

## BOSTON DEFEATS ATHLETICS, SCORE 7-1

### FRENCH ARMY IN CAMP AND ON THE MARCH; AUTOMOBILE CONVOYS OF THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE ENGLISH ARMY IN FRANCE.



A FRENCH OFFICER BREAKFASTING AT TABLE WITH ENGLISH OFFICERS



START OF AN INFANTRY REGIMENT



FOOD SUPPLY OF THE ENGLISH ARMY CONVOYS OF AUTOMOBILE TRUCKS

### BRAVES KNOCK BENDER OUT OF BOX IN SIXTH

Rowdy, Hitting Star for Boston—Rudolph. Pitches Game of First Water—Slow Balls Puzzle Athletics—Attendance 20,562, Receipts \$49,639—Players Get \$26,805.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 9.—The official figures for attendance and gate receipts and their division for the National Commission, players and clubs is as follows:  
Attendance 20,562.  
Receipts \$49,639.00.  
National Commission \$4963.90  
Players 26,805.00.  
Clubs \$17,870.10.  
Each club share \$8,935.05.

SHIBE PARK, Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—The Boston National league pennant winners easily ran away with the Philadelphia Athletics today, defeating them by a score of 7 to 1. The Boston team drove Bender, the Athletics' star right hand, from the mound by terrific hitting, which the Braves pieced together when hitment runs. Gowdy was the hitting star of the Boston, getting three safe blows in three times at bat. One of Gowdy's hits was a double and another a triple, his third hit being a single.

Rudolph pitched a game of first-water ball for his club, when he held the Athletics spellbound by slow balls, which came up to the plate, as big as a toy balloon. The Athletics' heaviest hitters could do nothing with his delivery. The Boston rooters paraded out of the grounds after the game, led by a brass band.

**Park Is Packed**  
The vast reaches of Shibe park were choked to capacity long before game time. Three and four times the regular seat prices were offered for tickets and the demand at these figures exceeded the supply.

The outfield stand, seating 4000 persons, was thrown open at 10:50 o'clock. It was filled within a short time and the gates were closed. The first in line for seats in this unserved section had waited more than forty hours. Several women stood in line since daylight. Hundreds viewed the contest from temporary stands erected on the roofs of houses that overlook the backfield walls.

The day was warm and humid and one suited for fast baseball. An insistent rain burned through the menacing clouds and there was only a

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### SKY RED WITH FLAMES FROM BURNING CITY

Bombardment of Antwerp's Inner Forts and Outlying Parts of City Began Early Thursday Morning and Continues Uninterruptedly—Forts Four and Six Silenced.

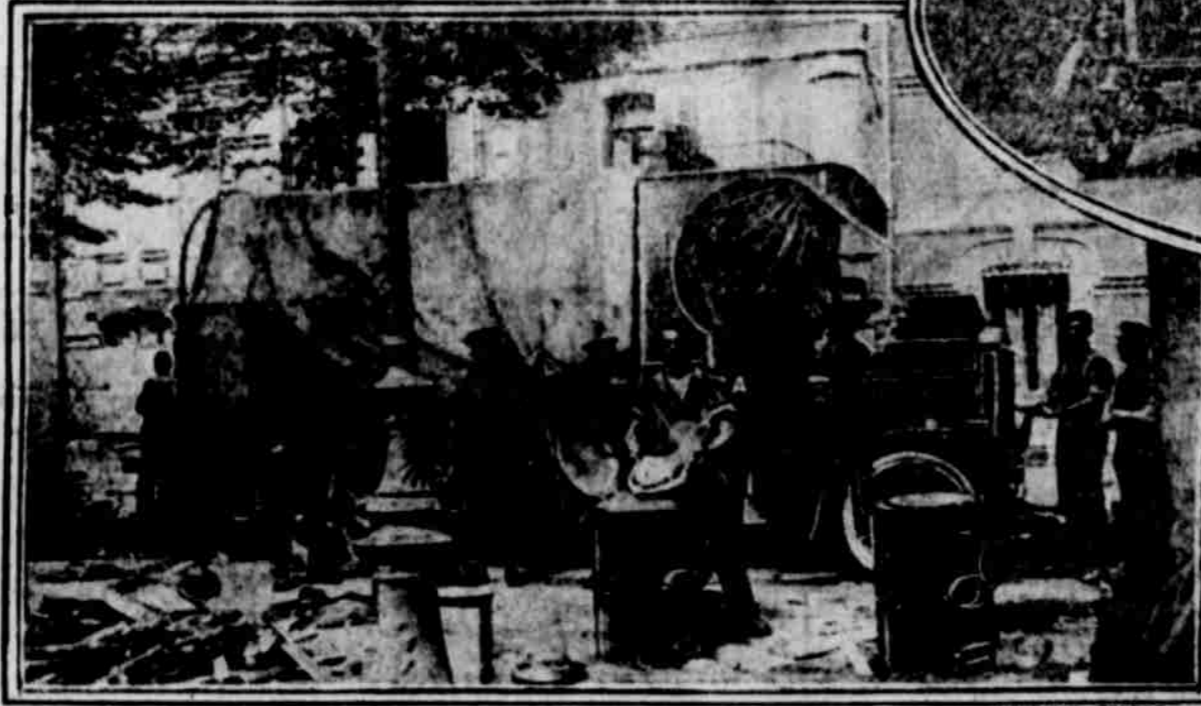
LONDON, Oct. 9, 5:45 p. m.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Reuter Telegram company at 12:40 p. m. cabled:  
"The uninterrupted thundering of guns was heard at Rosendaal from Antwerp throughout the night. The firing slackened a little in the early morning, but it has since resumed. The sky last night was red with the flames of Antwerp."

**Antwerp in Flames**  
THE HAGUE, Oct. 9, 6 a. m. via London, 6:40 a. m.—The bombardment of Antwerp's inner forts and the outlying parts of the city started at 12:30 Thursday morning. At noon the city was burning in four places. It is reported that inner forts numbers four and six have been silenced. The exodus of the panic stricken people of Antwerp continues. It is reported that the dikes have been opened.

**Cathedral Bombarded**  
LONDON, Oct. 9, 2:15 p. m.—In a dispatch from Ghent, dated Thursday, the correspondent of the Star transmits the following:  
"An officer whom I met states that the bombardment of the cathedral at Antwerp had begun at the hour he left the city, which was 10 o'clock Thursday morning. Fire had broken out in many places. The Germans were using their 16 inch howitzers with terrific effect on the inner ring of forts, but guns of smaller calibre were being employed for the destruction of the city itself.  
"The airship which dropped a bomb on the law courts was subjected to a terrific fire and must certainly have been hit.  
"The burgomaster of Antwerp has declared his intention of resisting to the last."

### COAL ROADS RAISE PRICE 10 CENTS A TON

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—An advance of ten cents a ton in the freight rates on coal, proposed by the southwestern railroads was filed today with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Unless suspended by the commission the increase will become effective December 1.



THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE

### BATTLE EXTENDS NORTH OF LILLE TO BELGIAN LINE

PARIS, Oct. 9, 3:06 p. m.—The following official announcement was given out in Paris this afternoon:  
"The general situation has undergone no change.  
"On our left wing the two opposing bodies of cavalry are still operating to the north of Lille and of La Bassée and the battle continues along the line marked by the regions of Lens, Arras, Bray sur Somme, Chaulnes, Roye and Lassigny.  
"On the center of Oise and on the Meuse, only actions of minor importance have been reported.  
"On our right, in the Woëvre district, there has been an artillery contest along the entire front. In Lorraine, in the Vosges and in Alsace, there has been no change.  
"In Bosnia, Montenegrin troops have continued their advance in the direction of Sarajevo as far as the fortified line which protects the city at a distance from it of eight kilometers."

### FIERCE FIGHTING SOUTH OF GHENT

LONDON, Oct. 9, 8:50 a. m.—The Antwerp correspondent of the Central News under Thursday's date, sends the following:  
"The German effort towards North France with a view of fixing a wedge between Antwerp and the allies has been nearly destroyed. Fierce fighting is occurring around Lille and south of Ghent. Prisoners have been taken at Dunkirk and Ostend and a German aeroplane has been destroyed."

### ANTWERP STILL DEFIES ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE CITY

LONDON, Oct. 9, 10:05 a. m.—So far as London knows this morning, Antwerp, the latest of the cities of Belgium to be beleaguered is still holding out against the German onslaught. King Albert has withdrawn from the city toward Ostend, where the administration is now fully established, but practically the entire Belgian field army has remained to resist, as long as possible, the fire of the great German guns, the horrible effects of which were made plain at Liege.  
The nations opposing Germany hoped that the defenders could hold out till the allies delivered some decisive blow along the battle line in France, which has now almost reached the North Sea coast, and taken in conjunction with the fighting which extends across the Belgian frontier to the northward of Lille, makes a gigantic front sprawling like a snake half across Belgium and across practically all of northeastern France.  
The siege of Antwerp and the battle of the Aisne are thus becoming more closely related and both Germans and allies are making the most desperate efforts to smash through the ever lengthening western wings.  
It is contended that the Germans failed in their effort to drive a wedge through this region and the latest Paris communication contends that the situation is stationary though most violent fighting continues.  
If Antwerp falls it will prove the ineffectiveness of modern fortifications against modern guns, for Antwerp is the last word in ingenious barriers."

### BELGIAN REFUSAL TO COOP UP ARMY CAUSED SEIGE

LONDON, Oct. 9, 3:40 a. m.—The correspondent of the Post at Antwerp, in describing the events preceding the bombardment says:  
"About a month ago the German commanders began to realize the danger of having the Belgian army occupying a fortified position which continually threatened the German lines of communication. The Germans threw out feelers to ascertain if Belgium would agree to keep her army in Antwerp in return for the German promise not to attack the town.  
"The Belgians indignantly rejected all such proposals and replied by gallant sorties, which, however, failed of complete success. The taking of Alost renewed the German necessity for an aggressive campaign against the Belgians, which began after further German proposals for an agreement were rejected by the Belgians.  
"Accordingly the Germans brought up some of their heaviest field pieces and opened with the bombardment of Malines. For a week afterward the Germans each day bombarded some open town outside of Antwerp with the idea that the fleeing civil population from these villages would wreck the morale of the Antwerp garrison. There is no question that this policy had its effect."

LONDON, Oct. 9, 5:22 p. m.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Amsterdam says that the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph reports that the German army headquarters are now at a French town fifty kilometers from the front, to which they were removed from Luxembourg. A special courier service has been arranged between Berlin and the headquarters, and messengers make the round trip in three days.

### ALLIES EXTEND LINE OF BATTLE TO NORTH SEA

Storm Center of Battle of Aisne Extends Northward—Allies Hope by Flanking Move to Aid Beleaguered Fortress of Antwerp—Przemysl Is Reported About to Fall.

ROME, Italy, Oct. 9, by way of London, 5:18 p. m.—The Russian ambassador, while denying a report that the garrison of Przemysl in Galicia, had surrendered to the Russians, added "however, the whole town is on fire and its capitulation is now inevitable."

LONDON, Oct. 9, 2 p. m.—The military fortunes of General Von Kluck and his one-armed adversary commanding the allies' cavalry are being rapidly made or marred within sight of the North Sea which sets a limit to the outflanking movements, the accomplishment of which for so long has been the supreme goal of the rival generals.  
The storm center gradually has extended northward. The battle of the Aisne already has been merged into the battle of the Somme and the battle of the Lys and if the long left tentacle of the allies continues to stretch out in its present direction the finale of the titanic struggle may be fought out on the banks of the Scheldt and may decide the fate of the beleaguered fortress of Antwerp, now a prey to German Howitzers and aircraft. Whether the garrison of Antwerp will be able to stand its ground until the fate of the attempt to relieve the fortress is decided, is impossible to foretell.

While some pictures of the bombardment of Antwerp may have been overdrawn; it is nevertheless fully confirmed that the damage done by the incendiary shells and bombs showering on the citadel from the

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### IRRIGATION FOR ROGUE VALLEY NOW PROBABLE

Officials of Canal Company Agree to Submit Twenty-Year Contract, Providing Stockholders Approve—Campaign to Be Inaugurated to Sign Up Necessary Acreage.

The construction of an irrigation system, by the Rogue River Canal company, at an estimated total expenditure of \$2,500,000, which will cover all portions of the valley north of Talent, will be assured if the necessary acreage can be signed up upon a 20 year contract in a campaign soon to be inaugurated among the land owners.  
The irrigation committee of the Fruit Growers League, consisting of Messrs. Beckwith, Anderson, Sumner and Parsons, announce that the Canal company expects to be able to present in the immediate future, an irrigation contract to the land owners of the Rogue river valley, containing a 20 year claim for payments. The contract will provide a water right at \$50 an acre and an annual maintenance fee of \$2.50 per acre, the land owner being given from three to five years to make the first payment, the payments to extend over a period of 20 years.

Such a contract has been agreed to by Patrick Welch, the Spokane contractor, who owns a controlling interest in the Canal company and by R. K. Neill, vice-president and general manager of the concern. Before definite announcement can be made, the matter must be ratified by the company stock and security holders at Spokane.  
A minimum of 25,000 acres out of a possible 55,000 acres must be signed up before construction begins. It will be necessary to complete the storage dams and extend the conduits throughout the valley, involving an expenditure of over \$2,000,000.  
The stumbling block in all previous efforts to sign up the necessary acreage to be irrigated, has been the time limit in the contract, five years being the limit in the first contract offered, and ten years limit in the last.

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