

GERMANS OCCUPY CITY OF GHENT NOW

Soldiers Quartered in Village Nearby.

BRITAIN PLEADING FOR MEN

Bars Dropped for Fighting Recruits Now.

PROLONGED WAR FORESEEN

Conflict on Line of Lassigny and Lens in Which Three German Army Corps Are Engaged Means Much to Allies.

LONDON, Oct. 13, 2:40 A. M.—The Belgian city of Ghent is now occupied by the Germans, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company. Uhlans have arrived at Selaeste, a short distance from Ghent, and the commander announced that 4000 soldiers must be quartered in the village.

News has been received from Amsterdam that the Holland government already has opened negotiations with the German military authorities for the speedy return of the Antwerp fugitives.

A Belgian officer at Hulst, Holland, is quoted here as saying that the total number of soldiers who have crossed from Belgium into Holland is about 25,000.

Firing on Dutch Frontier Now.

Belgian troops were fired on last night by German machine guns on the Belgian frontier not far from Koevoet, Holland.

Many wounded men among the Belgian soldiers who crossed the Dutch line have been taken to Hulst, the Dutch government placing special trains at their disposal. The rest of the Belgians have been taken to Axel.

England's need of more fighting men was emphasized by the announcement tonight that the infantry standard which had been raised to check the great rush of recruits at the outbreak of the war, has again been lowered.

Required Height Cut.

The minimum height for recruits, which formerly was 5 feet 6 inches, has been reduced to 5 feet 4 inches and chest measurement from 33 1/2 inches to 34 1/2 inches.

An appeal has been issued in Glasgow for 2000 recruits to replace the naval men interned in Holland.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston, formerly Viceroy of India, in a speech at a war meeting at Harrow School tonight, said the taking of Antwerp was a deliberate part of the German plan.

Germany to Fortify Antwerp.

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of it, to use it as a great jumping-off place for the future attempts upon this country. It is no temporary occupation unless we make it so."

The speaker added that by fortifying Antwerp, Germany would secure a grip on the whole of Belgium, make Holland play her will and then settle down to her main object—the destruction of this country.

He said England was in for a long war, and declared he was shocked that some people should think the hostilities would be over by Christmas.

"Don't Divide Germany Yet," He Says.

In his opinion more than one Christmas would roll by before the ending of hostilities. In conclusion he advised his hearers not to begin to divide the German empire "before you have got hold of it."

An official communication from Berlin says that on Saturday German cavalry completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, which indicates that the extreme limit of the western battle is within 20 miles of the Straits of Dover.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin via Amsterdam gives the following statement which was issued last night by the German General Staff:

"Our cavalry on Saturday completely routed a French cavalry division west of Lille, and near Hanebrouck we inflicted severe losses on another French cavalry division. Until now the engagements on the front in the western theater did not lead to a decision."

News is Fragmentary.

The news of German movements between Antwerp and Ostend up to the present is so fragmentary and contradictory as to be almost worthless.

The capture of Ostend, it is conceded, would be worth the possession of many Antwerp to the Germans, so it is taken for granted they will without the popular seaside resort without fighting for every foot of the way. Great events depend on the result of the battle now on the line of Lassigny and Lens and the other operations connected therewith and in which the three German army corps released from the siege of Antwerp will take part.

BULLETINS

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—(By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The return for last week issued by the Reichsbank shows an increase of 544,000,000 marks (\$130,000,000) in specie notes, while circulation shows a decrease of 292,000,000 marks (\$73,000,000).

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Mail's Amsterdam correspondent says Berlin newspapers are distributing posters announcing that the civil population is leaving Belfort (a French fortified town in the so-called territory of Belfort) in fear of a bombardment.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—"It is stated that the Germans lost 45,000 men during the attack on the fortresses Waellem and Wavre-St. Catherine at Answeep," says a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—In a dispatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Central News says that Montenegrin troops are now only eight hours' march from Ragusa, the Austro-Hungarian resort in Dalmatia, the fall of which is believed to be imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The only notice of the arrival of hostile air-craft in the neighborhood of the Thames and the Medway, says the Mayor of Gravesend in a proclamation posted today, will be the firing of guns from the defenses. The notice adds: "Persons seeking to gratify their curiosity will do so at their own risk. When firing is heard, the people immediately should take shelter in the lower rooms or cellars of their buildings."

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Notwithstanding the reassuring statement issued by the home office last Thursday to the effect that the spy system established by Germany in this country has been completely broken up, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, retired, is convinced that it still exists and constitutes a grave menace to the safety of the country.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was given out tonight: "The situation in particular to report. Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost at any place."

RETIRED GERMANS CALLED

Losses Cause Disregard of Age, Reports Petrograd.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—It is semi-officially announced at Petrograd, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from the Russian capital, that owing to the great losses sustained by the German armies all officers and non-commissioned officers who ever have been in the army are ordered to rejoin the colors without regard to age.

Generals in retirement are obtaining places in the bandurka and in the Landwehr corps, while teachers in the primary schools, who hitherto have been exempt from military duty, are now being compelled to enter service.

ELECTRIC SHIP DRIVE AIM

Naval Engineers Support Proposition of New York Yard.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The proposition of the New York Navy-yard to make the United States Navy a pioneer in the development of the battleship by being the first to build a great dreadnought with a system of electric propulsion is receiving strong support from naval engineers.

Secretary Daniels looks on the proposition with favor and is keeping the way open for the innovation by having the work of construction of the battleship, which the New York Navy-yard is about to build, so conducted as to admit of the adoption of the "electric drive" if it should finally be determined to install that style of propulsion.

WEALTHY BELGIANS FLEE

London, Accustomed to Penniless Refugees, Is Surprised.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Seven thousand refugees from the war zone, most of them Belgians, arrived at Folkestone today on board four steamers. Among them were 25 wounded Belgian soldiers. Hundreds of the refugees were well dressed and plentifully supplied with money, indicating that they had carefully made their plans of departure. Londoners, heretofore accustomed to caring for the penniless, are now seeing the hotels crowded with well-to-do persons who seem amply able to take care of themselves.

NATION BACKS AMERICANS

Wilson Assures Merchants in Europe He Will Uphold Their Rights.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—President Wilson today gave assurances to American merchants trading in Europe would have the Government back of them to the limit of their rights and that he did not expect that there would be any interference on the part of the nations at war.

Discussing the effect of the war on business, President Wilson said that from what he could learn the great bulk of business was progressing normally. The cotton situation, he added, had been most affected, but he expected an improvement.

MAYOR ROLPH IS INJURED

Wife Also Hurt When Automobile Meets Accident.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—A broken right rib was sustained by Mayor Rolph as a result of an automobile accident near Byron Springs Saturday night. He arrived home tonight with Mrs. Rolph, who was severely bruised, and their son James, who escaped with a shaking up.

The accident was caused by the Mayor's car scraping a railroad embankment.

RUSSIAN CRUISER SUNK BY GERMANS

Submarine Raid in Baltic Sea Wins.

ENTIRE CREW OF 568 LOST

Patrolling Waters Fatal to Czar's Pallada.

WATERY GRAVE SHIP'S FATE

First Attack by Kaiser's Boats Made Saturday but Successful Reconnoiter Does Not Come Till Sunday Afternoon.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 12.—An official communication issued today announces that on October 11 the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine and sank with all of her crew.

The text of the communication, which was made public by the marine department, follows:

"On October 10, German submarines were sighted in the Baltic Sea. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makarov, which had stopped to search a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands.

"A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which luckily missed the mark and caused no damage whatsoever to the cruiser.

"On October 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic.

"Although the cruisers opened a strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser sank with all her crew."

The armored cruiser Pallada carried a complement of 568 men. She measured 443 feet and had a displacement of 7775 tons. Her speed was 23 knots.

With the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan she constituted a group of cruisers known as the "Bayan class." The Pallada carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-inch guns, 22 12-pounders and 4 3-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

Mrs. Carman's Trial Begins Monday.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—The trial of Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey will begin here next Monday, it was definitely announced today.

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COTTON AID THOUGHT NEAR

Completion of \$150,000,000 Fund This Week Is Forecast.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A prediction that the \$150,000,000 cotton loan fund, recently approved by the Federal Administration and the Federal Reserve Board, would be completely subscribed and ready for use by the end of the week was made here today by J. N. Sloan, a member of the committee which accompanied Festus J. Wade, author of the plan, to Washington last week.

This statement was made at a conference between officers of the Business Men's League and merchants, manufacturers and railroad men, held with the view of discussing means of increasing the use of cotton.

AMERICAN REACHES LONDON

Ex-Boer General Freed by Germans on Appeal to Embassy.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 11:45 A. M.—The Rev. Epka de Warr, a nephew of Paul Kruger, and at one time Secretary of State for the Transvaal and a General in the Boer army, arrived in London today after two months' detention in Westphalia.

Mr. de Warr is a resident of the Boer colony at Eikenward, Transvaal, and is an American citizen, but he was held by the Germans as a British subject because he did not have his naturalization papers with him. He appealed to the American Embassy in Berlin and was released.

There were fewer soldiers at the rude earthworks which had hastily been thrown across the end of the Avenue Louise. A guard posted there did not stop the machine. We went on and presently reached a barricade of streetcars that had been thrown across the road. Here we were stopped, but after two soldiers had looked at the certificate of American citizenship we were allowed to proceed.

Out on the Louvain road, in the open country, there was a great encampment of Belgian soldiers—infantry, cavalry, artillery, and hospital equipment. Even the famous dog artillery was there.

(Concluded on Page 5.)

LOUVAIN AT FIRST NOT HOSTILE TO FOE

Germans and Citizens Outwardly Friendly.

TOWN CRIER WARMS UP

Soldiers Buy in Shops and Give Cash in Payment.

PEOPLE ARE REASSURED

McCutcheon Tells How Picturesque Entry Was Watched by Correspondents With Forebodings of Arrest as Spies.

BY JOHN T. MCCUTCHEON. (Copyright, 1914, by John T. McCutcheon. Published by arrangement with the Chicago Tribune.)

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17.—I arrived in Brussels on the evening of August 17. There was a good deal of fighting some miles out from the capital, but in order to leave the city a laissez-passe must be secured from the Belgian military authorities. With this authorization one would be permitted to ride out some distance and might even have an opportunity of seeing real action.

Several correspondents who had been in the city a few days had secured their passes and had made trips out to points where fighting had been in progress. They were not allowed to go to the front, but they had seen Belgian and French troops in the field.

The following morning, however, a new order was issued. No more passes were to be given to newspaper correspondents. This difficulty being overcome in two days by obtaining a pass of identification from the American Consul, a taxi was hired and instructed to take us as far in the direction of Louvain as the chauffeur was allowed to go. The King and the army headquarters were at Louvain and there were persistent rumors that a German scouting party of cavalry was operating some miles beyond that point.

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Monday's War Moves

THE finger of the censor having twisted the tourniquet on all sources of news from Belgium, just now perhaps the most potentially important scene of the fighting in the great war, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

NOVIA's East came tidings of a reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl, so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements, and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the day by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemysl for strategic reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army in other points in Galicia.

Whatever may be the truth of the situation the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to preclude important news.

The British and Belgian troops who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation with the exception of those who are now interned on Dutch soil as a result of having crossed the border have been swallowed as completely as if they had been buried under the ruins.

For military reasons their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events brings them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the release of the allied public learned for the first time that British forces had assisted the garrison.

Optimistic, as always, the British press, besides contending that Antwerp is of no importance to Germany as a naval base, finds solace in the argument that the release of the allied troops there more than counterbalances the troops which Germany will send from that point into France. Colonel Frederick M. Maude, a retired army officer and author of several standard military treatises, writing in today's Evening Standard, says:

"This morning finds the Belgians with five-sixths of the British contingent perfectly ready to renew the fight, with their supplies and reinforcements from over sea amply safeguarded. At any rate, the necessary garrison for Antwerp, and so forth, it is exceedingly improbable that the Germans have more than 60,000 men left to follow them, which gives us a clear gain of 40,000 to our reinforcement which we shall pick up on the way."

The official communication from Paris indicated that this left wing is stretching daily and nightly farther west. And north and will soon reach the coast if the opposing sides continue throwing out cavalry in an endeavor to outflank or break through.

The allies make no claim to victory in the afternoon statement, which opens with the remark that these cavalry operations continue as far north as Valenciennes, a point hardly more than a good day's walk from Calais.

When the allies asserted yesterday that they had driven the Germans from Aire, London learned for the first time that the Germans had made substantial progress west from Arras, which they reached last week, and which they claim to have regained, but the Germans are throwing more men westward and are putting up a hard fight. The communication does not make plain which side holds the town nearest the coast.

Nowhere along the battle line do the allies say they have made any progress except in the center, on the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons. At two other points, notably between Arras and the Oise and on the right in Vosges, it is said, the German attacks have been repulsed.

A paragraph near the end of the official communication saying it is understood that the Germans are occupying only the suburbs of Antwerp, which the 24 forts along the Scheldt (Escaut) still are holding out, has been received in London with considerable surprise and skepticism; in view of the announcement of the British war officials that the city was occupied by the Germans and the unanimous accounts from correspondents to the same effect, together with the Berlin statement that the invaders virtually took complete possession of the city.

Probably stirred by the bomb-dropping exploits of German air craft over Paris, London seems to be prepared for such visitors, and official notice has been given on persons living near the mouth of the Thames that they should be ready to seek their cellars at the first subject of firing, as there will be no time to spread news in any more formal way.

Recruiting throughout Great Britain, particularly in London, has been booming. It is said, since the fall of Antwerp, the talk of the Germans advancing from there to Ostend having seemingly brought the war closer home in the minds of the people.

The whereabouts of the Belgian Queen is still a matter of conjecture, and the same vagueness surrounds the King's reported wounds.

Italy, by official announcement, has spent \$1,000,000 a day since the war began to place her army in a state of preparedness.

ATHLETICS LOSE THIRD GAME, 5 TO 4

Twelve-Inning Contest Greatest Since 1912.

DRAMATIC MOMENTS MANY

Fighting Spirit of Youth Striking Feature of Struggle.

NEW MEN JUMP TO FAME

Repeatedly Mackmen Battle Their Way Into Lead, Only to See Rival for World's Honors Come Up and Pass Them.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—In one of the hardest fought games ever played in a world's series, the Boston Braves defeated the Philadelphia Athletics at Fenway Park today by a score of 5 runs to 4.

Twelve innings of thrilling baseball were necessary before the National League representatives could record their third consecutive victory of the present series.

So bitterly was the struggle contested by both teams that with the possible exception of the final game between the New York Giants and the Boston Red Sox in 1912, nothing equalling today's play has been recorded since the world's series began under National Commission auspices in 1905.

Play Extends Over Three Hours.

For three hours and six minutes the two teams alternately led, tied or forged ahead in the score and the game that began in bright sunlight was won in deep twilight with electric signs flashing outside the park and the evening star glimmering overhead.

While not the best played game of the series from the standpoint of technical baseball, it was as astounding in dramatic moments, thrilling plays and baseball strategy that the 35,000 spectators who filled the stands were lifted to superheights of enthusiasm by the struggle.

New players mounted to niches in the world's series hall of fame and others suffered the temporary capture of the fans, but when the winning run finally crossed the plate in the dusk the general sentiment was that it was a splendid game to win and a trying one to lose.

Boston Determined to Win.

The Braves rushed joyously from the field determined to clinch the championship title of 1914 with a fourth victory tomorrow, while the Athletics, taciturn and grave, filed slowly out of the park, still hopeful that their famous machine would yet arise to life emergency time to clinch the championship honors won last Fall, the Mackmen must win the next four games, a task generally considered impossible by followers of baseball. The odds on the Boston club tonight are 3 to 1, with little athletic money in sight.

The most striking feature of the play was the fighting spirit shown by the youthful combination that Manager George Stallings has gathered around him to represent this city in the senior league.

Repeatedly the Philadelphia team would have its lead, only to witness its rival draw alongside again in the same or succeeding inning. Never once during the long and nerve-racking contest did the Braves cease their attack. Both from an individual and collective standpoint they deserved the victory they won.

Americans First to Score.

The first to score, sending a run across the plate in the opening inning on Murphy's two-base salute off Tyler's delivery. He moved to third on Oldring's sacrifice and scored when Connolly dropped Collins' high fly. The Braves tied the score in the second inning on Maranville's walk, atel of second and sprit to the plate on Gowdy's double into the leftfield bleachers.

In the fourth each team added another run. For the Athletics McInnis double in the same spot and scored on Walsh's single to left. Schmidt responded for the home team with a single over second, advanced on Deal's out and counted on Maranville's single to right.

With the score 3 to 2 the play continued without advantage one way or the other until the 10th inning. The Mackmen began the extra session by scoring two runs when Schang singled to left and was safe on Tyler's late throw to second on Murphy's grounder to the pitcher. After Oldring was out, Collins walked and Schang and Murphy scored on Baker's single.

Gowdy Starts Rally.

Gowdy started the Braves' rally with a home run into the bleachers back of centerfield. Moran got a p. 25 off Bush, went to third on Evers' bingle over second and came home on Connolly's sacrifice fly. Again the score was tied.

Another inning and a half passed without result, but when Catcher Gowdy came to bat for the Boston club in the 12th session he opened with a double to left field, his third hit of the game. From the midway bag he called for a relief runner, and Mann was sent to his place.

Bush purposely passed Gilbert, sent in as a pinch hitter for James. When Moran bunted half way between third and the pitchers' box Bush grabbed the

(Concluded on Page 15.)

STANDING BY OUR GEORGE.

RESOLVED, That We Commend Our Tried and True Democratic Senator George E. Chamberlain For Remaining Loyal at His Post of Duty in Congress in the Great Emergency Confronting the Nation, Be It Further RESOLVED, That We Summon Our Tried and True Democratic Senator George E. Chamberlain To Abandon His Post of Duty and Return Post-Haste to Oregon in the Great Emergency Confronting Us Democrats in Oregon.

OLD HICKORY JACKSON CLUB.