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Section One
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GERMANS MOVING TO ASSAULT ANTWERP

Large Force in Motion Near Dutch Border.

PEOPLE FLEE FROM VILLAGES

Roads Leading to Belgian Coast Being Repaired.

FRENCH LEFT IS GAINING

Germans Admit General von Kluck Is Going Northward, but Assert He Is Taking Own Time and Holding Foe Well.

HULST, Holland, Oct. 3.—Preparatory to the final siege of Antwerp, large detachments of German troops, composed for the most part of naval reserves and landwehr, are moving westward parallel with the Dutch frontier.

Several villages between Alost and Ghent have been deserted by the inhabitants. Driving their cattle before them and moving as much as possible of their furniture on wheelbarrows and handcarts, the Flemish peasants are moving westward as fast as they can.

Refugees Going Into Holland.

Large numbers probably will be obliged to cross the frontier into Dutch territory. Everything is ready to receive them. Those who are unable to provide for themselves will be sent at once to the Dutch refuge camps in the Province of Gelderland, where the Dutch government has thus far taken care of about 12,000 refugees.

The activity of the Germans in Brussels since September 24 and their energy in repairing the roads leading to the Belgian coast of the North Sea have been marked.

Storms Make Country Marsh.

Recent storms have blown the waters of the Scheldt far over the regions to the south and east of the town and the surrounding country has been converted into a marsh.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, in a message dated Saturday night, says:

"No new attack has been made on the Belgian front tonight. The situation this morning remained the same as was indicated in the official communication given out Friday night."

VON KLUCK RETIRES SLOWLY

Powerful Resistance Continues Along Line in France.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—German accounts and those of the French agree only, as to the battle in France, that General von Kluck is still going northward, though at a snail's pace, and that he is so powerful that General Joffre has been obliged to admit that the German commander has been able to make a French detachment, debouching from Arras, fall back.

Further south, in the neighborhood of Roye, according to the German staff, the French have been dislodged from their positions, but the French communique declares that the German assaults were shattered.

"Second, on the center nothing is to be noted from Rheims to the Argonne region. In the Argonne district the Sixteenth German Corps (the army of the Crown Prince), which had attempted to slip by through the woods of Grurlem, has been driven back toward

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BULLETINS

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Hamburg-American Line boat has succeeded in running the Japanese blockade and has reached Tsing-Tau, seat of government of the German concession of Kiau-Chau, with a cargo of ammunition. Such is the information contained in a message from Tien-Tsin, China, by the Weekly Dispatch.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Petrograd dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that the Russian papers announce that Emperor William has been making speeches along the Russian frontier at Bromberg and Thorn on the "inevitable victory of German culture."

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A dispatch received from Vienna says that the Austrian advance against the Servians is proceeding slowly but favorably. Several Servian battalions were destroyed during a revolt among the Moslems. Twenty thousand Albanians have marched against Uskup (a town in the vicinity of Cossovo, 100 miles northwest of Saloniki) and have demanded its surrender.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—The war Office says a letter found on a Belgian officer who was captured by the Germans contained the following: "When we re-enter Brussels we will take with us a large stock of matches to set fire to Cologne and every other place through which we pass. Henceforth we will have no more injured prisoners. Everybody will be killed."

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The following official statement, issued in Berlin, has been received here by wireless: "The German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk seven British steamers in the Atlantic.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News says German dispatches report that the suspension of certain Socialists newspapers has been canceled on the promise of the Socialist leaders that these organs in the future will publish nothing calculated to create an opinion unfavorable to the prolongation of the war.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The war is costing France $7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexandre Ribot announced today that the outlay for the first 60 days of the conflict had been $420,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that West Flanders, the westernmost province of Belgium, is now free of Germans.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The French aviator Poiret has been decorated with the order of the Russian military cross for his able and daring reconnoissance work with the Russian army.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Telegraphing from Amsterdam, a correspondent of the Reuter's Telegram Company says that German newspapers announce the departure for the front of the Grand Duke of Baden.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—Emperor Nicholas, it is announced, has left for the theater of war.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that on Friday and Saturday thousands of Belgian fugitives arrived at the Dutch town of Esschen from the villages and towns around Antwerp.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A South Shields dispatch to the Central News says the Norwegian steamer Tromsoe was wrecked this morning by a mine in the North Sea. Two men were drowned; the rest of the crew, numbering 16, took to the boats and were landed tonight at South Shields.

ROME, Oct. 3.—The correspondent of the Tribuna at Nish, Servia, telegraphs today that the Servians, after passing the River Save and occupying the Hungarian town of Semlin, seized the Austrian batteries, ammunition and supplies and destroyed the forts, returning to Belgrade with immense booty.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says numerous German prisoners passed through various French stations Friday night. The convoys comprised 1245; 1310, and 980 prisoners respectively. They were taken from Juvisy to Versailles. They included almost an entire regiment of the Prussian Guard with band and staff officers. Several trains with prisoners are expected to arrive soon.

PRISONERS TAKEN EXCEED RECORDS

Germans Say They Have 150,000 Russians.

AGGRESSIVE TACTICS SURPRISE

Defensive Campaign Behind Vistula Had Been Expected.

LONG PREPARATION SHOWN

Berlin Notes That Czar's Men Have Abandoned Close Formation—Infantry Fire Poor. That of Artillery Excellent.

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Now that the Germans have succeeded in clearing East Prussia of the Russians, German army officers are giving their views as to the fighting qualities of the Russian Emperor's soldiers and officers.

This East Prussian campaign is the most remarkable on record for the number of prisoners taken in such a short time and in field fighting. In less than three weeks, according to official statements, General Von Hindenberg made prisoners of nearly 150,000 Russians.

Russian Aggressive In Surprise.

The first surprise the Russians gave the Germans was the aggressive way in which they pushed this campaign. It had been supposed here that they would occupy strong defensive positions behind the Vistula and other streams and await the attack of the Germans and Austrians. Instead, however, they pushed into East Prussia in great numbers at an early stage of the war and they are still moving forward in Galicia.

From this fact it is inferred here that Russia's mobilization was far advanced and other preparations for war begun long before the St. Petersburg government admitted that even one soldier had been called to the colors.

Close Formation Abandoned.

The next surprise was that the Russian generals no longer send their troops into battle in close formation, as in previous wars, but have modernized their tactics and try to utilize all the advantages of the ground. The shooting of the infantry, however, was found to be still ineffective. With the field artillery the case is quite different. Its firing is remarkably good.

The accurate Russian gunnery was considerably neutralized, however, by the large proportion of shells which failed to explode, a fact which soon found a legendary explanation in the report that many shells contained sand instead of explosives. Artillery experts find a more probable explanation in the marshy nature of the terrain in many places along the Russian frontier, the shells burying themselves in the soft earth without exploding.

Rumors of Defects Many.

This origin and development of rumors of the enemy's defects has been an interesting study of war. A report, for instance, that the entire French army was marching into battle wearing patent leather shoes appeared in some local papers.

The Cossacks have again proved that they are of little value, according to German officers, either for reconnoissance work or in fighting. German officers speak much more favorably of the regular Russian cavalry.

The Russians have by no means impressed the German military men favorably. In many cases it was remarked that they failed to grasp the

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The Weather.

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Bavarian corps suffers enormous losses in beginning of war. Section 1, page 1.

East Prussian campaign remarkable for number of prisoners taken. Section 1, page 5.

Letters from German prisoners tell of hardships at front. Section 1, page 3.

Germans now installing improvements ordered by Belgians for Belgian fortresses. Section 1, page 2.

Change in war tax favors small amusement enterprises. Section 1, page 5.

Japanese reply to China justifies seizure of railway as military necessity. Section 1, page 2.

War costing France $7,000,000 a day. Section 1, page 6.

German Vice-Chancellor says nation's industrial position is strong. Section 1, page 2.

Russians begin advance on Transylvania. Section 1, page 1.

Sports.

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Oregon boys pledge to fraternities and enter athletics at Stanford University. Section 2, page 3.

Both Lincoln High teams win opening games. Section 2, page 4.

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Portland Golf Club course to be largest in Northwest. Section 2, page 5.

Majors to get few players from Coast League. Section 2, page 2.

Jeff Smith complains of not being listed as championship possibility. Section 2, page 5.

Sensational jump of Boston brings thousands of dollars into treasury of organized baseball. Section 2, page 2.

Varsity line being shifted and final makeup is indefinite. Section 2, page 4.

Only four big football games scheduled for Portland. Section 2, page 4.

Portland may get new Westminster hockey club. Section 2, page 3.

Cobb, Detroit, today is world's best batsman. Section 2, page 2.

Portland Golf Club lays out 18-hole course and nine will be finished. Section 2, Page 5.

Baker's home run record has often been equaled. Section 2, page 3.

Washington High and Columbia University to lock horns Wednesday. Section 2, page 4.

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Martin de Muth, 15-year-old Lincoln High student, departs to study under Art League of New York. Section 1, page 12.

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Dr. Withycombe reiterates his stand in favor of laws voted by people. Section 1, page 18.

Budget estimates high despite contemplated reduction in taxes. Section 1, page 18.

Political debate between Dr. Withycombe and Dr. Smith is probability. Section 1, page 16.

W. W. ROBINSON ENDS LIFE

Clothier Shoots Self in Store on Washington Street.

W. W. Robinson, owner of a clothing store at 227 Washington street and for 20 years in that business in Portland, shot and killed himself in his store at 10:45 o'clock last night. Despondency because of financial troubles is declared to have caused him to commit the deed.

"It doesn't look like I can make a go of it here," he told W. E. Connolly, his head salesman, a few minutes before he shot himself. Then Mr. Robinson asked Connolly to get him some stamps.

J. J. Shea, another salesman, and J. A. Wright, of the Roland Hotel, a customer, were in the front of the store. Connolly had left the store only a few minutes on his errand when a shot was fired in the rear of the store.

Mr. Robinson sat at his desk and pointed the revolver toward himself and almost tore the top of his head off with a .38-caliber slug.

JAPAN DEFENDS IN REPLY TO CHINESE

Seizure of Railway Declared Justified.

LINE'S NEUTRALITY DENIED

Complete Destruction of German Base Intended.

LINE HELD INSEPARABLE

Instances Declared Not Lacking to Prove Chinese Are Unable to Prevent Use by Germans for Warlike Purposes.

PEKIN, Oct. 4.—Japan's reply to China's protest against the Japanese occupation of the railway line from Tsing-Tau to Tsi-Nan was delivered today.

Japan says in effect that it is planning the complete destruction of the German base at Tsing-Tau and so is justified in taking possession of the railway which constitutes an inseparable portion of the German leased territory in China.

In the first place, the Japanese argument says the railway is German-owned, directly controlled by the German Government, based on an Imperial charter and has the character of a public property.

Railway's Neutrality Denied.

In the second place the railway cannot be regarded as neutral property, and Japan's seizure of it does not constitute a violation of China's neutrality. The Chinese proclamation defining the limitations of the war zone does not alter the status of the railway.

Thirdly, it is said that the Chinese Government insists that there has been no connection with Tsing-Tau and the railway since the Japanese invested Tsing-Tau, and so Germany is unable to utilize the road, but from a Japanese military standpoint it would be dangerous to leave a section of the railway in the rear of the Japanese forces, and in the hands of the enemy. Indeed, it would be strategically impossible. The argument concludes with the assertion that instances are not lacking to prove that the Chinese Government is unable to restrain the Germans from utilizing the railway for warlike preparations and operations.

China Reiterates Contentions.

The Chinese Government in its reply reiterated that it considered the Japanese occupation of Wei-Hsien, in Shan-Tung Province, a breach of neutrality and asserted that if the rest of the railroad in Shan-Tung was occupied, such action would constitute a further violation.

Speakers in the State Council declared that China would make of Shan-Tung another Manchuria and that Japan showed no indications of treating China as a friendly nation.

The government continues to prevent, however, the boycotting of things Japanese which various Chinese cities have attempted to inaugurate.

FORTS AND SHIPS SHELL FOE

Japanese Prepare Slowly for Attack on Tsing-Tau.

TOKIO, Oct. 3.—An official announcement says that another Japanese minesweeping boat at Kiau-Chau has been sunk after striking a mine. The casualties are given as four killed and nine wounded. The mine-dragger was

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Saturday's War Moves

ROYE, the little town on the main road from Amiens to Noyon, the heights around which have been alternately occupied by the French and the Germans during the past week, is still the center of a battle of great violence.

The Germans, who are fighting stubbornly to protect their flank at this point, have brought up reinforcements, but, according to the French official communication issued today, all their attacks have been repulsed.

The action, however, is still proceeding, and on it much depends, for if the Germans are beaten their line of communication at Tergnier will be seriously threatened.

Of other operations on this front, which extends as far north as Arras, nothing has been disclosed since the French themselves announced that their force, which was debouching from Arras, had fallen back slightly on the east and north of that town.

There is evidence from other sources that the Germans are making preparations to protect their flank, should a retirement become necessary. They have evacuated West Flanders and their attack on Antwerp is believed by many to be designed to keep the Belgians busy and prevent them from operating on what would be General von Kluck's left should he fall back through Belgium.

The battle is not yet over and it may be many days before either side attains its objective. Except for the forces absolutely needed elsewhere, the Germans are maintaining their strength in France, and, besides fighting off the French efforts on their right, are themselves remaining on the offensive on the French right. The army of the Crown Prince, which has been in the thick of the fighting since the Germans began their invasion of France, has made an attempt to slip through the wood of La Crurie, but, the French report says, was thrown back to the north of the Varennes-La-Harasee-Vienne-La Ville road. This road pierces the northern part of the Argonne forest, so that the French must have made a considerable advance in this region and quite straightened out the line from the north of Verdun to the north of Rheims.

In the Woevre district and on the heights of the Meuse, the French say their progress, though slow, continues. There apparently has been some hard fighting further south, for the German report speaks of vigorous sallies from Toul having been repulsed.

Along the center comparative calm still reigns. The Germans have been keeping up a heavy artillery fire on the British and French forces entrenched in front of them, but the British accounts say little damage has been done.

The German attack on Antwerp continues. The defenders on the east have been compelled to fall back before the violence of the German artillery. The Belgians say they have a strong position on the Nethe and will resist to the full extent of their powers. A large force of Germans, composed largely, it is said, of naval reserves and landwehr, are marching toward Antwerp along the line of the boundary of Holland. Villagers are fleeing in large numbers and Holland is preparing to harbor them.

The operations between the Austrians and Russians and Germans grow in interest. These armies are fighting along a tremendous line, extending from the neighborhood of Cracow, in Galicia, along the frontiers of Poland and East Prussia, almost to the Baltic Sea. There is no news from the southern field, but the Germans and Austrians, instead of waiting on the line between Cracow, Czestchowa and Kalisz for the Russians, have advanced farther into Poland. Their outposts have been reported as far east as Pietrko (90 miles southwest of Warsaw), in the north, and Stopnica (32 miles south southeast of Kielce) in the south.

A big Russian army is gathering to meet them and a great battle probably will be fought in Poland instead of on the borders of Poland and Silesia.

In the north, if the reports are to be believed, the Russians seemed to have checked the German invasion from East Prussia and have compelled the Germans to retrace their steps, except on the right wing, which is still fighting around Ossowetz.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON TRANSYLVANIA

Austrians Gather Army for Great Battle.

GERMANS AIMING AT VILNA

Retreat Finally Made, but in Order, Says Petrograd.

CORPSES CONGEST ROADS

Engagement Declared to Have Been Fierce on Niemen River, Where Repeated Attempts of Germans Were Defeated.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company at Rome says a dispatch has been received there from Bucharest saying that after occupying the principal cities of Bukowina (a crown land of Austria-Hungary) the Russians have begun an advance on Transylvania.

Austria, hoping to defeat this serious menace, has concentrated in the West Carpathians several army corps and a big battle is imminent.

Regiments Reported Drowned.

A Petrograd dispatch by way of Rome to the Central News says:

"The Germans are evacuating Russian territory. Whole regiments have been drowned in the Niemen River and have lost their siege artillery. The Emperor, it is declared, escaped with difficulty."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company from Petrograd, describing the German attack on the Suwalki-Olitarr line, says that the Germans made Vilna their objective, disregarding Kovno, and attacked most stubbornly, finally retreating before Russian bayonet charges, but in order.

Men Who Crossed River Mowed Down.

The roads were covered with German corpses, which included a gunner still holding a shell in his arms. At Ossowetz the Russians captured seven heavy guns. A German vanguard succeeded in constructing a pontoon bridge over the Nieman River, but not a single German who crossed the river survived, every one being mowed down by infantry fire, which was supported by a hail of shrapnel from masked artillery.

The Germans, the correspondent says, made another attempt to cross the river, advancing in dense columns, but they were again repulsed, quick-firing guns playing havoc with their crowded ranks. The German batteries, which had been supporting the infantry attack, finally were silenced by Russian artillery. The enemy then retired for a distance of eight miles, pursued by Cossacks, who crossed the river by means of the pontoon bridge which the Germans had built.

FURIOUS ATTACKS CONTINUED

Petrograd Tells of Battle for Possession of Roads in East.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 3.—The following official announcement from the general staff has been issued:

"The battle at Augustowo continued to develop with extreme ferocity on October 2. The enemy relaxed his positions to the north of Lake Virgri, carrying out furious attacks on the side of Ratchki and Borgimens, in an effort to occupy the western roads leading out of the Agustowo forest.

"On the road to Lodz and Schihlischki, the first divisions of the German cavalry attempted to check the offensive tactics of the Russian cavalry. This engagement took place at dusk,

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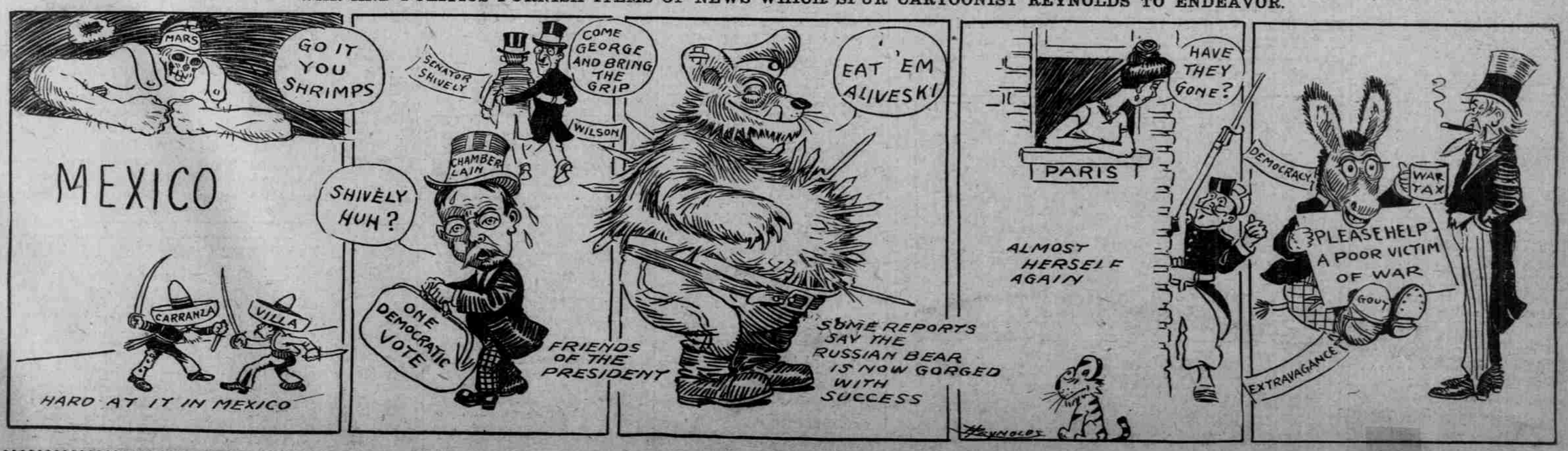
WAR AND POLITICS FURNISH ITEMS OF NEWS WHICH SPUR CARTOONIST REYNOLDS TO ENDEAVOR.