

CENSORS HAVE AGAIN DRAWN VEIL OVER THE GREAT EUROPEAN BATTLE FIELDS

Little News of Any Consequence Can be Gathered Further Than That the Fighting Still Rages—French Government Issues Formal Statement Dealing With Battles Being Fought in Various War Zones.

MORE BOMBS DROPPED IN PARIS BY GERMANS

Three Persons Are Killed and Twenty Injured, But No Material Damage to Amount to Anything—French Air Craft Gave Chase, After Damage Had Been Done, But Were Unable to Overtake the Invader.

London, Oct. 11.—With the conclusion of that phase of the war of the nations which came with the fall of Antwerp the censors again have drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent. The French communication deals only with the series of battles which has been in progress for four weeks from east to west in France with an ever extending line which now reaches northward from the elbow at Noyon to and across the Belgian border at Armentiers.

Between the Oise and Rheims, particularly in the region northwest of Soissons, where the British forces are entrenched, further progress has been made. It thus seems probable that the Germans have abandoned some of their strongly entrenched positions in this neighborhood. It is reported that sanitary reasons have compelled this. The trenches in which the troops have been living for weeks have become breeding places for disease.

The Germans have resumed their night attacks, between Craonne and Rheims, which, according to French aeroplanes, have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse nothing of importance has occurred of late, but in the Apremont district of the Woëvre, to the east of St. Mihiel, the Germans made violent attacks during the night of October 9, and the following day.

TOWN TAKEN AND RE-TAKEN. Apremont was taken by the Germans but was re-taken by the French and remains in their hands. The Germans apparently are determined to maintain as far as possible their positions here, where they have pierced the line of fortifications between Verdun and Toul along the river Meuse. Should they be successful between the allies elsewhere this doubtless would be the route by which they would endeavor to enter the heart of France.

Two German aeroplanes, which seem to choose Sundays for their visits, flew over Paris today. They dropped a score of bombs, which killed three persons and wounded twenty, but did no material damage. Part of the Antwerp garrison and two thousand of the British naval volunteers, who crossed into Holland and laid down their arms, have interned and will have to remain there until the end of the war. Some of the Germans also unwittingly crossed the frontier and were treated similarly.

Of refugees there appears to be no end. The Dutch towns are crowded with people who left their homes in Belgium. Hollanders are finding difficulty in providing for them. The Germans, however, have invited the refugees to return to their own country, promising them fair treatment. England also continues to be a place of refuge for many fugitive, wounded officers and men, who are crossing from Ostend on the regular steamers.

ANTWERP IS QUIET. In Antwerp everything is quiet after days of turmoil. The Germans, who arranged with the burgomaster for the surrender of the town, all the military authorities having left, have issued a warning to the people that any disturbances or attacks on Germans will be severely dealt with. So far as can be ascertained the damage done to Antwerp by the bombardment was not so serious as at first reported. The cathedral, art gallery, museum and other public buildings are in the northwestern part of the city along the Scheldt, where the shells did not fall.

A Berlin report says the heavy guns are to be sent to France. If this is true, probably the Verdun forts along the French frontier, which are hindering the German advance, are to be attacked. In this case, however, there is a big field army behind the forts, so that while their destruction would make progress easier for the Germans, it would not absolutely ensure their advance.

General Von Beseler, who directed the attack on Antwerp, and Prince Augustus William, fourth son of the German Emperor, who was one of the first to enter the city, have been decorated by the Emperor. What the taking of the town cost the Germans is not known, but it is reported from Holland that train loads of wounded are being conveyed to the hospitals at the German base.

FAMINE THREATENS BELGIUM. Famine is threatened throughout Belgium. This is to be expected in a country which has been ravaged by war for upward of two months. On the East Prussian frontier the Russians still are engaged with the German rear guard west of Suwalki and to the southeast of Wilballen.

Of the battles in Galicia and Poland the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present, but the Austrians declare a recent attack on Premysl was repulsed and that the Russians have evacuated trenches on the western front, which the Austrians occupied.

ALL SIDES ARE EAGER FOR AN ADJOURNMENT

Present Session of Congress May End Saturday.

Next Session Will Not Be Called Before First of December—Republicans Will Not Fight Against War Relief Measure.

Washington, Oct. 11.—Administration leaders in Congress are making every effort to wind up the long session by Saturday night, with assurances from the President that it will be unnecessary to return until the first Monday in December. While no new legislation is to be permitted, there is no certainty that action on the war revenue bill can be completed within the week. When it has passed the Senate, a conference will be necessary and the prospect is that it will be October 20, before Congress can adjourn.

"We will expedite the bill in the Senate as rapidly as possible" Senator Simmons, chairman of the finance committee said today. "Democrats are not disposed to change the measure in which it came from the caucus. We all realize that war revenue is necessary and we believe the bill is the best that can be devised."

Republican senators now are inclined to prolong debate. Several minority leaders have declared they would hold their ground until adjournment, but the majority are determined to pass the bill without delay. In the House the bill to pave the way for the ultimate Philippine independence probably will be passed within a day or two. Some Democratic members will continue their agitation for legislation to benefit the cotton growers, but there is little probability that this will be any undertaken. This is the view of administration leaders.

their communications of partisan war matter. In discussing the matter, Mr. Van Dyke said the legislation had been greatly troubled by American consuls, many of whom he believed the mails were open to news dispatches. He considered that the transmission of "war copy" of American newspaper men would be a violation of the neutrality of the United States.

JAPANESE ARE ADVANCING. Claim That Germans Are Powerless to Prevent Their Advance. Tokio, Oct. 11.—The following official statement was given out here today relative to the Japanese advance around Tsing Tau, south of government of the German concessions of Kiao Chow.

"The German forts, warships and aeroplanes are being vainly directed to the Japanese in France. We are sustaining no damage. Japanese warships silenced little fort and drove a warship out of range of their guns. Our aviators answered an unsuccessful attack by German airmen on Japanese mine draggers, by flying over Tsing Tau and dropping bombs."

NURSES ON THE SCENE. American Red Cross. Doctors and Nurses Now in Europe. Petrograd, via London, Oct. 11.—The American Red Cross detachment, reinforced by 36 members of the Russian sanitary corps, will proceed to Kiev Tuesday or Wednesday to assume charge of a hospital, containing 1,000 wounded. This number later will be increased to seven hundred. The American pronounce the Russian equipment and technique high class.

The Russian Red Cross is adding to the American five carloads of supplies, beds, linen and drugs. The Americans have been given a warm welcome and have been escorted to the Emperor's waiting room, where they were welcomed by Count Bobrinsky, chief of the Russian Red Cross, as the only foreign Red Cross corps sent to Russia.

Russian officials attach importance to the American expedition as likely to add to the cordial relations between the two countries. ANNOUNCEMENT MADE. French War Department Issues Statement of Conditions on Front.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The following announcement was made today by the French war office: "On our left wing, German cavalry, which has seized certain points of passage over the Lys, east of Aire, retreated last night into the Armentiers district. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy made a vigorous, but vain attack on the right bank of the Aisne."

"Second: On the center, between the Oise and Rheims, our troops have made slight advances to the north of the Aisne, particularly to the northwest of Soissons. Between Craonne and Rheims night attacks have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse there is nothing to report. In the Woëvre district, the Germans have delivered some violent attacks. In the Apremont district, west of St. Mihiel, there was fighting during the night of the ninth and tenth day. Apremont was captured by the Germans." (Continued on Page Two)

BIG BOULDER CRASHES THROUGH MOVING TRAIN

Three Are Killed and Fourteen Injured Badly

Falling from Top of Precipice Twenty-Ton Rock Does Much Damage to Fast Running Passenger Train Below.

Grand Junction, Colo., Oct. 11.—Three persons were killed and 14 injured, several seriously, today when a 20-ton boulder, falling from a precipice, crashed into the day coach and smoker of a Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 3, 18 miles east of this city. The train was running fast when a rock struck the coupling between the tender and the smoking car, parting the train. Before the air brakes had brought the rear section to a stop, a huge boulder crashed on the smoking car and the day coach, shattering the roofs and crushing the steel sides. Twenty passengers in the two cars escaped injury.

At the point where the wreck occurred, the tracks closely parallel Grand river, the cliffs rising sheer above the river bank. Much of the wreckage of the two cars was precipitated into the stream. FRANCE DISCOUNTED REPORT. That Antwerp Had Fallen—Causes Painful Impression.

Bordeaux, France, Oct. 11.—The occupation of Antwerp was discounted in government circles, but nevertheless the news of the triumph of the German caused a painful impression. The best military opinion here considers the event of no strategic importance. It is stated, it releases the German besieging force, but as this body numbers less than 100,000 men, its addition will have little influence. It is declared, upon the great battle line in northern France.

COMET NOW VISIBLE. Can be Seen in Western Sky During Evening. Geneva, N. Y., Oct. 11.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith observatory, said today that the comet, now seen well with the naked eye in the western evening sky. It is just below the handle of the "big dipper" and moving toward the bright star Arcturus, above which the comet will pass October 26.

War News at a Glance

Sent are the actual details of the recent fighting between the allies and the Germans, who, for four weeks, have been struggling for supremacy in the West. The following are the latest official communications.

"We everywhere have maintained our position," sums up the claims of the French war office. "At all points except one that in the Woëvre district, German attacks are said either to have been repulsed or held. In the center, between the Oise and Rheims slight advances by the Germans are reported. In the Woëvre district the Germans have delivered violent attacks. Whether they resulted favorably or unfavorably is not stated."

From Germany alone came anything concerning the surrendered city of Antwerp. This was to the effect that the entire city as well as the forts had fallen into the hands of the Germans. General Von Beseler, the German commander at Antwerp issued a proclamation that citizens might return to their homes without fear of harm befalling them. The German report said little damage had been done to any except public buildings in Antwerp.

Emperor William's army which besieged Antwerp, now is said to be moving swiftly toward Ostend with the object of capturing King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and the Belgian officials. It is stated, however, that the Queen already has reached England.

In addition to the force of Belgian and English who fled to Dutch soil after the fall of Antwerp, and were interned, a newspaper dispatch says a German division unwittingly invaded the Dutch territory and was dispersed. German aeroplanes have made a dash over Paris, dropping bombs. Three persons were killed, 14 injured and considerable damage to property was done. One airplane fell on the roof of the cathedral, but failed to explode. French airmen gave chase to the invaders, but whether they caught any of them is not known.

Except that a rear guard action between the Russians and the Germans southeast of Wirballen was in progress nothing came through concerning the fighting in the eastern war theatre. In the south the Montenegrins claim to have defeated with heavy losses an Austrian army operating against Sarajevo. A traveler from Belgrade reports that the city also was freed by the continuous Austrian bombardment but that the Serbians are holding out gamely. From the Far East the Japanese reports that they have silenced Fort Ito at Kiao Chow and otherwise are gaining ground on the Germans.

BANKERS GATHER FOR ANNUAL MEET TO OPEN CONVENTION

More Than One Thousand Delegates in Richmond.

"Bankers Specials" from as Far Away as Seattle Reach Virginia Metropolitan Yesterday—Others Coming on All Trains.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 11.—More than 1,000 delegates to the 40th annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, which will be in session in this city from tomorrow until Friday, came in today and tonight. Every train is bringing more and by tomorrow evening it is expected that more than 3,000 delegates will be here. Several "bankers specials" came in this evening, bringing delegations from Chicago, St. Louis, Denver and other cities as far west as Seattle.

Tomorrow will be taken up with routine committee and sectional meetings and an informal conference of the agricultural commission will be held. In the evening the annual meeting of the council club will be held. Among the speakers to the club will be Congressman A. J. Montague, of Virginia; Frank Trumbull, of New York; Martin W. Littleton, of New York, and Sol Wexler, of New Orleans.

An elaborate programme, opening tomorrow morning with automobile tours about the city has been prepared by the local committee for the visiting bankers and their families.

M'COOMBS APPEAL TO PEOPLE. Democratic Party Needs Funds to Wage Its Campaign in the Fall. Washington, Oct. 11.—Wm. P. McCoombs, chairman of the Democratic national committee tonight issued the following appeal to the American people: "The Democratic national committee needs money to meet the necessary expenses of the present situation. The splendid record of the present President and Congress is its best advocate, but its own manifest duty to spare no effort to place the facts clearly before the people to insure the re-election of a Democratic Congress. The only way to insure this is by the aid of all citizens who would uphold the President by winning a vote of confidence in his administration to send contributions immediately to Rollo Wells, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, St. Louis."

WHAT FALL HAS PROVEN. Capture of Antwerp Shows That Army is Mainstay. Paris, Oct. 11.—The fall of Antwerp, says Lieut. Col. Rousset, shows, it will be necessary to replace permanent fortifications with rude work of easy construction. Then he says, "The fall of Antwerp shows that the army is the mainstay of the nation. The fall of Antwerp shows that the army is the mainstay of the nation. The fall of Antwerp shows that the army is the mainstay of the nation."

REFUGEES CROWD OSTEND. Excitement Follows News of the Fall of Antwerp—Fear Germans. London, Oct. 12.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Ostend says: "The last two days have been hard for Ostend, which is crowded with refugees. They are being sent as rapidly as possible to England. Saturday, soon after the fall of Antwerp became known, Ostend was thrown into panic by a visit from a Zeppelin, which, however, was driven away by the fire of a British gunboat behind the fort."

"The fear uppermost in all minds here is of the Germans setting foot in Ostend. But it is difficult to see, owing to the flatness of the country, how the Germans can be kept away from the coast line until the allies make a successful turning movement on the main battle line."

"We intend to occupy the whole of Belgium," declared General Von Luttwik, Brussels. "Zeppelin airships played a considerable part in the siege of Antwerp. They dropped more than 150 bombs on the city Thursday."

Rome, Oct. 11.—The situation in Belgrade, Serbia, is such as to cause at once astonishment and admiration according to a traveler who has just arrived here and returned from Belgrade. He said that after eleven weeks bombardment by the Austrians, the defenders of Belgrade still bravely resist, although half the city has been destroyed.

VIVID ACCOUNT OF FIGHTING ON FRONT

Fierce Struggle in Picardy and Artois, is Report.

IN PROGRESS 2 WEEKS

Germans Said to Have Been Driven Back by French and British Troops With Heavy Losses—Crossed River.

London, Oct. 11.—Provincial newspapers, says Reuter's Paris correspondent, publish details of fierce fighting in Picardy and Artois, particularly around Roye and Lassigny, since the last week of September. After the occupation of Roye, he says, it is related, the German fight practically was enveloped, and made desperate efforts to escape. On September 26, General Von Kluck's army extended its front as far as Arras, which town marked the limit beyond which the Germans could not extend because beyond stretched the plain of Lower Flanders where no natural defences exist.

From September 23, to the beginning of October the Germans made numerous counter attacks, the heaviest between Amiens and Peronne. Seventeen miles northwest of Amiens, Bray, commanding the route to Bapaume and Arras. The Germans chose this point to arrest the pursuit of the allies. Paralel with their progress northward on October 1, were French troops from Roye, forming three divisions with much artillery to cover their crossing of the Somme.

While the bulk of the German forces waited for the allies before Bray, the general staff, to the allies determined to attempt the crossing of the river on a front three and a half miles wide between Valre and Mericourt. At this point the ground is a wide flat plain. The Germans, to defend if warning were given, but the Germans neglected to fortify the position and brought all their artillery fire to bear on the Bray road.

Crossed River on Rope. Early on October 1, during an artillery duel, the allied infantry swerved toward the west and descended to the river. The Germans, to defend if warning were given, but the Germans neglected to fortify the position and brought all their artillery fire to bear on the Bray road.

The whole operation required only forty minutes. At 1 P. M. the divisions were on the right bank of the Somme. When the enemy realized the meaning of the movement, the allies were in battle formation and marching toward Bray. While the German infantry made an attack on the rest of the village, the cavalry was capturing the enemy's position on the other side and the French artillery was firing from the direction of Mericourt.

The moment for a general assault having arrived, the infantry dashed forward and occupied the German position. The Germans were forced to abandon Bray and retire in a northerly direction. Near Albert the Germans were pushed back by the French cavalry and were forced to abandon their guns. The retreat was not checked until Bapaume was reached.

FARMERS' UNION HAS PLAN. Wilson County Organization to Take Prompt Action. (Special Star Correspondence.) Wilson County, Oct. 11.—It is given out on good authority that the Wilson County Farmers' Union is preparing a petition to be presented to county asking the merchants to accept three-fourths of the tobacco money from debtors on account and cotton for the balance at ten cents a pound. The warehouse will be ready for the reception of cotton within a week. One section of the warehouse is practically completed now. The town and county are asking the merchants to accept three-fourths of the tobacco money from debtors on account and cotton for the balance at ten cents a pound. The warehouse will be ready for the reception of cotton within a week. One section of the warehouse is practically completed now.

GERMAN ARMY LEARNS NEWS. Fall of Antwerp is Heard of by Soldiers at Headquarters. London, Oct. 11.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says a Berlin message brings the news of the fall of Antwerp. The German army headquarters of the capture of Antwerp with all its forts. The announcement cannot be estimated. "The number of prisoners cannot be estimated. We took an enormous amount of supplies of all kinds."

The occupation of Antwerp was announced in Brussels by notices posted on the walls. The news caused astonishment as the population had been led to believe Antwerp was impregnable. Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who arrived with other refugees, probably will go to Switzerland.

WANT KING AND QUEEN. Germans Rush on Ostend in Hope of Capturing Belgium's Ruler. London, Oct. 11.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co., from The Hague, Saturday, says that, according to trustworthy information from Belgium, the Germans are advancing swiftly toward Ostend with the object of capturing the King, Queen and government officials of Belgium. It is said the Queen has left for England.

WITNESS TELLS OF CONDUCT OF ARMY

Both of the French and British in Action

AGAINST THE GERMANS

Declares That Germans Waste Ammunition Shooting at Vacant Fields. Snipers Employed by Invading Army Says Witness.

London, Oct. 11.—The official press bureau issued tonight the following account by an eye-witness with Field Marshal French's headquarters, of the movements of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it: "Oct. 9.—There has been much waste of ammunition by the Germans. Within an area of two acres on our side of the Aisne there are more than one hundred craters made by their high explosive shells. This, which must have cost heavily, did no damage, for the locality never was occupied while it was being bombarded."

"Another example of prodigality of ammunition is the continuing shelling of Rheims. This is still carried on intervals, and on the 6th resulted in the death of an entire family of eight people. On the 7th twelve of the inhabitants were killed. "On the other hand, concealment of guns and troops has been practiced carefully by the Germans, and they construct alternative entrenchments, so that when one position is made too hot another can be taken up quickly. "This war has shown much light on the matter of rendering troops as invisible as possible. It appears that at long ranges the uniform matters little. But at medium ranges the red trousers of our allies show up very clearly. "From interrogation of prisoners it has been ascertained that at a medium range both French and British officers are easily distinguishable from their men, and that selected marksmen provided with field glasses, are especially detailed from each platoon of German infantry to pick off the officers."

German Employ Snipers. The Germans certainly do employ snipers, and some of them have been found on church towers. One of them succeeded in killing two of our officers and wounding two more before he was killed. Some of our prisoners report that a number of them were ordered to remove their distinguishing shoulder straps. "The following notification to his troops by one of the French army commanders bears upon the German method of warfare. "The Germans have forced some prisoners of war to remain in their trenches. When the French advanced under the impression that the trenches were in possession of their own side, they were fired on at close range."

"An example is given of an order which prescribed only legal and suitable precautions, except as regards the shooting of horses for protection in the enemy's country. It was issued some time ago: "Aix la Chapelle, Aug. 10, 1914.—To protect ourselves from the extremely hostile attitude of the Belgian population, it is necessary to take energetic and energetic measures against non-combatants who take part in the struggle. For this purpose no fire arms or explosives must be retained by them. If any arms are retained, they will be executed and the place set on fire. When the inhabitants are summoned to surrender their arms they will be informed of the penalties to which they expose themselves by non-compliance. The arms will be destroyed and the explosives thrown into the water."

"(Signed) VON SQUAST. "Another German order of the Second army is quoted because it is possibly significant of the present state of Germany's military resources: "The Minister of War wishes to impress upon all the necessity of searching the field of battle with the greatest care for all warlike material belonging to our army, which can be used again for new formations. In addition to this the units must take care to pick up unexpended ammunition and empty cartridge cases."

PROCLAMATION TO PEOPLE. Of Antwerp is Issued by German General Who Captured City. London, Oct. 11.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says General Von Beseler, commander of the German troops that captured Antwerp, has issued the following proclamation: "To the inhabitants of Antwerp: "No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractoriness will be punished according to the laws of war and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful town."

The Hague dispatch says: "Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the Emperor, was among the first German officers to penetrate the fortifications of Antwerp. He sent an enthusiastic message to the Emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross upon General Von Beseler. Rome, via Paris, Oct. 11.—"The appalling war now raging in Europe may have been the last blow to the heart of aged King Charles of Rumania," says the Tribune. "Also the relatives and intimate friends of Cardinal Ferrata say the origin of his illness was due to excessive work in his attempt to master the situation and cooperate with the Pope in trying to end the conflict. "This the illustrious victims of the war, among the non-combatants, number already a Pope, a king, and a cardinal, the papal secretary of state."

"COPY" CANNOT BE MAILED. American Minister at The Hague Warns Newspaper Men. The Hague, via London, Oct. 11.—The American minister to the Netherlands, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, has issued a statement warning to desist those who he says, are attempting to use the legation as a medium to transmit