

CZAR'S ARMY PRESSING ENEMY HARD IN RUSSIAN POLAND; FEW WORDS FROM BATTLELINE IN FRANCE

Curtain Still Drawn Around Action Along Aisne-- Nothing New to Report Except Lively Engagement in Region of Roye, Paris War Office Announces --- Varying Reports From Antwerp -- French Squadron Appears Before Gravosa and Ragusa, in Adriatic -- Russians Take Ten Thousand Prisoners and 40 Cannon in Fight on East Prussian Frontier.

Paris, Oct. 9, 11.09 p. m.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:—
"There is nothing new to report except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners.

The war chancelleries of the allies and the Germans have not seen fit to lift the curtain of secrecy high enough for the public to obtain an insight into the conditions which prevail along the battle line in France. "There is nothing to report," says the French war office, "except that there has been a lively engagement in the region of Roye, where in the last two days we have captured 1,600 prisoners." That is all. From the British and the Germans came nothing.

Of the situation in the east the Russians declare that near the East Prussian frontier in Russian Poland they are still pressing the Germans hard and at several points have obtained successes over them.

While one morning newspaper in London has been informed "on good authority" that Antwerp has fallen, neither the British official press bureau, nor the Belgian minister, are able to confirm the report.

The last advices from Belgium had the Germans still hammering away with their artillery against Antwerp. One despatch said 200 big German guns were in operation there. Ostend advices reported thousands of refugees arriving in that city.

A Berlin despatch says that King Albert of Belgium, who has been reported to have left Antwerp at the head of a portion of his troops, has been slightly wounded.

British aeroplanes have visited Dusseldorf, Germany. A British official report says an aerial squadron succeeded in blowing up a Zeppelin airship shed in Dusseldorf, and destroying dirigible balloons in it. The three aviators engaged in the raid escaped, but lost their machines.

Austria has temporarily lifted the customs duties on corn, flour and vegetables.

Belgium has protested to the Washington government against Germany's alleged action in commandeering all food supplies in Brussels, and "reducing the native population to famine."

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BRUSSELS THREATENED WITH FAMINE

COL. BURLAND PASSES AWAY IN ENGLAND

German's Depriving Population of Their Food Supply—Protest Filed by Belgian Minister at Washington.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The Belgian minister filed with the State Department today a protest from his government against the threatened famine in Brussels, claimed to be due to the ravages caused by the German army. The message from the Belgian Foreign Office, and filed with the department, says:—
"The civil authorities of Brussels inform the Government that Brussels faces famine. Violating, once more, the rights of mankind, and namely, article 43 of the fourth convention of the Hague, the German army, after having taken away from the population an important part of its resources, is getting ready to let it starve. The same information is coming from Namur and Luxembourg.
"The Belgian government protests with the utmost indignation against this revolting act of barbarism and brings it to the knowledge and the appreciation of the civilized nations."
The "Brussels agglomeration" is the name given to the city proper and the surrounding suburbs, which are formed into one civil community.

Canadian Red Cross Leader Dies of Angina Pectoris—Well-Known Montreal Manufacturer.

London, Oct. 9, 9.35 p. m.—Col. Jeffrey Hale Burland, who arrived here a few days ago in charge of the Red Cross work in connection with the Canadian troops, died suddenly today. Col. Burland was born in Montreal in 1861. He was a well-known manufacturer.
Lieut. Colonel Jeffrey Hale Burland left Montreal on September 29 for England to look after the work of the Red Cross Society of Canada, in London, and at the front. His death came unexpectedly. So far the only word that has been received is that he died of angina pectoris.
Colonel Burland was nominated to look after the work of the Red Cross less than two weeks ago. He arrived in London on Tuesday of this week. At the time of his appointment he was also made a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, by the King.

USING GUNS WITH RANGE OF EIGHT MILES

Germans Using Two Hundred of the Most Powerful Siege Guns in Bombardment of Antwerp.

London, Oct. 9 (10 p. m.)—"Thousands of refugees are arriving here, and the steamers for England are packed," says Reuter's Ostend correspondent.

"In the siege operations against Antwerp the Germans are using no less than 200 guns of 11, 12 and 16-inch calibre, some of them having a range of over eight miles.

"The bombardment of Antwerp yesterday began at half past nine o'clock at night and stopped at ten, only to be renewed with increasing violence at midnight.

"The British, French and Russian ministers were the last of the diplomatic body to quit Antwerp. They departed by boat at eleven o'clock last night, after experiencing the first part of the bombardment."

Vienna, Oct. 9.—(By way of Amsterdam and London)—5.30 p. m.—The government today gave notice that the collection of duties on corn, flour and vegetables entering Austria had been temporarily suspended.

REPORTS FROM ANTWERP ARE CONFUSING

London, Oct. 9 (2.37 a. m.)—The Morning Post says that it has been informed by a good authority that Antwerp has fallen. The official press bureau says it is unable to confirm the foregoing.

Count De Lalaing, Belgian minister of Great Britain, says he has received confirmation of the reported fall of Antwerp.

The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent, telegraphing Friday, says:—
"A more hopeful view prevails here regarding Antwerp. Refugees from that city declare that not a single German soldier has yet entered Antwerp."

Prepare For Removal of Austrian Government
A Central News despatch from Rome says:—
"The Innsbruck (Austria) correspondent of Messengers writes that the Imperial Palace and other public buildings there are being prepared as quarters for the court and ministries in event of the transference of the capital."

Two French Torpedo Boats Collide and Sink
London, Oct. 10, 1.59 a. m.—
A Reuter despatch from Toulon says that the French torpedo boats, the 338 and the 347, collided Friday morning off the coast of Forqueroles, in the Mediterranean, and sank. The crews of both vessels were saved, but salvage of the ships will be impossible.

Grand Circuit.
Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9.—A heavy rain caused the postponement of the Grand Circuit today at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meeting here. The entire program for the remainder of the meeting will be advanced one day, beginning tomorrow.

BOSTONS DEFEAT MACKMEN IN FIRST GAME OF SERIES

Twenty Thousand Fans See National League Pennant Winners Crush Philadelphia by 7 to 1 Score—Heavy and Timely Hitting and Sterling Pitching by Rudolph Responsible for Victory—Bender Driven from Box First Time in World Series Career.

The official figures of the attendance and gate receipts and the division for the National Commission, players and clubs, is as follows:
Attendance 29,562.
Receipts, \$49,539.
National Commission, \$4,953.98.
Players, \$26,805.
Clubs, \$17,870.10.
Each club's share, \$8,935.05.

The victory over the 2 to 1 American League favorites was well won, no lucky breaks or baseball flukes figured in the defeat of the famous Mackmen clan. By sharp and timely hitting the Braves piled up a lead which, coupled with Rudolph's sterling box work, and the general defensive of his team-mates, left no opening through which the Philadelphia club's attack could penetrate.
Weather conditions were ideal for play, the field being dry and fast, while a warm sun shone overhead.
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THREE FRENCH SOLDIERS ALONE PUT TWO GERMAN COMPANIES TO FLIGHT

Crawled Within Ten Yards of Enemy's Trenches While Latter Were Preparing Dinner—Turned Guns on Unsuspecting Germans Who Flew Precipitately.

Bordeaux, Oct. 9 (11.05 p. m.)—The story of how three French soldiers captured two German quick-firers, and put to flight two companies of the German infantry, is related in a letter sent here by the captain of a company of infantry which is fighting on the Aisne.
Two corporals and a private, in reconnoitering, crawled within ten yards of the German trenches. Most of the German soldiers were away for the purpose of fetching dinner, and the officers were some distance back of the guns.

The three Frenchmen sprang into the trenches and turned the guns on the unsuspecting Germans who fled, communicating the panic to two companies. French artillerymen, who had been watching the proceedings, then opened fire and exterminated the Germans.

That same night the two corporals were promoted to be second lieutenants and the soldier was made a sergeant-major, as a reward for their daring work.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT IN EAST PRUSSIA CONTINUES

Petrograd, Oct. 9.—Emperor Nicholas returned today to Tsarskoe Selo from his trip of inspection of the Russian armies at the front. While at Rovno and Vilna, His Majesty made a personal inspection of the military and red cross hospitals, and spoke with the wounded.
The following official statement has been given out by the general staff:—
"On October 8 our troops on the East Prussian border continued to press the enemy who had formed two fighting groups.
"The first group was operating in the region of Vladislavovt and Wirballen (both towns in the government of Posen, Russian Poland). Our troops dislodged them from Vladislavovt, and surrounded them on the north.
"On October 8, however, this group still maintained its position east by south of Wirballen, all its attempts to take the offensive at that point failed, and they sustained heavy losses.
"The second group of the enemy, a very strong one, commenced an energetic attack in the vicinity of Rakchka Lake and Bakalarzewo (East Prussia). Towards morning on October 8 we assumed a vigorous offensive against their front. The enemy covered by strong rear guards, fled, it seems, to get out of the sphere of the battle. Our troops captured by successful assaults the positions which the enemy was trying to hold. We finally occupied Lyeck (East Prussia).
"Our offensive all along the front continues energetically."

HALIFAX MAN A PRISONER IN GERMANY

London, Oct. 8 (Gazette cable)—News received by Nova Scotia's agent general, Mr. Howard, from the colonial office, shows that there is some hope of securing the release of Winthrop P. Bell, a Halifax student, imprisoned at Gottlagen, Germany. The foreign office made representations to the American ambassador in connection with the scheme for the exchange of prisoners, and the ambassador has promised to try and secure the release of Bell at an early date.

NOVA SCOTIA OFFER OF \$100,000 INSTEAD OF SUPPLY OF COAL

London, Oct. 9, (Gazette Cable)—The government of Nova Scotia has cabled an offer, through its Agent General Mr. Howard, of \$100,000 to be used by the Imperial government for the relief of national distress caused by the war. Nova Scotia had already offered a supply of coal, but as its transport involved a certain loss, in view of the resources in England it was decided to change the form of the province's generosity. It is understood that the money will be handed to the local government board, which is looking after all relief problems.

FEDERAL CHALLENGE

Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—The Indianapolis Federal League Club, winner of the 1914 Federal pennant, today issued a formal challenge to the winner of the Boston Braves-Philadelphia Athletics series for a contest to decide the world's championship.

Belgium Again Scene of Violent Fighting and Plucky Soldiers of Little Kingdom Putting Up Stubborn Resistance Behind Forts of Antwerp—Driven From First Line of Forts Belgians Are Making Desperate Stand to Hold Back Besiegers.

London, Oct. 9, 10.30 p. m.—Belgium once again is the center of military interest, for not only is her army battling for its life behind the fortress of Antwerp but the long battle line in France has struggled northward until it has crossed her frontier at Armentieres and may yet form with that around the fortress.

According to a German report received by wireless from Berlin this evening, railway and telegraphic communication with Antwerp is interrupted.

It was reported also that the King of the Belgians had been slightly wounded.

The severing of communication had been expected, for, from the start, the Germans had been directing their attacks at points of ingress and egress from the city, and at the same time dropping shells into the town itself. A portion of the town is reported to have been destroyed. The 43-centimetre guns made short work of the great brailmont forts, and lesser ones are now engaged in destroying the city which, under the provisions of The Hague convention, was given due notice before the bombardment commenced.

The extent of the damage done in the city is not known definitely, for the only accounts available concerning the bombardment are those from people who watch the fight at a distance.

Fighting is desperate there is no doubt, for the Belgian army, driven from the first line of forts, took up good positions behind the second line, prepared to offer desperate opposition to the advance of the besiegers.

The defenders, however, even in their well-protected entrenchments, are said to be unable to avoid the shell fire which is described as terrific, and which is said to fall always in the right spot. The Zeppelin airships have played their part in the fray and bombs from them add to the terror.

It is reported that one of these airships was brought down last night but the statement originated from a person who said he saw it from a distance.

The German advance through the gap which they had opened in the southeastern section of the outer line of forts has been likened to a prairie fire, which devoured every village and building in its path. The Germans have also forced three passages of the River Scheldt, between Ghent and Termonde, their object in doing this being to prevent the Belgian army from breaking through and escaping by the narrow strip of Belgian territory between the Scheldt and that portion of Holland which stretches along the coast west of the estuary.

How long the Belgians can hold out against this attack from two sides, which has continued since Wednesday night, no one offers to conjecture. The Belgian hope, however, that their field army can withstand the German until the allied armies, advancing from the south, force the Germans to withdraw.

CARNAGE AT MONS WAS TERRIBLE

American Physician Says Men Were Torn to Pieces in Few Seconds by German Artillery Fire.

New York, Oct. 8.—A vivid description of the battle before Mons was given here today by Dr. Neville M. Hopkins of Washington, upon his arrival on the steamship Kroonland from Liverpool.
Dr. Hopkins was in Moscow, Russia, with his family when the war broke out. He immediately offered his services to the Red Cross division of the French Army and they were accepted. He went to the front Aug. 24. From that time until two weeks ago, he said, he was constantly under fire.

"I was first under fire while I had the head of a wounded French soldier on my lap, dressing a gaping wound in his jaw," said Dr. Hopkins. "A shrapnel burst overhead, but none of the missiles hit either of us. For an hour after that I was under fire, and the noise and the sights of the battlefield almost resulted in my complete physical collapse.

Hundreds Torn to Pieces in Second. "I saw hundreds of men torn to pieces in a few seconds. Horses were wiped out from sight by the terrific artillery fire of the Germans, and wagons containing ammunition and provisions were blown into fragments."
"It was like the work of an unseen hand. I could see the ranks filled one moment and in the next a gaping hole had been torn out and 50 men had disappeared.

"In the retreat from Mons the French made a stand at Le Cateau. They set up a masked field battery and awaited the onslaught of the Germans. The place chosen was a large open field.
"Ten regiments of German cavalry harrying the rear of the allied forces, charged across the field. When they got near enough the French batteries opened fire. The slaughter was terrible. Fully 5,000 Germans were killed in the charge. Riders and wounded horses dashed in all directions.

"During the retreat from Mons, at a place near Cambrai, I saw the English cavalry ride up to support their

OFFICIALS QUIT TOWN AT SIGHT OF FRENCH FLEET

Squadron of French Warships Appear in Adriatic Before Ragusa and Grovosa and Authorities of Former Place Make Hasty Exit.

Bordeaux, Oct. 9.—According to an official announcement made by the French government today, the French fleet, commanded by Vice-Admiral Boue De Lapeyere after reevictualing the garrison at the Montenegrin seaport of Antivari, visited the islands in the Adriatic, between Cattaro and Lissa. Later the French warships appeared before Ragusa and Grovosa.

The Austrian authorities and other notables at Ragusa fled precipitately on two special trains as soon as the battleships were sighted.

"The Italian and Slav population," the official announcement says, "remained calm. It would have been easy to reduce Ragusa to cinders if our fleet had been willing to follow the example of the Germans. The sight of the authorities was sufficient."

"The French squadron merely destroyed the lighthouses and the wireless apparatus at Grovosa.

infantry. It was a wonderful sight. The men seemed to be part of the horses. They galloped like mad and hundreds of the brave fellows were killed. But they drove back the Germans.

"Nothing can describe what a battlefield is like under such conditions. The dead bodies of men and horses lie everywhere, piled on top of each other. The noise is so great that it is impossible to make yourself heard, even if you shout at the top of your lungs into a man's ear. The only way to communicate is by signs.

"I witnessed one charge of the Death's Head Hussars. They were gallant and daring riders, but scores of them were shot from their horses."
Dr. Hopkins exhibited a lance, on the pointed end of which fluttered a black and white pennant. He picked it up before Mons, he said. Part of the pennant was covered with blood.
Dr. Hopkins said he was arrested 17 times as a spy by one side or the other. His credentials, however, always secured him his liberty.