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Dispatches

# The Daily Capital Journal

Today's News  
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## REIGN OF TERROR IN ANTWERP

### Great Guns Batter Forts While Bombs Drop Constantly From the Sky

### VILLAGES FOR MILES AROUND ARE BURNED

### Pitiful Scenes As Terror-Stricken People Flee from Wrecked Homes

"The Great Battle"—It was thus that the struggle in Belgium and northern France was spoken of officially today. "The battle of the Aisne"—"The battle of the Seven Rivers"—

These designations were not big enough to fit.

It was as "The Great Battle" that the conflict seemed likely to go down in history.

Interest centered for the day upon Antwerp.

The kaiser's siege guns battered at the city's inner ring of fortifications and rained shells into the city itself.

German aviators showered bombs upon it from the sky.

There were many fatalities and numbers of buildings had been destroyed.

The Germans had previously demanded the city's surrender.

When this was refused they said the bombardment would begin in two hours.

Wild with terror, approximately half the population fled.

The Germans opened fire as the throng was leaving, adding to the terrible panic.

Villages for miles around were burning.

The roads were filled with weary, starving fugitives—old men, women and children—making the Dutch frontier.

Antwerp's communication with the outside world had ceased.

The Belgian capital had been transferred to Ostend.

Some accounts said King Albert had remained to direct Antwerp's defense; others that he, too, had gone to Ostend.

A British force, landed on the north coast, was reported scrying eastward from the direction of Ghent to the Antwerp's aid.

British warships were reported at Ostend and French coast cities to prevent the Germans from capturing a base for Zeppelin raids of the British Isles.

In France, north from Arras nearly to the North sea, Franco-British and German cavalry fought desperately.

The allies professed to have the upper hand and to be forcing the Germans into Belgium.

They also declared the German's right flanking movement and the attempt to cut them off from the coast had been defeated.

Somewhat paradoxically they admitted, however, that the Germans continued on the offensive.

The German version was that there had been little change in the situation; that the allies had regained none of the ground they lost earlier in the week.

Except in the extreme north and in the Woevre region there was a lull in the fighting in France; in the Woevre country the French claimed they were gaining slightly.

**Fighting on the Vistula.**

Between Austro-German and Russian forces a battle raged on the Vistula river.

The Russians were the same who tried to take Caspov and then fell back from the Donajec river.

The Russian story was that, finding the enemy's Donajec positions impregnable, they sought to lure him into the open and succeeded.

Przemysl's defenses were declared to be crumbling under the Russian fire.

Between Germans and Russians fierce fighting progressed on the east Prussian frontier.

Having taken the Germans' outer Kiao Chau defenses, the Japanese were bombarding the inner line of forts.

Foreign Minister Kato of Japan denied the mihado ever promised to confine his operations against Germany to

## OFFICIAL REPORT SHOWS NO CHANGES

### Claim French Have Regained All the Positions Taken by Germans

Paris, Oct. 8.—Cavalry was playing the principal role today in the monster conflict in northern France. The official statement issued at 3 p. m. spoke of tremendous clashes in progress in the country north of Arras almost to the North sea. The statement declared the Germans were retiring to the southwest but the belief was general that they were still striving to cut the allies off from the coast.

The situation was one which called on both sides for quick work of the kind which horsemen alone could do. British and French reinforcements were reported to have reached the front and it was to their presence that experts attributed the German retirement mentioned in the war office account of the engagement's progress. German reserves, however, were also still arising on the fighting line, testifying to the completeness of the kaiser's preparations.

**Recaptured Positions.** Most of the positions from which the Germans' superior numbers had forced the allies to retire between the Rivers Somme and Oise had been retaken, the war office's statement said, and the positions being forced back.

The war office was also authority for the assertion that the Germans had tried unsuccessfully to resume the offensive in the Woevre region.

Between Rheims and the Meuse and on the French right it was said there had been no change.

"On our left," said the statement, "the enemy has made no progress anywhere. He has withdrawn in certain places, particularly north of Arras, where this is spreading out, and in other places has advanced to us. The operations of the two cavalry forces are reported almost as far as the North sea."

"Between the Rivers Somme and Oise, in the region of Roye, the Germans are in force, but we have regained most of the positions we were compelled to yield previously."

**Practically No Changes.** "North of the River Aisne the Germans' compactness appears to have diminished."

"Concerning the center, between Rheims and the River Meuse, there is nothing to report."

"On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, the enemy has withdrawn to the north of Hattin-Chattel. He continues to hold St. Mihiel and some territory to the north of it, on the right bank of the Meuse."

"In the Woevre region a series of isolated German attacks east of Apremont have all been repulsed."

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

"In the eastern theater, the Russian offensive against the east Prussian frontier continues. Sharp fighting is in progress on the frontier west of Sussel."

**THE "MAKE-UP" FAILED.**

San Francisco, Oct. 8.—Although former Police Commissioner John S. Jewell and his wife kissed and made up after Mrs. Jewell had been granted a divorce in 1913, Justice Van Nostrand setting aside the decree at their request, Mrs. Jewell today filed a second suit for divorce stating she found the reconciliation was not effective. She asks \$200 monthly alimony.

Kiao Chau and its vicinity, saving the Germans must be attacked wherever they threatened the shipping of the Japanese or their allies, but said the kaiser's insular possessions would only be held until the end of the war.

## CONDITIONS STILL UNCHANGED IN THE MONTH-OLD BATTLE

### Germans Attempt Flanking Movement Which Is Stopped by Aviators

### 1,640,000 GERMANS ON THE FIRING LINE

### No Longer Known As Battle of the Aisne but Termed "The Great Battle"

Paris, Oct. 8.—In their cavalry operations against the Germans in the French departments of Pas-De-Calais and the Nord the allies were successful Wednesday night, it was announced here today.

They were said to have defeated the German attempt to cut their lines of communication with the coast and to be pressing steadily into Belgium.

It was admitted, however, that the offensive of the German right still continued.

The kaiser's troops were striking with all their strength and if it had not been for the British aviators it was feared that their flanking movement against the allies would have succeeded.

Their movements were reported by these aviators to General D'Amade who, summoning reinforcements, repulsed them.

**Fighting Line Extended.** According to the Bourdeaux war office, the fighting front had extended today 100 miles northward from the River Aisne to the Belgian frontier.

Reports of a heavy concentration of German reserves to the eastward of this boundary were taken as indicating that the kaiser expected the battle to move in that direction despite all the resistance he could oppose to the allies' advance.

The Crown Prince of Bavaria was said to be in command of this Belgian force, his own army having been relieved in the Verdun district.

Along the southern fighting front a line extending 150 miles, from Compiègne to Pont-A-Mousson, there was little activity today except in the Woevre district, where the French were gaining slightly.

According to the Bourdeaux war office, the kaiser has in France and Belgium at present 23 active and 14 reserve army corps, besides the landwehr and landsturm, making a total of approximately 1,640,000 men.

**The Great Battle.** London, Oct. 8.—"The Great Battle" was the designation which had been adopted officially today as applying to the mighty struggle raging in Belgium and northern France.

"The Battle of the Aisne" was a designation which no longer applied to the combat. Even "The Battle of the Seven Rivers," occasionally used, was inadequate.

That Antwerp would soon be forced to surrender was admitted.

It was feared the Germans would destroy the city. Bombers from Zeppelin sources spoke of its bombardment as being already in progress. No official confirmation of this had been received here.

Owing to the tremendous range of the German guns, it was considered certain that some of their shells must be falling in the town and if it were a stubborn resistance it was considered a foregone conclusion that it would be subjected to a devastating fire from the kaiser's siege artillery.

**Guard Against Zeppelins.** There was no longer any question that Teutonic infantry and cavalry were co-operating in a strong attempt to sever the line of communications between the British forces in France and the channel.

British dreadnaughts were reported massed at Ostend and the northern French ports to prevent the Germans from taking any coast positions from which to start Zeppelin raids of the British Isles.

Ferocious fighting was said to be in progress in the Lille region.

The Germans were reported entrenched in great strength along the Scheldt, with their outposts as far west in the section as Belgium as Ypres.

The fighting which began about Antwerp was extending into Southern Belgium.

**AN HONEST COMPANY.** Washington, Oct. 8.—It was stated this afternoon that the investigation will show that the Rock Island had been manipulated with losses of more than \$200,000,000. It was said the papers would show that "five plate syndicate" acquired control of the road for \$90,000,000 and manipulated the stock until it sold out for \$300,000,000. When the syndicate got control the stock sold at 120. Today it is worth 7-8 of a point.

## BULLETIN REPORTS OF WORLD'S SERIES

The Capital Journal will post the returns of the first world's championship baseball game on the bulletin board tomorrow. The reports of the actual playing, due to the difference in time between the east and west, will probably begin coming about 10:30 a. m. The bulletins will be posted by innings.

## OFFICIAL JOLTS TICKET SCALPERS

### Stallings Gets Real Angry—Chief Orders Arrest Any Offering to Sell Tickets

Philadelphia, Oct. 8.—A long distance threat to punch the face of Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, was made over the telephone today by George Stallings, leader of the Boston Braves. Although Stallings voiced a declaration of war, Mack refused to become excited and intimated that he would get ample revenge when his forces clash here tomorrow with the Braves in the first game of the world's series.

Stallings telephoned to Mack this afternoon and emerged from the booth with his face flushed and his eyes snapping.

"Mack," he said, "called me down for saying his refusal to permit the Braves to practice at Shibe Park this afternoon was unparliamentary. I reiterated my declaration. Then he said something that made me tell him to come down to my hotel and I would punch his face. That goes double, too. If he says anything to me, I'll punch his face, and punch it good and hard."

Mack said he merely told Stallings that he would have been glad to let the Braves use the park this afternoon, but said he had arranged for the Athletics to practice there this afternoon. He said he offered Stallings the park this morning, but Stallings declined.

"Stallings," said Mack, "left me apparently satisfied, but later accused me of unparliamentary."

"I tried to tell me I was satisfied when I left him yesterday. He tried to resist and belittle me. I told him he lied and was a poor sport."

"I may not win the world's championship, but if Mack comes down here and tells me I was satisfied when he refused to let me use Shibe Park, I'll win something else."

Mack intimated that he would ignore Stallings' threat.

**The Industry Jarred.** Director of Public Safety Porter this afternoon ordered the police to rid the city of ticket scalpers and to arrest anyone attempting to sell world series seats in the hotels and streets. Porter also was investigating charges that policemen accepted money for obtaining places in line for ticket purchasers yesterday.

Ticket scalpers were badly frightened as the result of Porter's order and tickets which sold for \$10 yesterday were going at \$5 today.

Despite a slight fall of rain, a long line of bleacherites refused to evacuate their positions. Many wore sweaters and overcoats and carried stools on which to rest during the night. Sandwich and coffee vendors did a land-office business.

Arrangements to police Shibe Park were completed today. Four hundred patrolmen and 70 detectives were assigned to the park to maintain order.

**Athletics Favorites.** The Athletics were favorites in the betting here this afternoon at odds of five to three and five to two.

Chief Davies, utility outfielder of the Athletics, is suffering from an attack of the appendix. His physician advised an immediate operation, but Davies refused to submit to the knife until after the close of the series.

August Herrmann declared the Athletics appropriate most of the tickets issued to the National commission, while the Athletics insisted this was untrue.

The Braves did not use Shibe Park for practice today, the players warming up at the National league grounds. A drizzle throughout the morning made practice work most difficult. Manager Stallings admitted this afternoon that the weather may change his plans, but he would give out no details. If it is wet tomorrow, it was believed he will send Tyler to the mound.

The average man would be all right if he were only half as perfect as he thinks his neighbors ought to be.

**SHORT OF PROVISIONS.** Peking, Oct. 8.—The Japanese were reported here today to have won control of the German outer fortifications of Kiao Chau.

The mihado's land and sea forces, assisted by the British, were still bombarding the inner defenses, it was stated at the Japanese legation here, and at the end of the week it was expected the Germans would be formally called on to surrender.

Their supply of provisions and ammunition was believed to be running very short.

**SHOT TWO ON THE WING.** Tokio, Oct. 8.—The Japanese marksmen have brought down two German aeroplanes here today, one of which was reported to have been shot down by a Japanese gunner. The other was shot down by a Japanese gunner. The German defenses' fire was said to be slackening and the official opinion was expressed that Teutonic losses had been heavy.

The war office declared that the situation had improved materially from the Japanese standpoint.

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## GERMANS SHELLING CITY OF ANTWERP --POPULACE FLEEING

### Demand City's Surrender, Warning Noncombatants to Leave

### BEGAN SHELLING CITY ON TWO HOURS' NOTICE

### Populace Fleeing to Dutch Frontier--Roads Littered with "Plunder"

### AVIATORS DROP BOMBS.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—With the kaiser's siege guns incessantly dropping shells into Antwerp today, German aviators were bombarding the city from the sky.

Belgian nirmen were said to have attacked the invaders but from all accounts the Germans had had the better of the aerial fighting, owing to their machines' superior speed and to the fact that their armored aeroplanes were proof against the Belgians' fire.

Fully half of Antwerp's population was said to have fled.

The Hague, Oct. 8.—The Germans were bombarding not only the forts but the city of Antwerp today, according to latest accounts received here.

Communication with the beleaguered metropolis was interrupted but not until after shells had begun dropping in its streets, exploding everywhere and destroying many buildings, the last messages said.

The Germans had previously demanded the city's surrender. When this was refused, they gave the inhabitants two hours to leave; then began the bombardment.

In the meantime thousands of non-combatants had fled. The German warning created the wildest terror. Automobiles, wagons, wheelbarrows, all sorts of vehicles were pressed into service to get household belongings, clothing and personal effects out of the city.

**Flight Is a Panic.** The roads to the Dutch frontier were littered today with all sorts of articles, many of them of value, dropped by the fugitives during their flight.

The bombardment started before the crowd was fairly outside the town, upon which the exodus became a panic.

The Belgian government archives were hurriedly transferred to Ostend.

While they shelled the city, the Germans continued to hammer at the ring of forts outside. From German sources came the statement that the Belgians had been driven from both the outer and inner ring of these defenses. Four batteries of heavy Belgian guns, 52 field pieces and many rapid fire guns were said to have been taken.

Fort Broelhem, it was announced, was taken by storm after it had been hammered into ruins by a two days' bombardment.

The Germans burned Liere before crossing the River Nethe.

**Must Surrender Soon.** It was conceded by the Belgians themselves that the city could not hold out more than two days longer.

The supposedly impregnable Belgian defenses on the River Nethe were completely wrecked by the Germans' heavy guns and the Belgian losses were enormous.

The kaiser's troops first tried to string pontoons across the Nethe, to enable them to storm the forts. Six such attempts were frustrated by the Belgian artillery. Then the German field guns were massed at a single point, shelling the Belgian troops so unmercifully that their resistance was smothered and the German engineers were massed at a single point, shelling the Belgian troops so unmercifully that their resistance was smothered and the German engineers were enabled to lay four sets of pontoons. Across them two German divisions were rushed and the Belgian positions were taken at the point of the bayonet.

Desperate fighting was also reported between Russians and Germans on the East Prussian frontier. In the Teheran region it was said the Germans had uncovered a series of hidden redoubts with heavy guns mounted in them.

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## SITUATION AS IT LOOKS TO EXPERT

### By Driving Belgians Out Will Strengthen Allies at the Front

(By J. W. T. Mason, former London correspondent of the United Press.) New York, Oct. 8.—The Belgian government archives' removal from Antwerp to Ostend reported today, seems to prove that the Germans have not yet completely