwest of Terodno, are retiring,
while the Russians are advancing, at-
tacking the Germans on the flank, ap-
parently with the object of cutting
their communications.

A little further south the Germans
are making a frontal attack on the
small fortress of Aszure, which com-
mands the only negotiable passage
across the swampy Niebrz. So far the
attack has proved unsuccessful at this
point also.

The attempted German advance in a
southwesterly direction has been
checked, but still further south, in
Silesia, along the frontier of the Petro-
koff and Kalisch governments, in Pol-
and, the Germans are greatly
strengthening their forces, and, ac-
cording to a Russian official statement,
are preparing for active operations.

In all this curious shuffling, this
hurried space work, these marches and
counter-marches of the Germans along
the Polish frontier, a certain plan is
becoming dimly visible. The German
and Austrian armies together consti-
tute one big army extending from
Galicia to the Baltic and connected
through Cracow. The left flank of
this army in Galicia is crumbling under
the unceasing blows of the Russian
battering rams, and the Germans are
apparently trying to neutralize the ef-
fect of the Russian advance from the
southeast by a turning movement on
the Russian right to the north of War-
saw. So far this attempt has failed,
and the reported preparations for ad-
vance in Silesia may be intended to
create a diversion with the object of
facilitating the more northerly move-
ment.

In Galicia the Russians have been
taking fortresses and fortified positions
literally in their stride, while the Aus-
tro-German forces have consistently
failed to utilize to the utmost the
chances offered by possession of these
fortified lines. In Russia there is a
disposition to attribute this failure to
the presence of Germans with the Aus-
trian forces. The latter everywhere
have fought with a steady bravery that
has cost Russians dear, and, like all

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ENGLAND AND
U.S. INDISPUTE
OVER CARGOES

Senate Asks Why Copper
Shipped to Holland Is
Held by British.

BRYAN AT ODDS
WITH SPRING-RICE

Secretary Opposes View
That Such Shipments
Can Be Seized.

LONDON SURE METAL
IS MEANT FOR KRUPP

Holds, Therefore, That Deten-
tion of Dutch Ships Is Legal
—New Precedents Likely.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Sept. 30.—The relations
of the United States and Great Britain
at this time are in a stage which, while
they may not be called critical, are
causing some anxiety among adminis-
tration officials. The condition is due
to the attitude of Great Britain on the
shipment of copper in American bot-
toms by way of Rotterdam.

It was reported here that two ves-
sels were held, the Rotterdam and the
Potsdam, and that the Rotterdam was
allowed to leave Plymouth after dis-
charging all the copper in her cargo.

Great Britain is convinced that
American copper shipped to Rotterdam
in neutral bottoms is intended for the
Krupps, and by them is to be used in
the manufacture of cannon and projec-
tiles for the German army. The British
government has explained to the
American Ambassador, Mr. Page, that
it cannot permit copper shipments con-
signed to Holland to pass without con-
fiscation when the opportunity to con-
fiscate comes within the power of the
British authorities.

Sir Edward Grey has pointed out to
the American Ambassador that Eng-
land did not sign the so-called Decla-
ration of London, Article 35 of which
declares that "conditional contraband
is not liable to capture, except when
found on board a vessel bound for ter-
ritory belonging to or occupied by the
enemy, etc.," and that, therefore, Eng-
land does not feel herself bound by
that article.

The so-called "conditional contra-
band" includes such articles as food-
stuffs, forage, grain, etc., clothing,
boots, shoes, gold and silver coin,
bullion, powder, explosives, etc. It is,
however, the shipments of copper to
which Great Britain is particularly
averse, and that government is so be-
cause its military intelligence depart-
ment has informed it that the copper
consigned to Rotterdam is designed for
the use of the Krupps in the manu-
facture of arms and ammunition to be
used against British soldiers. Eng-
land has, accordingly, informed the De-
partment of State that she will con-
sider herself at liberty to confiscate
such shipments wherever they are dis-
covered.

Following the representations of the
British Foreign Office to the American
Ambassador, Secretary Bryan gave
evidence of a disposition to oppose the
British contention and to maintain that
shipments by Americans of conditional
contraband to neutral ports must not
be interfered with.

As if to strengthen the position of
Secretary Bryan, the International
Metals Selling Company, of New York,

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DEATH FOR OFFICERS
SUSPECTED OF TREASON

Venice (via Paris), Sept. 30.—
The captain and all the officers of the
Austrian steamer Radium, char-
tered to carry coal for the Austrian
navy, have been arrested and sum-
marily shot at Castelnuovo, Dal-
matia, on suspicion that they were
selling information to French war-
ships regarding the position of
mines in the Adriatic.

SWITZERLAND LOSES
ENGLISH PAPERS

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Sept. 30.—A member of the
American Relief Committee here
received to-day a letter from an Amer-
ican in Lugano asserting that English
newspapers are being suppressed in
Switzerland, but by order of whom no
one seems to know. It is suspected
that some German news vendors have
received word from German authori-
ties to hold up all English papers, if
possible, and there has been a dearth
of English papers since September 7.
The letter says that two German news
vendors in Lugano who used to sell
English papers never have any now.

AUSTRIAN MINES
AROUSE ITALIANS

More Disasters in Adriatic
Lead to Protest at
Vienna.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Rome, Sept. 30.—Floating mine ac-
cidents in the Adriatic culminated in
great indignation against Austria to-
day when news was received here of
the blowing up of a fishing boat with
all its crew of nine near Rimini, Italy,
closely followed by a hitherto uncon-
firmed report that an Italian torpedo
boat has been sunk by one of these
Austrian devices between Venice and
Comacchio.

Floating mines in the Adriatic, ac-
cording to the announcement made to-
day, have already caused nineteen
deaths.

It is recalled that at the time of the
Italo-Turkish war Austria protested
because a flotilla of torpedo boats, un-
der command of the Duke of the
Abruzzi, approached the eastern coast
of the Adriatic.

The situation has led the govern-
ment to telegraph urgent instructions
to the Duke d'Avama, the ambas-
sador at Vienna, charging him to draw
the attention of Austria to the fact
that loss of both life and property has
resulted from the appearance on the
Italian coast of floating mines which
must have proceeded from Istria and
Dalmatia, and to ask that adequate
measures be taken to prevent the re-
currence of incidents of such gravity.

Admiral Viale, the Minister of Ma-
rine, has been informed that Austrian
mines are floating hither and thither
in the Adriatic and that in consequence
the suspension has had to be ordered
of all mail steamers and general nav-
igation until a flotilla of Italian mine-
sweepers actually at work have freed
passenger trade routes from these dan-
gers. No fewer than five of these
mines have been fished up near Pesaro.
Experts found them to be exception-
ally destructive.

Details of the fishing boat disaster
off Rimini show that the fishermen mis-
took the mine for a wine cask, which
they sought to recover. Throwing out
a line, they drew the supposed cask
toward them, and when it touched their
craft an explosion occurred. The boat
was blown to pieces, and all the nine
men on board were killed. Members of
other fishing crews in the vicinity were
wounded by flying splinters from the
unfortunate fisherman.

Naval experts express the opinion
that hundreds of mines from the Aus-
trian coast are floating toward Italy,
and as a consequence all steamship
lines operating to Dalmatia, Montene-
gro, Albania and Greece from Italian
ports have suspended sailings. Ships
which have been operating between
Italy and Constantinople and other
Black Sea ports have limited their trips
to stops at Salonika and Dedaghatch.

Seafaring interests demand that the
government require prompt and thor-
ough satisfaction from Austria.

Meetings were held to-day by the
various Italian Parliamentary groups
to discuss the general situation. Reso-
lutions were passed at all the gather-
ings substantially approving the atti-
tude of the government on condition
that its neutrality shall mean the sure
protection of Italian interests.

Venice (via Paris), Sept. 30.—The
Rumanian sailing ship Maria struck an
Austrian mine and sank off Istria, in
the Adriatic, Monday. Only one of the
crew was saved.

FRENCH SWING BOTH
WINGS OF ENEMY IN
TOWARD ITS CENTRE

Part of General von Kluck's Force Re-
ported Cut Off and Trapped in
Quarries at Lassigny.

BOTH MIDDLE ARMIES STAND FAST

Military Observers Forecast Line of Retreat Through
Rethel—Official Communications Make Con-
servative Claims Concerning Battle.

London, Oct. 1, 3:25 A. M.—A Rotterdam dispatch to "The
Daily News" says:

"Dispatches from the south indicate that preparations for
the retreat of the German right have already begun. German
troops have been observed coming from the north of France toward
Tournai and Mons, prepared to cover the main army in case
of retreat."

Mons, which was General von Kluck's headquarters, was re-
ported in flames on Tuesday. To-day's message received from
Flanders states that the Germans have fired part of Tournai, de-
manded a war fine of two million francs and taken notables of the
town as hostages.

A dispatch from Ghent to "The Daily Express," dated
Wednesday, declares that the Germans have built five heavy pon-
toon bridges across the River Meuse between Givet and Namur,
apparently for the purpose of facilitating their retirement from
France. All their wounded, the dispatch says, have been removed
from Brussels.

Paris, Sept. 30.—Dispatches from the battle front on this, the
nineteenth day of continued desperate fighting along the 150-mile
front from the Somme to the Moselle, add sufficient to the some-
what meagre official reports to indicate that the Germans are re-
ceding before a sustained pushing from the allied armies, especially
on the eastern and western wings. The centre, where the Germans
are most strongly entrenched with heavy artillery, remains almost
stationary.

To-night's official announcement, which follows, conspicu-
ously avoids mention of the fighting on the allied left:

"The general situation is satisfactory. There has been no
change of any account on the front, except to the south of the
Woevre, where we have occupied Seicheprey and advanced as far
as the slopes to Rupt de Mad."

FLANKING MOVEMENT CONTINUES.

This afternoon's communication, confirming in considerable
measure the more optimistic statements of the unofficial dispatches,
says:

"First—On our left wing, north of the Somme, the action
continues to develop rapidly more and more toward the north.
Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy has delivered a vigorous
attack on Tracy-le-Mont. To the northeast of the Forest of Aigue
the Germans have been repulsed, with heavy losses.

"Second—On the centre there is relative calm along the en-
tire front, which extends from Rheims to the Meuse. Between the
Argonne and the Meuse we have made slight progress.

"In the Woevre district there have been severe battles. Our
troops have advanced at several points, notably to the east of
Saint-Mihiel.

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

GERMAN WINGS FOLDING BACK.

It is generally concluded by French military men that some
important move must soon be made by the Germans, who have
found it impossible to stem the advance of the Allies, though they
opposed the sternest and most desperate resistance, sacrificing
thousands of men daily.

The German wings appear as though folding back on the
centre, leaving the sole loophole for a backward movement by
way of Rethel.

The Germans' main supply base at Junuville, which is protected
by heavy masses of troops, as it is absolutely essential that this
place should be held for the revictualing of the German armies in
northeastern France, appears to be placed in a precarious situation
with its single line of railroad.

The official report that the action continues to develop to the
northward indicates that the French left must now be pushing
toward Cambrai, as yesterday it was in the neighborhood of
Albert.

FRENCH FAR TO NORTH.

Even further north than this the French cavalry are operating,
and last week a German force which was sent to Orchies, sixteen
miles southeast of Lille, to punish franc-tireurs for an alleged at-
tack on a German hospital at that place, met with superior forces
and had to fall back.

The Germans, too, in their official report received here, ad-

AUSTRO-GERMANS ARE VICTORIOUS,
ARCHDUKE FREDERICK TELLS ARMY

Vienna, Sept. 30.—Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander in chief
of the Austrian army, issued to-day the following army order:
"The situation of the Germans and Austrians is favorable. The Russian
offensive is beginning to break down. We, with the German troops, shall
beat again the enemy already beaten at Krasnik, Zamosc (both towns of Rus-
sian Poland), Instertburg and Tannenburg. (The last two places named are in
East Prussia.)

"The German main army, without hindrance, has penetrated deep into
France, where a new and great victory is imminent.

"In the Balkan theatre we are fighting in the enemy's territory. The
Serbian resistance is beginning to weaken.

"Internal dissatisfaction, insurrections and lack of food threaten our
enemy in the rear, while the Dual Monarchy and Germany are united, and
have full confidence of fighting out to the end this war which was forced
upon us.

"This is the truth about the situation.

"This proclamation must be made known to all officers and men in their
respective mother tongue. ARCHDUKE FREDERICK."