

BRITISH CONSUL LEAVES GHENT

Heavy Fighting Reported Southwest of Bruges.

GERMAN COLUMN AMBUSHED

Supposed Remnant of Fleeing Belgian Army Inflicts Big Loss on Pursuers.

BAYONET CHARGE MADE

Refugees Crowd Steamers in Effort to Seek Asylum on British Shores.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Amsterdam says the Germans are marching toward Ostend and German bicyclists already have been seen near Eecloo, 11 miles north of Ghent. German cavalrymen are near Bruges.

The inhabitants of the country west of Ghent are fleeing in the direction of Ardenburg, and the Germans are throwing a pontoon bridge at Zlezaete, 10 miles to the north of Ghent.

Infantry Encamped in Ghent. Ghent, about 35 miles to the east of Ostend, was occupied Monday by the Germans after two days of fighting near Quatrecht and Melle. Cavalrymen appeared at first, but did not stay. Later infantry advanced from all sides, occupied the Hotel de Ville and camped in the streets.

So great is the demand for passage on steamers from Ostend that those boats arriving at Folkestone today carried no baggage. As soon as they discharged their passengers the steamers returned to Ostend, where thousands of Belgian refugees were clamoring for transportation to England.

Fighting Heavy at Thorout. The following dispatch, dated Monday, has been received by the Central News from Ostend: "It is reported that a heavy engagement is in progress today near Thorout, a Belgian town 12 miles southwest of Bruges. The operations around Ghent have opened favorably for the allies. The Germans asked for an armistice to enable them to bury their dead, but the request was refused.

"Advancing confidently against what they believed to be the remnants of a retreating Belgian army, a German column was ambushed by a force south of Ghent. The German soldiers were mowed down in swaths and a bayonet charge completed their defeat. Six hundred dead were left on the field, while the allies' losses were practically nothing. The Germans retired on Alost."

Reports Precipitate Panic. The statements of some of those who succeeded in getting away indicate that a panic exists at Ostend, where crowds of fugitives continue to arrive, spreading exaggerated reports regarding the proximity of the German pursuers.

Among today's arrivals at Folkestone and Dover were several hundred wounded Belgian soldiers. It is likely that their number will be considerably increased in the next few days. They are being looked after by the relief committee for wounded allies and are being sent in small bodies to different provincial cities and towns, where arrangements have been made to provide them with hospital accommodations.

100,000 Belgians in England. It is estimated that already nearly 100,000 Belgian refugees have landed on these shores. It is feared that the stream of fugitives will increase in volume as the German occupation of Belgium becomes more complete.

Herbert Louis Samuel, president of the local government board, issued today an appeal asking that committees be formed in various parts of the country to assist in obtaining food and shelter for the strangers and to help to find homes in which they may be placed. Mr. Samuel said that 8000

BULLETINS

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is officially announced by the commander of the Russian naval forces in the Baltic that two German submarines were destroyed during the attack on the Russian cruiser Pallada.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Information received from Sofia confirms the report that the Russian Black Sea fleet is sailing southward. The Porte declines the demand made by the triple entente that the German naval officers in Constantinople be dismissed.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—Information given out for publication today says: The British Ambassador at Constantinople has ordered the women of the Embassy to leave the Ottoman capital today.

TOKIO, Oct. 13.—As the result of the communication to him of the Japanese Emperor's desire to spare the lives of non-combatants and neutrals in Taling-Tau, Meyer Waldeck, Governor of Kibu-Chuu, has sent German officers to meet Japanese officers, to arrange details for their departure before the inauguration of the final attack on the German fortress by the Japanese and British forces.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A letter received in Amsterdam from Dusseldorf says the Daily Chronicle's Amsterdam correspondent declares that in the recent British aeroplane raid on Dusseldorf, besides a Zeppelin airship being destroyed, four persons were killed and many wounded.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via The Hague and London.—The Netherlands was officially notified today by Germany that the status of the River Scheldt will be regarded by Germany as heretofore. There will be no question of forcing the Scheldt or using it for purposes not sanctioned in treaties.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A dispatch to the Times from Ostend says that a German aviator dropped two bombs on Ostend Monday. Neither of the missiles exploded.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, telegraphs the Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company, between the Baltic and the North Sea, has been closed to ordinary traffic for the duration of the war.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via Amsterdam and London.—When the Germans entered Antwerp they found in the harbor 42 steamers and two sailing vessels flying various flags, according to an official statement given out here today. The statement says the damage done to buildings in the city was slight.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 13.—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, inoculation against cholera is being carried out in the Austrian army on a large scale. One hundred and twenty thousand packages of cholera serum have been received from Vienna and whole regiments are being lined up for treatment. The period of immunity given by inoculation is about three months.

ROME, Oct. 13, via Paris.—An emphatic denial comes from Cettigne of the Austrian statement that the Montenegro has fired on Red Cross hospitals. Everything has been done, the Montenegro officials say, to spare all places having the Red Cross flag flying, sometimes to the serious detriment of military operations.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 13.—According to a dispatch received here the German officers at Constantinople estimate the Turkish army at 900,000 men. The estimate made here on figures from reliable sources places the number at between 600,000 and 700,000.

TORPEDO BOAT DOES WORK

Berlin Announces Sinking of Cruiser Pallada, of Bayan Class.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, via The Hague and London.—It is announced officially in Berlin today that an armored cruiser of the Bayan class was sunk October 11 at the entrance to the Bay of Finland by a German torpedo-boat.

This announcement refers to the loss of the Russian cruiser Pallada, previously reported. This report, however, mentions a torpedo-boat as being responsible for the loss of the Russian cruiser. The Russian official statement of the same incident said a submarine sank the cruiser.

FRANCE TO SEIZE GOODS

Confiscation of Holdings of German and Austrian Firms Ordered.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 13.—M. Briand, the Minister of Justice, has instructed all the district attorneys in France to seek out and sequester all goods and funds belonging to German and Austrian firms, many of whom, it is declared, have either formed French stock companies or taken shelter behind third parties of French nationality.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior, has asked the prefects to co-operate with the attorneys and has called on the members of commercial and trade associations to assist.

GERMAN FLEET IS SIGHTED

Prince Henry's Squadron Reported Off Aland Islands.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—A strong German squadron flying the flag of Prince Henry of Prussia is cruising around the Aland Islands, according to a message from Helsingfors transmitted to the Hays agency from Petrograd.

On several occasions Prince Henry's squadron has been reported cruising in the waters south of the Aland Islands. It includes seven dreadnoughts, several cruisers, four torpedo-boats, coalers and repair vessels.

GERMANY PREPARES FOR RAID ON BRITAIN

Large Fleet of Zeppelins Gathering

ENORMOUS GUNS COMPLETED

Range of 25 Miles Said to Have Been Achieved.

CHANNEL PORT DESIRED

Hatred of British Is Intense but Pluck Is Admired—Belgium's Absorption, in View of Cost to Germany, Is Expected.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 30.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Reports are current in Berlin that the Krupp have completed some enormous heavy guns of a caliber and range never before attempted and that a large fleet of Zeppelins is being collected near Kiel awaiting a favorable opportunity to sail for England, according to the statements of a British newspaper man who has just returned from Berlin to Amsterdam.

Artillery officers assured this correspondent that the new Krupp guns have a range of about 25 miles and probably are destined for use at some Channel port in event the Germans secure a foothold there. He also says that the aeroplane factories in Germany are working day and night supplying machines and that 200 aviators are qualifying for military service every week.

British Bitterly Hated. "The British are more hated than either the French or Russians," he said. "The Germans would rather capture one Englishman than 20 of the others. In Germany England is blamed for it all, rightly or wrongly. She is accused of being at the bottom of this war. Neither officers nor men of the German army seem to have much regard for the British army as a fighting machine, but they freely admire the pluck of the British officers and the rapid range-finding abilities of British artillery."

"Judging from what I saw in Berlin, that city at this moment holds another five or six army corps of able-bodied young men attached either to the first or second reserve or to the landsturm. The same proportionately may be said of all the other German cities. Everywhere I was struck by the boundless enthusiasm for war."

Absorption of Belgium Expected. "It is true," he continued, "that all the news is subjected to a severe censorship and therefore the people do not know (Concluded on Page 2.)"

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TEUTONS FORTIFY BELGIUM

Long Lines of Defenses Said to Equal Those on Alsine.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—"The German positions in Belgium are equal to those on the Alsine," says a Central News dispatch from Ostend. "In addition to Antwerp, they have prepared reinforced concrete works heavily mounted with guns, extending from a point east of Louvain to a place north of Vilvorde, on through Alost and thence south to a point southeast of Brussels."

"There is also a continuous line of fortifications from Liege through Namur and Mons to Valenciennes. Thus, should the German right retreat, it would be powerfully protected unless those lines 70 per cent will not be allowed to present a petition to that effect to the Legislature."

Convicts' Petition Not Allowed. JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 12.—The convicts who at a recent chapel meeting acquiesced in a statement that state-wide prohibition in Illinois would reduce crime 70 per cent will not be allowed to present a petition to that effect to the Legislature.

ANTWERP ENTERED IN MILITARY POMP

60,000 Soldiers Pass in Glittering Review.

ARTILLERY SEEMS ENDLESS

Citizens, With Pitiful Gifts, Seek to Placate Foes.

PEOPLE TREATED WELL

Town Councillor Proceeds With Dinner While Messenger From Conquerors and His Men Wait at Door of Hall.

BY E. ALEXANDER FOWELL. (War correspondent of the New York World. Copyright, 1914, by the Press Publishing Company. Published by arrangement with the New York World.)

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, Holland, Oct. 3.—The occupation of Antwerp by the German conquerors of the city was an impressive martial spectacle.

The first troops to enter were bicyclists, followed by a brigade of infantry and several field batteries. The latter passed through the city at a sharp trot, unlimbered on the quays and opened fire with shrapnel on the Belgian rear guard, which was landing from lighters on the opposite side of the river.

Bridge Quickly Constructed. A company of German infantry started across a pontoon bridge, only to find, on reaching the middle, that it had been blown up by the retreating Belgians. Two soldiers plunged into the river, without an instant's hesitation, swam across the gap and clambered up on the other portion of the bridge and dashed forward to reconnoiter.

Within two hours after reaching the waterfront the Germans had rebuilt the bridge and their troops were pouring across it in a steady stream. As the sound of heavy cannonading came from across the river throughout the evening, they evidently caught up with the Belgians.

Sixty Thousand Pass in Review. Though a heavy force entered Antwerp on Friday night, the bulk of the army did not enter until late Saturday when 60,000 men passed in review before General von Schultze and the military Governor of Antwerp, Admiral von Schroeder, who, surrounded by a glittering staff, sat their horses in front of the royal palace in the Place de Meir.

For five hours the mighty host poured through the streets of the deserted city, while the houses shook in the thunder of their tread. Company after company, regiment after regiment, brigade after brigade swept past

Tuesday's War Moves

HEADQUARTERS of the Belgian government were transferred yesterday to Havre, France. With the exception of King Albert, who remains at the head of the army, and the Minister of War, the members of the Cabinet, with the other government officials and diplomatic corps, went from Ostend by steamer to the French port, where they will carry on the affairs of state and where hospitality has been offered them by the French government. The American and Spanish Ministers, both of whom are still at Brussels, are the only diplomatic representatives accredited to Belgium remaining in that country.

This is the third move of the Belgian capital since the Germans silenced the fort of Liege. The government first moved from Brussels to Antwerp, thence to Ostend, and yesterday crossed to Havre. This final change followed quickly upon the German westward advance, which was begun immediately after the fall of Antwerp. Success in taking the chief port of Belgium opened the way for a new plan of campaign which embraces the occupation of the whole of Belgium, including the coast towns, and if possible some of the northern French ports.

The Germans are making a simultaneous western advance in Southern Belgium, while across the border in France a whole army corps has occupied Lille and cavalry has been seen as far west as Hazebrouck, which is on the railway leading to both Calais and Dunkirk.

French forces have been sent to cut off, if possible, this attempt to reach the coast, and, according to the French official communication, have taken the offensive against the Germans.

This movement, besides being a distinct menace to the allies' left wing, if successful would arouse great enthusiasm in Germany, as an indication that the promised attack against England by airship and otherwise is about to be carried out. Already bombs have been dropped on Ostend from aeroplanes which, once the Germans reach the coast, will be within easy striking distance of the British coast ports and even London.

This new movement promises to bring the battle of the Aisne, which has been in progress for a month, to a speedy conclusion. The Germans, although they have brought heavy reinforcements from Germany and can now use at least a part of the troops which participated in the siege of Antwerp, are known to have withdrawn many troops from their front along the Aisne to reinforce the right wing, where they have been striking hard at the allies' left.

These attacks apparently have met with little success, for the French say they have made marked progress between Arras and Albert. At the same time the withdrawal from the center of the German troops engaged has enabled the allies to make advances in the Berry-au-Bac district, to the north-west of Rheims, and also toward Zouain, west of the Argonne and north of Malancourt, between the Argonne and the Meuse.

Nothing is said in the French official report of the fighting around Apremont and St. Mihiel, which has been heavy for some time. Here the Germans have been making determined efforts to maintain their positions on the Meuse.

However, all this is now secondary to the battle in the province of Picardy, which forms the Department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas-de-Calais and Aisne.

Of fighting in Galicia, the official reports from Petrograd and Vienna are so directly at variance that there is no reconciling them. Vienna says that the relief of Przemysl is complete, while Petrograd declares that the siege is progressing and that the Russian artillery is destroying all the fortress works.

The general opinion gathered from the various reports is that the Russian army has withdrawn to a line extending from Sambor, in Galicia, and passing through Przemysl, Sandomir and Ivangorod and thence to the west of Vistula River, where they are waiting to meet the advancing Austro-German armies on ground of the Russians' own choosing.

The biggest forces are between Sandomir and Ivangorod, which is the center of the German advance. The fighting thus far is only of advance-guard character, probably, where the Russians are withdrawing, in the nature of rear-guard actions.

The Germans seemingly are completely out of the Suwalki and Lomza districts, but the Russian advance into East Prussia is making little, if any, progress. Probably both are willing to wait where they are until the bigger battle to the south has been decided. The Germans, it is said, have been surprised by the early winter and are suffering severely because of not being provided with heavy clothing such as the Russians have.

While it is known that Colonel Maritz, the leader of the rebels in South Africa, has only a small following, the disturbance in that part of the world is considered by the British to be unfortunate at this moment. Maritz is a Transvaal who fought in the Boer war, but at its conclusion was one of the irreconcilables who crossed over into German territory, where he fought with Germans against the natives. Later he returned to British South Africa, got an appointment in the police and worked his way to the command of which he has just been relieved.

The territory affected by the rebellious movement is the southern end of the Kalahari Desert, which is parallel with the German frontier. There are about 12,000 white farmers in the district, whose farms are widely scattered.

The Montenegri claim another victory over the Austrians to the north-east of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

BRAVES CHAMPIONS; TRADITION BROKEN

Connie Mack's Famous Machine Passes

\$100,000 INFIELD SMASHED

By Score of 3 to 1 Bostonians Nab World's Ball Title.

HEROES GO; OTHERS COME

Philadelphia Takes Bitter Defeat in Good Spirits, Landing Winners to Whom Belong Spots and Much-Deserved Victory.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The Boston National League club completed the most remarkable record in modern professional baseball by defeating the Philadelphia Athletics in the fourth and final game of the world's series at Fenway Park today by a score of 3 to 1.

Beginning with their rush from last place in the senior league in the middle of July, the Braves have broken traditions and records in the National sport with speed and abandon during the last three months.

They emerged late this afternoon champions of the universe, leaving a trail of startling surprises and upsets in their wake which it will be hard to duplicate in years to come.

Mack's Machine Passes to Fame. Last and far from the least of their accomplishments was the overthrow in four consecutive games of the world-famous baseball machine of Connie Mack, with its hundred thousand dollar infield, home-run heroes and corps of skillfully blended veteran and youthful pitching stars.

Tonight the new champions, gathered under the management of George Stallings, are celebrating their ascent to the championship throne, while the wreck of the Athletics' baseball juggernaut is bound for the home of William Penn, stunned and stupefied by the unlooked-for calamity which, temporarily at least, racked it to the smallest cog.

To the victors belong the spoils and the credit, and unexpected as was the crushing defeat, the Mackmen took it in sportsmanlike spirit, praising the winners and offering no excuses for their failure to hold their National League rivals in check. In fact, none are available, for the Bostonians outplayed and outgamed their more experienced opponents in every game and department of play. The best that could be said of the Athletics by their warmest admirers was that the team, neither collectively nor as individuals, appeared to get going in the form shown in previous world series.

Youth Breaks All Records. To crush completely and decisively the great combination which has represented Philadelphia in the American League in recent years is honor enough for any rival baseball club, but the Braves, in their youthful ardor and speed, did even better, for they established a new world's series record by winning in succession the four games necessary to clinch the title.

Not since the National Commission assumed charge of these annual inter-league contests, in 1905, has this feat been achieved until today. Several clubs have won four out of five games, and in the early days of the Temple cup and National League against American Association straight victories were chronicled. In 1884 Providence defeated the Metropolitans three straight; in 1894 the New York club defeated Baltimore in four games for the Temple cup, and two years later Baltimore won four consecutive victories from Cleveland.

The Athletics fought doggedly until the end, and even late in the game of today their adherents, who had made them two-to-one favorites in the wagering before the opening contest, confidently believed they would start a battling rally that would bring about at least a momentary check in the Braves' heading run, but the Mackmen's famous punch appeared to be gone. The new champions were first to score, and except for half an inning, when the score was tied, held the lead until the end.

Evers Gets First-Run Honors. To Captain Johnny Evers fell the honor of scoring the initial run of the final game of the 1914 series. He opened the fourth session by working Shawkey for a pass, advanced to second on Connolly's infield out and moved to third on Whitted's single and scored on Schmidt's infield out.

The Athletics tied the score in the fifth inning when Barry singled, took second on Schang's out and scored on Shawkey's double. Nothing daunted, the Braves came back in their half of the same inning and won the game with two additional runs, made after two were out. Rudolph singled to center, took third on Moran's double to left, and both came home when Evers singled over second. The Athletics appeared to lose heart and never seriously threatened in the remaining sessions at bat.

Because of the shortness of the series the club owners and National Commission divide a smaller sum than in any world's series since 1910. The attendance at today's game was 34,000.

HOW THE WOMEN OF EUGENE INDORSE BOOTH.



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