

BOOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP IS BEGUN

Lierre, Belgium, Under Fire All Day—Moll, Important Railway Town, Taken.

BELGIAN DEFENSE STRONG

Forts Made More Modern Since Big Guns Were Perfected and Ideal of Makers Is Believed to Have Been Realized.

(Continued From First Page.) the crowd of refugees, men, women and children, were almost annihilated. "An armored train, with engineers and soldiers, advanced near Duffel and did great execution among the German outposts.

DUTCH INCREASE VIGILANCE

Germany Believed to Be Seeking New Naval Base.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 29, via London.—The activity along the Belgian frontier indicates that the Germans are planning for a siege of Antwerp immediately. More than 25,000 men, of the German naval reserve have been brought from the North Sea towns of Kiel and Hamburg to Brussels and are being held in readiness to serve on an improvised German fleet should Antwerp and Ostend be taken.

As a direct result of this move the Dutch authorities along the Scheldt have increased their watchfulness, for during a siege of Antwerp England might like to send reinforcements through the Dutch Scheldt, which would be a breach of neutrality, while, on the other hand, a German victory would bring danger of an attempt on the part of Germany to use the mouth of the Scheldt as a naval base.

The fear of German spies has somewhat subsided. Meantime, however, all German and Austrian subjects have been expelled and even those who are of German and Austrian descent, but who have been Belgian subjects for many years, have been placed under strict military guard in and around the triangle formed by Ostend, Ghent and Antwerp.

It is impossible to get correct figures regarding the strength of the German troops, but according to the best information to be had from Brussels, enough troop trains have passed through that city since last Monday to bring the number up to 150,000 men.

The large German siege guns have all been removed to the Alsace battlefield and the guns which German intends to use for Antwerp are of Austrian make and were brought to Belgium on Austrian railroad trucks.

The northern part of Belgium, which is still under the immediate control of the Belgian government, is perfectly quiet. All along the German front the frontier at night are kept in absolute darkness to avoid attacks from Zeppelins, which are cruising over this territory almost every night.

The fortifications of Antwerp are considered among the strongest in the world. The city, which has stood since the middle of the 16th century, in 1860, 28 years after the taking of the city by English and French troops, Brabant, the noted Belgian fort-builder, supervised the re-fortification of the city and since 1877 it has had a line of forts well out from the inner defenses.

The growing efficiency of modern siege guns, however, compelled the Belgians, if they desired to preserve their neutrality, to modernize their defenses. In 1907 the government decided to do away with the inner line of walls and replace them with an inner line of forts on the right bank of the Scheldt.

The plan involved the barricading of the intervals between the eight forts with iron barricades and permanent great earthworks were planned for infantry and ditches which can be inundated from the Scheldt were dug in front of these earthworks. The forts on the left bank of the Scheldt are to supplement this inner line of defenses. The greatest importance is attached to the outer works, which consist in part of new fortifications, in part of old forts rebuilt. The work was begun in 1912.

It is probable that this ideal was realized and that the fortification system is now practically complete. Of the new forts on the outer line, five lie to the east of Antwerp—Groenendael, Oelegem, Broechen, Ressel and Koningshoek. There are six redoubts to the west, and two more protect Ertbrand and Braschat in the north, while three new forts, Breendonk, Lievele and Bornhem, have been erected on the south. The Fort Haendrik, protected by two redoubts, also has been erected on the west.

This outer chain of forts lies from 10 to 11 miles outside the city and has a front of about 80 miles.

PARIS SAYS FOE FLEES

(Continued From First Page.) French official statement issued this afternoon says, "The Germans attempted numerous attacks which the allies repulsed." The text of the statement is as follows: "First, on our left wing, to the north of the Somme and between the Somme and the Oise, the enemy, both by day and by night, delivered several attacks, which have, however, been repulsed. To the north of the Aisne there has been no change.

"Second, on the center in Champagne, and to the east of the Argonne the enemy has restricted his activity to heavy cannonading. Between the Argonne and the Meuse there has been slight progress on the part of our troops, who are confronted by strongly organized positions on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woëvre district and on our right wing, in the Vosges, there has been no notable modification in the situation.

Generally speaking our line runs from the east to west through the region of Pont-a-Mousson, Apremont and the Meuse; through the region of Saint Mihiel, along the heights to the north of Spada and through a portion of the heights of the Meuse to the southeast of Verdun. Between Verdun and

GREAT BRITAIN'S HEIR APPARENT IN TEARS AS REGIMENT GOES WITHOUT HIM.



PRINCE OF WALES. —Photo Copyright by Underwood & Underwood. This picture of the Prince of Wales, bowed with sorrow at the thought that he could not accompany the First Battalion, Grenadier Guards, his former Regiment, was taken as he was leaving the barracks, just after bidding the men good-bye. The sorrowful attitude of the Prince is due to the fact that he could not accompany the men to the front, as just before the first left for the front he was transferred to the Third Battalion.

Rheims, the general front is indicated by a line passing through the region of Varennes, to the north of Souain and the Roman roadway which runs into Rheims, the outposts of Rheims, the road from Rheims to Berry-au-Bac, and the heights known as the 'Chemins des Dames.' "On the right bank of the Aisne this line then draws near to the Aisne and continues into the region of Soissons. Between Soissons and the Forest of Laigle it runs over the first plateau of the right bank of the Aisne. Between the Oise and the Somme this line runs along the front from Ribcourt (which belongs to us) to Laasigny (occupied by the enemy), to Roye (which belongs to us) and to Chaulnes (in the possession of the enemy). "To the north of Somme, the line continues along the plateau between Albert and Comblé.

BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

GERMAN CRUISER EMDEN KEEPS UP RAIDS OFF INDIA.

Five Vessels Destroyed and Sixth Captured and Spared to Send Crews to Others Ashore.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The official news bureau announced today that the German cruiser Emden has sunk four British steamships and a collier. The statement of the bureau is as follows: "The admiralty announces that the German cruiser Emden, during the last few days, has captured and sunk in the Indian Ocean the British steamers Tumeric, King Lud, Ribera and Foyle and captured the collier Bursk.

"The crews of the vessels were transferred to the steamer Gryffide, which also was captured, but later released in order to take the crews to Colombo, where they arrived this morning."

The Emden has been operating in the Gulf of Bengal. She was reported recently at Madras, where she conducted a brief bombardment of that port, and later at Pondicherry.

The previous British official statement dealing with the activities of the Emden, issued September 20, told of the capture of six British steamers in the Bay of Bengal and the sinking of five of them. The names of the steamers were given as the Indus, Loyal, Killim, Diplomat, Prabber and Katanga. After creating havoc among the British shipping at Calcutta, the Emden went to Rangoon.

KING'S AIDE IS PRISONER

Colonel Gordon Not Killed in Battle, as Reported.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Colonel W. E. Gordon, of the Gordon Highlanders and aide-de-camp to King George, who has twice unofficially been reported killed, is a prisoner in Germany and in good health. This news was conveyed to the British War Office through the American Ambassador at Berlin, James W. Gerard.

Colonel Gordon, who won the Victoria Cross in the Boer war, was in command of the Gordon Highlanders early in September, when they were surprised. They advanced toward a German detachment in the mistaken belief that it was a French picket, and many of the Highlanders were shot down. One of the regiment who escaped said he had seen the body of his Colonel among the dead.

Kurds Pounce Upon Persians.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—A dispatch from Petrograd to the Havas Agency says that the Kurds, incited by the authorities, have attacked the Persian population near the frontier, according to a dispatch from Erzerum, Turkish Armenia.

CHURCH BACKS KING

Great Britain Justified in War, Is Reply to German Appeal.

HONOR IS PUT ABOVE PEACE

Archbishops, Bishops and Other Theologians of England Sign Manifesto Saying Other Course Not Open to Nation.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—In reply to the appeal addressed by German theologians to "Evangelical Christians abroad," a manifesto was issued here today, signed by the heads of the established Church of England and by non-conformist leaders, justifying England's action in connection with the European war.

The manifesto refers to the authors of the German document as "men of whose honesty, capacity and good faith there can be no question," but expresses amazement that such men "should commit themselves to a statement concerning the political cause of the war, which departs so strangely from what seems to us plain facts in this grave hour of European history."

War Held Only Course.

"It is on these facts we rest our assured conviction that for men who desire to maintain the paramount obligation of fidelity to their pledged word and their duty in defending weaker nations against violence and wrong, no possible course was open but that which our country has taken."

After reviewing the negotiations that preceded the war, the manifesto continues: "We can only suppose, incredible as it seems, that those honorable and gifted men who signed the German appeal were unaware of the obligations by which we were bound and also of the story of the negotiations."

Honor Put Above Peace Desire.

After expressing the hope that the time will come when it again will be their privilege to work with the German theologians on behalf of Christianity, the signers of today's manifesto said: "There must be no mistake about our position. Eagerly desirous of peace, foremost to the best of our ability in furthering it, we especially to promote a close fellowship between England and Germany, we nevertheless have been driven to declare that, dear to us as peace is, the principles of truth and honor are yet more dear. We have taken our stand for international good faith, for the safeguarding of smaller nationalities; for the upholding of essential conditions of brotherhood among the nations of the world."

Among the signers of the manifesto are the Archbishops of Canterbury, York and Armagh; the Bishop of London; the Rev. R. J. Campbell, Dr. John Clifford, the Rev. F. B. Mayer, Dr. Campbell Morgan and Dr. Robertson Nichols.

REED DEMANDS PENALTIES

Senator Attacks Colleagues for Amending Clayton Bill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Senator Reed, of Missouri, today concluded a two-day speech in opposition to the conference report on the Clayton anti-trust bill with a final bitter attack on his colleagues for eliminating specific penalties from the measure. He predicted that the time soon would come when they would be compelled to write into the law more severe penalties for violation of trust laws than had been contemplated originally in the Clayton bill.

The Senator announced that he would move to recommit the bill to

ALLIES BUY HORSES HERE

France Orders 10,000; Shipment for Britain Is on Way.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Sept. 29.—Orders were placed with a local horse and mule firm today by agents of the French government for the delivery of 10,000 cavalry and artillery horses in Memphis, Tenn., as soon as they can be obtained.

POPULAR BLUFF, Mo., Sept. 29.—A special train, carrying 340 horses, passed through here this morning en route from Fort Worth, Tex., to Toronto, Canada, where they are to be shipped to Europe for use by the British army. A Canadian, in charge of the train, said six similar trains were to follow within a few days.

DESIGN ON AVALONA DENIED

Rumor, However, Says Occupation by Italy Is Imminent.

ROME, Sept. 29, via Paris.—Rumors were circulated here today that the occupation of Avlona, in Albania, on the Adriatic, by the Italians was imminent. Some of the reports even had it that the occupation had already occurred as an answer to the abnormal conditions prevailing in Albania.

23 States Get More Crop Funds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Treasury Department has deposited \$12,029,746 in 23 states for fall crop moving purposes up to September 25, according to an announcement today by Secretary McAdoo. Of this sum, Missouri has taken the largest amount, \$1,550,000, with Maryland second, \$1,450,000, Washington took \$87,500.

BRINGING OF PEACE IS UP TO AMERICA

Deep Influence Expected From United States When Proper Time Arrives.

PERMANENCY HOPED FOR

High British Officials Confident Treaty Will Be Made Possible With American Arbitration as Basis.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—Since President Wilson made his statement that peace overtures were premature at the time, British officials have felt reassured and they now express confidence that the United States will, at the proper time, exert its good offices, to bring the war to a close, under conditions insuring a permanent peace in Europe.

High officials today expressed confidence that the United States, after the Continental combatants had become somewhat exhausted by the struggle, would exert a powerful influence for peace and make it possible to negotiate a treaty which would require European nations to submit their future differences to the United States for arbitration, thus making a recurrence of the war impossible.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Desire on the part of the British official to be relieved of responsibility for declining to entertain proposals looking to the restoration of peace in Europe is believed by the State Department heads to be the explanation of dispatches from London saying that Great Britain will be glad at the proper moment to accept the good offices of the United States to that end.

British officials, as well as the public in England, have taken notice of the many appeals for peace proposals that have been directed to President Wilson from various sources in the United States. As understood here, the British officials are keenly appreciative of the correctness of the motives of the people and are reluctant to be placed in the position of rejecting any overtures. At the same time, while officials here believe the British government is willing to have it unofficially known that at the proper time it will welcome peace overtures, they think that time, as indicated recently by Sir Edward Grey, will not arrive until the conflict has been so decisively settled that there is no longer a possibility the same issues will arise again.

BRUSSELS' FOOD LOW

Germans Have Trouble Feeding 180,000 Destitute.

UPRISING IS NEW DANGER

Belgian Troops at Antwerp Keep Teuton Outposts Terrorized by Night Sorties—More Civilians Than Soldiers Are Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The scarcity of food in Brussels has raised a grave problem, according to R. C. Hawkin, who has just returned from Belgium, where he completed arrangements to transfer a number of wounded Belgian soldiers to England.

"The situation in Brussels is one of great uncertainty," said Mr. Hawkin tonight. "There is the gravest danger of starvation. Food is scarce and 180,000 people are applying for rations, which the German administration is finding it difficult to supply. There is further danger that the workmen of the city may rise in revolt."

AMERICANS TO EYE TURKS

Cruiser Tennessee Ordered to Point on Adriatic Sea.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Orders for the armored cruiser Tennessee, now at Falmouth, England, to proceed at once to Brindisi, Italy, were issued by the Navy Department tonight.

Brindisi is on the Adriatic coast of Italy, directly across the Strait of Otranto from Turkey, and is within 50 miles of the Ottoman Empire. The cruiser North Carolina is already in Mediterranean waters, having been dispatched there at the request of Secretary Bryan, following reports from Ambassador Morgenthau, at Constantinople, concerning the alarm felt by Americans and other foreigners there.

More Citizens Than Soldiers Die.

"It is remarkable that in spite of the vigor of the military operations, the greater proportion, both of killed and wounded, are civilians. The Germans undoubtedly have tried to strike terror to the hearts of the people of Antwerp in order that their determination to hold out to the end might be shattered."

Lipman Wolfe & Co Merchandise of Merit Only Announces the Closing of Their Store Today In Respect and for the Observance of the Holiest of All Jewish Holidays

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