

SEE THE WORLD EVERY DAY FOR PHOTOGRAPHS FROM THE WAR ZONE

lation of Antwerp is by no means minimized. One of the strongest fortified cities in the world, it should have held out for months, according to all military calculations available before the progress of the Krupp guns was demonstrated.

In speaking of the debacle, The London Times says today: "It is a fine feat of arms, and the enemy has just cause for rejoicing, but the revival of the horrors to which the innocent Belgian nation is subjected has stirred up the wave of indignation to fever heat."

ALLIES WON CAVALRY FIGHT. The situation in northern France is characterized by a number of disconnected engagements, in some of which large forces have participated. East of the Aire the allies won a long battle Saturday, in which cavalry took the leading part. In this region the kaiser's forces attempted to hold the passage of the River Lys, but were compelled to fall back on Armentieres.

On the right bank of the River Ancre the Germans assaulted the allied lines with great determination, finally giving way and retreating to their trenches with heavy losses. Along the Oise and to the north of that river Von Kluck strives daily to stem the slowly advancing Franco-British forces. It is declared that French troops have won new and favorable positions on the centre, west of Rheims. Their success followed a series of counter-attacks at night by the Germans. Apremont, west of St. Mihiel, has fallen into French hands after a two-days' assault. The kaiser's army took the town Friday, but were driven out Saturday when the furious engagement reached its height.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The official communique of the French War Office, issued at 3 o'clock this afternoon, says:

"First—On our left wing German cavalry, which had seized certain points of passage over the Lys River to the east of Aire, was driven off yesterday, and retired last evening into Armentieres district. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy made a very vigorous attack on the right bank of the Ancre, but without making any progress.

"Second—On the centre between the Oise and Rheims our troops have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly in the region to the northwest of Soissons. Between Craonne and Rheims German attacks at night have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse there is nothing to report. In the Woivre district the Germans have delivered some very violent attacks. In the region of Apremont, to the east of St. Mihiel, there was fighting during the night of Oct. 9 and the following day, in which time Apremont was taken and retaken, the town finally remaining in our hands.

"Third—On our right wing—in Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace—there is nothing to report. To sum up, we have everywhere maintained our positions.

"In the eastern theatre, the fighting of the Russians with the German rear guard to the southeast of Wirballen and upon the line of lakes to the west of Suwalki, continues."

GERMAN FLAG CAPTURED

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says: "There is no new detail to mention, except the capture of a flag near Lassigny. The impression of the day is satisfactory."

DAMAGE WAS NOT SERIOUS

The following despatch received by The Amsterdam Handelsblad from Antwerp, under date of Oct. 10, is forwarded to the Reuter Telegram Company: "The damage to the town by the bombardment was not very serious, as the Germans used shrapnel wherever possible in order to save the historic buildings. In view of the reported shortage of petrol in Germany, it must have been a source of peculiar grief to the conquerors that all the tanks of Antwerp had been emptied before their arrival.

"According to reports from Brussels, the siege of Antwerp cost the Germans heavily. As early as last Thursday, five trains of forty wagons each left with wounded for Antwerp."

ANTWERP'S FALL MAY PROLONG WAR

The Bordeaux correspondent of The Times has sent the following despatch: "In official circles here it is recognized that the fall of Antwerp may prolong the war. The Germans are certain to fortify the forts, which will become a base for Zeppelin attacks against the British coast. And yet it is obvious that under the present conditions the Germans cannot recapture the city by way of the Scheldt River.

"News of lively fighting between Ghent and Termonde, Belgium, where the allies repulsed 40,000 Germans, indicates the far northward reach of the allies' lines."

INHABITANTS ARE WARNED

A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that Gen. Von Beseler, commander of the German troops that captured Antwerp, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp: The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war, and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the emperor, was among the first of the German officers to penetrate the fortifications of Antwerp. He sent an enthusiastic message to the emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon the prince and Gen. Von Beseler.

GERMANS FALLING BACK FROM LYCK

Great Battle on Vistula is Believed to Be in Progress.

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inter, at such points, an artillery duel has begun, with the enemy advancing toward the Vistula.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—As this despatch is filed it is probable that a conflict greater than any the world has ever known is now in progress. Severe artillery duels are under way between Ivangorod and Sandomier, and the German army is advancing toward the Vistula. Heavy guns from Kovno have considerably reinforced the Russian forces. Przemysl still holds out and a number of sorties have been repulsed.

REVERSES IN GALICIA?

Canadian Press Despatch.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—On the East Prussian frontier the Russians are still engaged with the German rear guard west of Suwalki and to the southeast of Wirballen. Of the battles in Galicia and Poland the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present, but the Austrians declare that a recent attack on Przemysl has been repulsed and that the Russians have evacuated the western front which the Austrians occupied.

The Austrians also claim victories over the Russians at Lancut and Dynow, in Galicia. It is known that they have received reinforcements, which Petrograd admits has compelled

a change in the plans of the Russian army.

The Montenegrins claim a victory over the Austrians in Bosnia, where they say the Austrians tried to cut off the Montenegrin army proceeding toward Sarajevo, but were defeated with heavy losses.

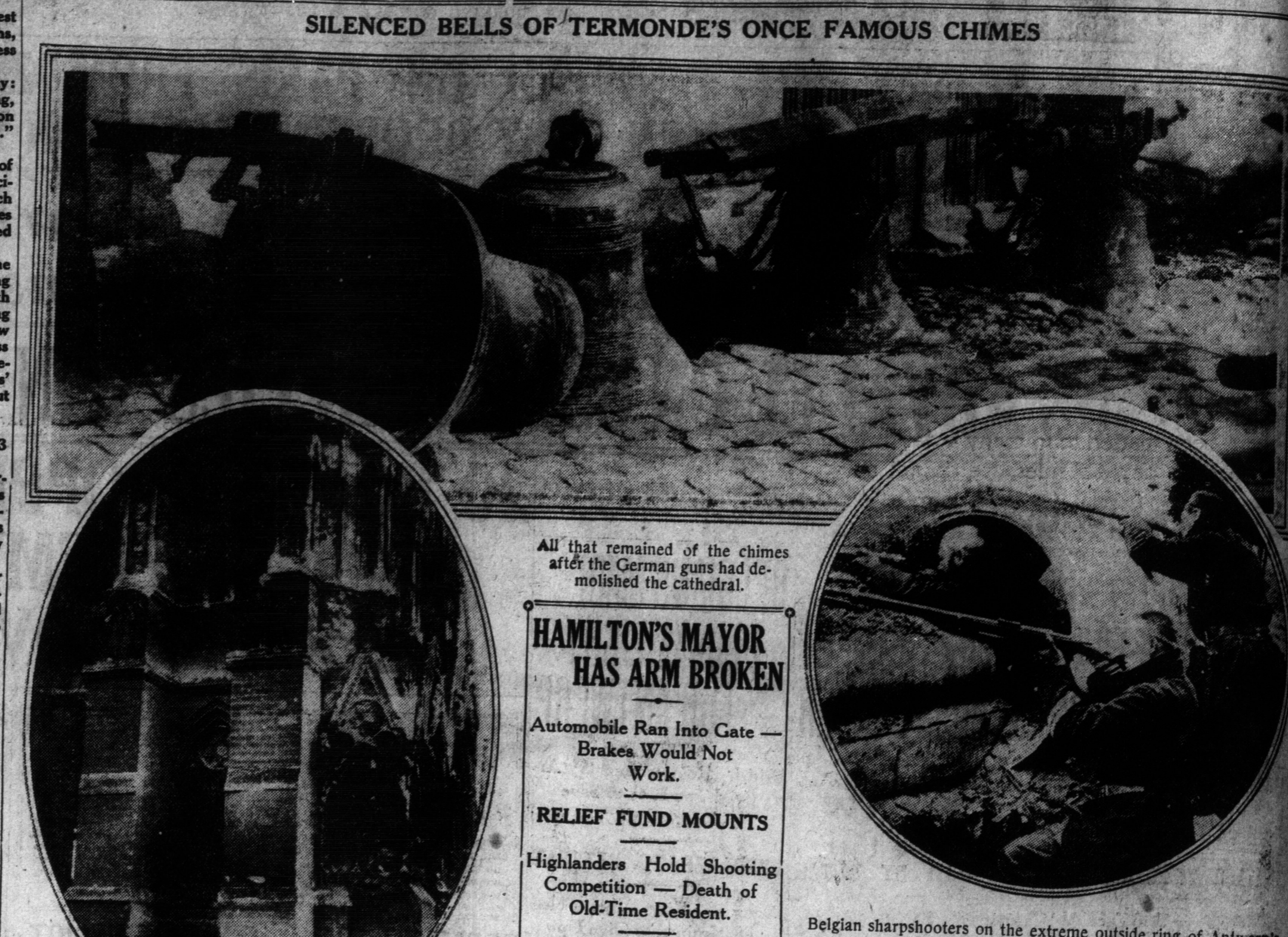
Spread of Cholera.

More alarming reports come from Italy of the spread of cholera in Austria. It is said that there are many cases of cholera in different parts of the country.

ALL THAT REMAINS NOW IS TO GET THE APPLES

Rev. Gilbert Agar Has Plan to Bring and Store Them.

Rev. Gilbert Agar of Jane Street Methodist Church yesterday commenced active work on a scheme which will give employment to the unemployed and at the same time provide a sufficient supply of apples to relieve a good deal of suffering thruout the winter. His scheme is that farmers within easy distance of Toronto allow men to go into their orchards and pick up the apples which otherwise would go to waste. All that the farmers would have to do would be to notify Mr. Agar that they are willing to have the men take away the apples. Arrangements have been made by Mr. Agar for teams to take the men to the orchards and bring the apples in to Toronto, where they will be stored in the basement of Jane Street Church. The farmers would be asked to give the men their meals. In this way a good many barrels of apples which otherwise would rot on the ground can be saved and distributed among the poor in Toronto during the winter months. Any farmer or owner of an orchard who is willing to cooperate is asked to notify Mr. Agar, whose address is Baby Point crescent, Toronto.



Rheims Cathedral from the southwest, showing the famous edifice chipped by bullets and fragments of shells.

BRITISH FORCE IS LITTLE MOLESTED

Bright Moon Prevents Night Attacks—Casualties Are Small.

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ered 150 dead Germans in a wood one and a half miles from our front. We sent a party out to bury them but it was fired upon and had to withdraw.

Germans licenced. The enemy's guns were active in the afternoon. It is believed that the bombardment was due to anger because two of our howitzers had detonated right in one of the enemy's trenches which was full of men. Three horses were killed by the German fire.

"Wednesday, the seventh, was uneventful. On Thursday, the eighth, the shelling by the enemy of a locality on our front, which has so far been the scene of their greatest efforts was again continuous. Opposite one or two points the Germans have attempted to gain ground by sapping in some places with the view of secretly pushing forward machine guns in advance of their trenches, so that they can suddenly sweep with cross fire the space between our line and theirs, and so take any advance of ours in the flank.

Mined Enemy's Gun.

"It is reported that at one point where the French were much annoyed by the fire of a German machine gun which was otherwise inaccessible, they drove a mine gallery fifty metres, (about 55 yards) long up to and under the emplacement and blew up the gun. The men who drove the gallery belonged to a corps which was recruited in one of the coal mining districts of France.

"The German machine guns are mounted on low sledges and are inconspicuous and evidently easily moved. The fighting now consists mostly of shelling by the artillery of both sides and in front a line of fire from the machine guns as an occasional target offers. Our maxims have been doing excellent work and have proved most efficient weapons for the sort of fighting in which we are now engaged.

"At times there are so many out-

bursts of their fire in different directions that it is possible for an expert to tell by comparison which of the guns have their springs adjusted and are well tuned up for the day. The amount of practice that our officers are now getting in the use of this weapon is proving most valuable in teaching them how to maintain it at concert pitch as an instrument, and how to derive the best tactical results from its employment.

Firing at Random.

"Against us the Germans are not now expending as much gun ammunition as they have been, but they continue to fire at insignificant targets. They have the habit of suddenly dropping heavy shells without warning in localities or villages far behind our front line, possibly on the chance of catching some of our troops in bivouac or billets. They also fire a few rounds at night.

"The artillery has up to now played so great a part in the war that a few general remarks descriptive of the methods of its employment by the enemy are justified. Their field artillery armament consists of 15-pr. Q.F. guns for horse and field batteries of divisions, and there are, in addition, with each corps three to six batteries of 4.3-inch field howitzers and about two batteries of 5.9-inch howitzers. With an army there are some 8.2-inch heavy howitzers.

German Fire Accurate.

"The accuracy of their fire is apt at first to cause some alarm, more especially as the guns are usually well concealed, and the positions and the direction from which the fire is proceeding are difficult of detection. But, accurate as is their shooting, the German guns have, on the whole, had little luck, and during the past three weeks an astonishingly small proportion of the number of shells fired by them have been really effective.

"One of the most striking features of their handling of the artillery is the speed with which they concentrate the fire upon any selected point. They dispense to a great extent with the methods of ranging, known by us as bracketing, especially when acting on the defensive, and direct their fire by means of squared maps and the telephone. Thus when the target is found its position on the map is telephoned to such batteries as it is desired to employ against that particular square.

Elaborate Observations. "In addition to the guns employed to fire on such targets as they are picked up, others are told off to watch particular roads and to deal with any of the enemy using them.

Rudolphs Doing Well

Following hard upon his triumph over Philadelphia in the first game of his first world's series last Friday, Dick Rudolph heard at noon Saturday that a second daughter had been born to him. The message came from New York, and the baby girl was doing well. By the way, so is Richard. When William C. Craig, Dick's father-in-law, announced the event in Toronto last night, the hope which was expressed that Dicky will call his daughter Delphine, in memory of his victory over the Mackmen.

SILENCED BELLS OF TERMONDE'S ONCE FAMOUS CHIMES



All that remained of the chimes after the German guns had demolished the cathedral.

HAMILTON'S MAYOR HAS ARM BROKEN

Automobile Ran into Gate—Brakes Would Not Work.

RELIEF FUND MOUNTS

Highlanders Hold Shooting Competition—Death of Old-Time Resident.

By a Staff Reporter. HAMILTON, Oct. 12.—Mayor Allan

obtained a fractured arm Saturday evening when the automobile in which he was riding ran into a gate at the Grand Trunk crossing on North Wellington street. Willoughby Ellis, chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission, who was driving the car, was unable to put on the brakes, which refused to work. In the excitement Mayor Allan put up his arm and received a bad jolt. He was taken to Dr. Edgar's office, where the arm was dressed, and he removed to his home.

Thanksgiving services were held in all the city churches yesterday, and many outside ministers were the preachers. In First Methodist Church a special Thanksgiving collection was taken up to make a payment on the mortgage of the church. It is estimated that this collection amounted to over \$8000.

Hamilton Relief Fund. The subscriptions taken in by the Hamilton United Relief Association up to Saturday night, but not including collection taken on the night of Oct. 10, amounted to \$50,000, including the \$20,000 given by the city council. It is estimated that the subscriptions of the citizens will bring the total up to \$130,000.

Death of John Hayes. John Hayes, 63, died at his home, 303 Highland street north, yesterday. He had resided in Hamilton for many years, having worked as a scalemaker at the Gurnee factory. He leaves a widow and family.

Highlanders' Rifle Match. The crack shots of the 91st Highlanders were pitted against the 1st Highlanders in a rifle match at the regimental ranges Saturday afternoon. "D" company captured first prize, "C" company second, and "H" company third.

The airman drops a smoke ball directly over it or lets fall some stricture of tinsel which glitters in the sun as they slowly descend to the earth. The range to the target is apparently ascertained by those near the guns by means of large telemeter or other range finders, which are kept trained on the aeroplane, so that when the signal is made the distance to the target vertically below is at once obtained. A few rounds are then fired and the result is signalled back by the aviator, according to some prearranged code.

It was a strange scene. The soldiers visible could be counted on the fingers, yet it was thousands were around. It was a sight to see, but one of those odd circumstances of war. One could hear the bursting of shells, the sharp crack of the Belgian artillery, and the rattling volleys of the British naval guns. The Germans, meanwhile, were eagerly putting into position their terrible 42-centimetre guns. Our guns were pouring a searching fire into the suspected positions, in the hope of hindering the enemy from mounting his guns.

Foundations Collapsed.

"Jack" certainly gave a good account of himself. The guns which we were positioned fired four effective rounds Wednesday. Then on account of the concussion the concrete foundations whereon they were mounted collapsed and had to be repaired. It showed what might have happened had they been in position for the way, less than might be expected in the strength of the forts of Antwerp is temporarily in the hands of the Germans.

The British saved all the wounded and all the guns. The number of wounded, by the way, less than might have been expected, considering the nature of the fighting.

The Belgian army came thru intact, and the fired is fully capable of useful work, and is undoubtedly preparing for fierce fighting in the future.

DUTCH ATTITUDE WHAT?

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Oct. 11.—On the attitude of Holland to her Prussian neighbor since the fall of Antwerp, much depends. Will Scheldt River for naval operations in the face of treaties which explicitly prohibit such action, and in spite of her avowed and hitherto strictly maintained neutrality, or will she demonstrate the spirit of old and challenge the Germanic legions?



Belgian sharpshooters on the extreme outside ring of Antwerp's defence lines.

ITALY WATCHES ROUMANIA BOTH MAY GET INTO WAR

Death of King Charles the One Event Needed to Throw Roumania In With the Allies, and Italy Then Also Would Enter the Field.

Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. LONDON, Oct. 11.—Despatches from Rome state that Italy is watching Roumania with anxiety. The death of King Charles is believed to be the one event needed to throw the Roumanian power to the side of the allies. All the world knows that the dead monarch was a Hohenzollern, and that his people are closely akin to the Latins. The king would not fight his kinsmen and the Roumanians would not take the field against their own.

But with the passing of King Charles the situation is different. Of course his son and heir is bound to the Hohenzollerns by blood ties, but he was born and reared in Roumania. With a young monarch on the throne the influence of his ministers is likely to be more potent than with the dead king's ministers. The travesty of a Hohenzollern governing a Latin people may be changed.

The situation in the Balkans between Roumania and Bulgaria is another delicate phase of the trouble. When the latter country was at war with Turkey every effort was extended to induce Roumania's participation. In the face of the constant refusals came the conflict of time Roumania not only held aloof from Bulgaria, but practically threatened an invasion. Roumania has lost several provinces to Austria, and shares with all her neighbors' hatred against the Hapsburgs.

Will she ally herself with England or choose the Teuton power? These are the problems which agitate the diplomatic world tonight. Antwerp is a negligible factor. If England had sent her dreadnoughts up the historic river there might have been another tale to either execute a major and brilliant operation for no good purpose or in a desperate attempt to capture Queen Wilhelmina's territory and the presence of German ships in its waters can only mean to assert themselves.

Opinion in Holland as to the present course is said to be divided. The nation faces one of the most grave crises in its long and eventful history. In the event of German aggression she must fight on one side or the other, or retire forever from the council chambers of the nation.

Every indication points to her participation on the side of the allies. Up to the present the Dutch Government has cooperated with England in the fullest degree as concerns contraband of war, giving assurances whenever asked that certain imports would not be re-exported to Germany. She has also resolutely defended her neutrality and has mobilized her complete army of 250,000 men.

Everything is ready for the regular army to take the field. If Germany comes as a hostile act she will find the Dutch men leaping advanced on Liege, in speaking of the situation. "The Dutch are up against a very serious course as only Antwerp effectual by way of the Scheldt."

The Star says: "The Germans cannot use Antwerp as a naval base, for we hold command of the sea. German violation of the neutrality of the Scheldt would profit them nothing so long as they cannot take their ships out of Kiel."

Exodus of People.

Special Direct Copyrighted Cable to The Toronto World. GHEENT, Oct. 11.—The exodus of the population of fallen Antwerp was marked by extraordinary scenes. Compartment trucks were filled to the utmost with refugees, who also sat on the roofs and buffers of carriages, or lay at full length on the footboards and thronged the ten-

ders of locomotives until it was a difficult matter for the firemen in the cars to get coal for the engines. Fugitives also clung to the handrails of the engines—anyway to get out of the city quickly. As the laden trains passed the fields, kind-hearted peasants of the surrounding country districts tossed turnips and other vegetables to the wretched passengers, many being glad to get them as they had no other food.

Stories of the last ten days' fighting in Antwerp leave one amazed at the extent of human endurance displayed by the defenders.

Used Fiendish Ingenuity.

The Germans used every destructive device the most fiendish ingenuity could suggest to secure the city's capitulation. The artillery fire was terrific and seldom slackened.

One of the marines told me: "We've been expecting to be blown up altogether. We should have liked that to have a go at the Germans with steel, so we tossed apples as far as we could in the direction of their trenches and challenged them to come out. They wouldn't respond. It was perfect hell—just like the pictures—with flame and lightning and storm, that I remember as a boy in mother's copy of Bunyan's Holy War."

I am told that the Germans made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to capture an Antwerp train conveying British and Belgian wounded from the city. Six thousand of the enemy tried to encircle the train, but the drivers went at top speed and got thru with the loss of but seven men.

TO CO-OPERATE WITH ALLIES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Cabinet Minister Runciman, speaking here, declared that the fall of Antwerp means that the Belgian army has extricated itself from a difficult position and will co-operate with the Franco-British armies in Belgium and France.

Hamilton Hotel

STEWARD WANTED

Single man, thirty or younger. Must have executive and buying ability. State experience and salary desired.

HOTEL ROYAL, HAMILTON