

GERMANS MOVING AGAINST ANTWERP

Occupy Moll and Begin Bombardment of Lierre in Front of New Capital.

CALL BELGIANS "BLACK RATS"

Outpost Reported as Terrorized by the Sentries of Their Enemies from City Night After Night.

ANTWERP (Via London), Sept. 30.—The Germans have commenced their attack on the first line of their position at Antwerp, according to dispatches received by the Amsterdam papers. Moll, which is an important railway junction near the Dutch border, was occupied by the Germans Sunday and today the Germans, who again occupy Malines, began a bombardment of Lierre, directly in front of Antwerp. They also continued their bombardment of Porta Waschl and St. Catharines. It is believed heavy Austrian artillery is being used.

Lierre, according to a message to the Handelsblad, has been under shell fire since early morning. The people fled to Antwerp, being joined by fugitives from the surrounding villages. It is reported that many houses have been destroyed and some of the inhabitants killed and wounded. One shell fell on a hospital, killing nine persons.

Food is being scarce. The scarcity of food in Brussels has raised a grave problem, according to R. C. Hawkins, who has just returned from Belgium, where he completed arrangements to transfer a number of wounded Belgian soldiers to England.

"The situation in Brussels is one of great uncertainty," said Mr. Hawkins tonight. "There is the gravest danger of starvation. Food is scarce and 150,000 people are applying for rations, which the German administration is finding it difficult to supply. There is the further danger that the workmen of the city may rise in revolt."

Spirit of Belgians. Mr. Hawkins was greatly impressed by the spirit of the Belgian troops at Antwerp. Regarding conditions there, he said:

"Every night a sortie is made and every morning brings its quota of dead and wounded, sometimes as many as 2,000, making a heavy drain on the garrison; but the usefulness of these expeditions cannot be exaggerated. The German outposts are reported as almost terrorized, not a night passing without some of them being picked off or some of their supply trains blown up."

All these incidents tend to upset the carefully planned arrangements of the German army. The Belgians at Antwerp have been nicknamed "black rats," on account of their destructive nocturnal activities.

Civilians Suffer Greatly. "It is remarkable that in spite of the vigor of the military operations the great proportion both of killed and wounded are civilians. The Germans undoubtedly have tried to strike terror to the hearts of the people of Antwerp in order that their determination to hold out to the end might be shattered, but the firm resolve of King Albert to resist all German offers has endeared him to the hearts of his people and they are content to follow his lead. This was shown when his majesty refused even to receive the last German deputation."

Omaha-Lincoln Road Worst on State End National Highway. "The worst roads on the whole Omaha, Lincoln and Denver national highway are those between Omaha and Lincoln," said A. L. Westcott of Washington, D. C., vice president and traveling representative of the National Highway association, when he arrived in Omaha over this road yesterday. He said he had been told he would find about thirty-five miles of bad roads west of Culbertson, and while he found them not so good there, he nevertheless, found nothing so bad as the section between Omaha and Lincoln.

"It is all due to the inadequate road laws in Nebraska," he continued. "For example, half the automobile license money now goes to the county from which it is collected and that is to be spent by the road commissioner of the county."

Here is the road between Omaha and Millard, twelve miles. Years ago that was put in at a cost, I should estimate, of about \$3,000 a mile, or \$36,000 for the whole strip. Now today it isn't worth much. That is simply because it wasn't maintained. I don't believe any county can afford to spend \$36,000 on a strip of twelve miles of road and then leave it go to pieces for the want of maintenance."

The National Highway association has set its mind upon the perfection of 50,000 miles of government-built highway in the United States.

SOUTHEAST IMPROVERS FAVOR BOND ELECTION

The Southeast Improvement club went on record last night as unanimously in favor of the submission to the people at the November election of a \$1,500,000 bond issue to improve grade schools and build a new technical and commercial high school.

B. F. Naughton urged the need of new high schools, one for the north, another for the west and a third for the south part of the city.

The Board of Education has decided that no bond issue will be submitted this fall. Member R. F. Williams of the board told the club that the members of the board had gone thoroughly into the matter before concluding to withhold the bond propositions.

County and city commissioners were thanked for their efforts in securing \$900 to grade Hancock street. County Commissioner John C. Lynch and City Commissioners Dan B. Butler and Thomas McGovern made short speeches.

The club recommended to the directors of Omaha the advisability of locating the university on the site near the Riverview house.

Whitman's Lead Big, Sulzer Is Defeated, Wadsworth Winner

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—With the receipts of about two-thirds of the New State vote and practically all of the New York City returns, it appeared tonight that James W. Wadsworth, Jr., had won the republican nomination for United States senator over William M. Calder, and that Frederick M. Davenport had defeated former Governor William Sulzer for the progressive gubernatorial nomination.

PROGAN IS IN FAVOR OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Francis A. Progan spoke last evening before the Economic League in support of the constitutional convention as the most effective means of formulating and accomplishing reforms and amendments to the constitution.

He enumerated three plans by which this might be done, namely: By resolutions submitted to the legislature; by initiative and referendum, and by a constitutional convention, and by initiative measure. In selecting the convention form as the most efficient, he said advisable amendments could be thoroughly discussed by members of the convention and a clear and concise view of any proposition be placed before the people for sanction.

In answering the objection that a constitutional convention is too slow, Mr. Progan declared that if the constitution form as the most efficient, he said advisable amendments could be thoroughly discussed by members of the convention and a clear and concise view of any proposition be placed before the people for sanction.

He pointed out that the present constitution contains many obsolete forms and ideas, as an example the provision of salaries for state officials made in 1875, when the constitution was framed, and is entirely inadequate for present day needs.

Kaiser's Son Grinds With Heel Pictures of Czar and Spouse

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Crown Prince Frederick William, during the first day of the battle of the Marne, had his headquarters at the chateau of the Baroness de Baye, near Champaubert, Marne, famous for its collections of art objects. The baroness de Baye writes, says the Paris Temps, thus:

"The crown prince plundered the whole place. He stole medals, old arms, rare and precious vases, tapestries, icons and gold souvenirs most dear to my family. He caused to be packed choice bits of the furniture but some of these cases were left in the hasty flight of the Germans."

The baroness affirms, according to the Temps, that the German crown prince stamped with his heel on the portraits of the Russian emperor and empress in the chapel of the chateau.

Prices Not Boosted By War in Britain

Dean A. L. Murrhead of the Creighton Medical college has received a very interesting letter from a cousin in London, who is in close touch with affairs at the British capital. The letter was written September 14.

"According to the writer, the so-called 'Jingo' party of England would have had a hard time in inducing the English people to war against Germany if the latter had not attacked Belgium.

Business is apparently little affected. Prices are not yet high, thanks to active measures by the government in fixing maximum prices. Sugar has shown the greatest increase because the German supply has been cut off. Britons look to the American farmer to supply the crops which will fall to come from the continent.

In London at night the lighting is not brilliant, due to fear of Zeppelins, and searchlights sweep the sky at night.

Fear is expressed that even should the German war strength be broken it might only result in the agrandissement of the Russian arms, but Britons are worrying chiefly over the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown Are Safe in Holland

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Brown of Omaha have finally reached Holland from Vienna, according to a cablegram received by Randall K. Brown. They were near Vienna when the war started, and no communication with them was possible for many weeks.

Finally the State department learned of their safety and ability to go by rail to Antwerp. They will sail from that port as soon as steamship bookings can be secured.

SUFFERING DRIVE MANY OF THE GERMANS INSANE

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 30.—Theodore Rooseveltian dispatch to the Daily Mail, private information from Berlin says that before the retreat to the western frontier the German commissariat broke down completely. For a fortnight a majority of the Germans lived on bread and water, so great was their suffering that large numbers entered the hospitals with nervous breakdown and many became insane.

LONDON CONFIDENT BIG BATTLE IS WON

Unusual Assurance Among Men Close to Military Sources of Information.

BERLIN BECOMES APPREHENSIVE

Fall Mail Gazette Comments on Way France and Germany Have Changed Characters Since War Was Begun.

(Copyright, 1914, Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Sept. 30.—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—Though, up to the time of writing this dispatch, the closely drawn censorship has not permitted the publication of any definite news beyond that contained in official bulletins concerning what is happening in France, nevertheless these prevail throughout the military clubs and other good sources of information, a spirit of quiet, but cheerful confidence.

Information from quarters which have always been reliable show that this confidence is not baseless nor unjustified. There is no evidence of excitement or jubilation, for Englishmen of the better informed classes are not apt to forget the lesson indicated in the new slogan of Tommy Atkins, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary."

Hopeful of Outcome. It is recognized the great struggle cannot and will not be ended without appalling losses, but the present outlook, it is felt, is better than had been expected by the most sanguine of those in authority, and a cheerful confidence that excellent news will soon be forthcoming from France is now the order of the day.

James L. Garvin, in an editorial in tonight's Fall Mail Gazette reflects this prevailing opinion. He points out that for a fortnight past the German public has been encouraged by Berlin to believe that an overwhelming victory was at hand despite the fact that for eighteen days the German forces, in a mass movement, have tried their utmost, with repetitions of failure and deadly loss, to withstand the attack of the allies.

Nations Change Characters. He continues: "It's odd that the two great military nations seem to have exchanged their supposed characters. Berlin at the start was full of levity and rage and of cheap shouts of 'On to Paris.' Since then Germany has done nine-tenths of the vaporing."

"The French, all however, are cold with fortitude and tenacity, and their operations have been more anomalous than those of the Japanese. We bear very little of their generals or of their deeds, yet Joffre's methods somehow seem to make a more and more dominating impression of deliberate personality."

"On the German side there seems little left of Moltke but his nephew. The Kaiser's Byzantine regime of court favoritism, as Germans often bitterly called it, has not been good for the promotion of men of signal talent and character."

Qualting in Berlin. "That is the worst of the semi-despotic regime, nothing helps it but victory, otherwise the defeated nation blames its rulers and not itself."

"The profound weakness of the present German political system will be revealed before the end of this war."

Locating the English. "From the mention of two villages, Faislay and Prasman, in General Fresch's dispatches, it has been impossible to say where at least a large expeditionary force is located in the present battle. It has been believed that they were fully responsible for driving back the German right, but it now appears they were located in strength near to Craonne and taking part in the tremendous struggle for the occupation of the heights of the Aisne."

Craonne is built on a large plateau, and from its eminence German artillery has played havoc with the British and French, though the latter have been well entrenched and have made most of the assaults only at night.

The bad weather that often marks the French fall, while not seriously hampering the movements of the allies or the Germans in the field trenches in their center, may seriously interfere with all operations in the Lorraine and Aisne regions, as snow flurries are already reported there. The Vosges mountains become practically impassable in winter, except at certain points, which are easily susceptible of effective defense.

Prince Oscar is in Hamburg Hospital

ROME (via London), Sept. 30.—An official statement issued in Berlin and received here says:

"Prince Oscar, who has heretofore been reported as ill in a hospital at Hamburg, is pronounced by specialists to be suffering with a heart affection from which he will recover, but it is said that he must not resume his place at the front, as he could not stand the strain."

Prince Joachim, who was recently wounded, is expected to be able to return to the front in October. The other sons of the emperor are all well."

TEUTONS FIND ALOST ENTIRELY DESERTED

Nearly Forty Thousand Inhabitants March Out Followed by Shells of Oncoming Army.

STORY OF MASKED MACHINE GUN

Correspondent Talks with Refugees, Who Tell of Attack Made in Center of Town With out Warning.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.) By HUGO MARTIN, GHEENT, Belgium, Sept. 28 (Monday).—(Special Cablegram to New York World and Omaha Bee.)—What is in some respects the most remarkable incident in the whole course of the Belgian campaign up to the present, occurred today. By orders of the Belgian military authorities, Alost, a town of 33,339 inhabitants, was evacuated by the entire civilian population. Not a Belgian remained in the place by 3 o'clock this afternoon.

This is the answer to the "Crime of Termonde." Termonde, seven miles to the north, was wiped out with a completeness never known to history, and in the process hundreds of defenseless people perished.

To save Alost, three times the size, from a similar fate, the government has taken the wise, though sensational step of ordering a complete abandonment down to the last man, woman and child. If the Germans destroy Alost now they will be doubly cursed, for not a soul remains to challenge their occupation.

City Entirely Deserted. Yesterday there were 49,000 people, civilians all, quietly pursuing their avocations under the shadow of the coming terror in Alost and surrounding villages. When the place was entered by German forces this afternoon it was as quiet as a sepulcher. I spoke to the last man out, two miles from the edge of town. He was an elderly Englishman, riding around on a bicycle to find what damage had been done by a shell a few hours earlier to the great Gothic church of St. Martin. He was accosted by a Belgian officer. "If you don't want your throat slit, come out of this," said the soldier, hustling him, cycle and all, into an armored car.

What is happening in Alost tonight we only guess, but I know that when the German advance guard came in they found all doors of all houses open, all furniture there, all food in all larders ready to be eaten, all wine to be drunk, all beds to be slept in—all that an army could desire to satisfy its love of comfort and pride of conquest.

Fire Upon Civilians. It is not possible yet to obtain coherent accounts of what led up to the great evacuation, but I may attempt a general outline. Yesterday afternoon the Germans sent fifty spies disguised as refugees from villages further afield. They came and melted away. Then more "peasants" appeared, bringing household goods with them on little carts drawn by dogs. Belgian lancers and cyclists were in strong force in the center of the town and the streets were full of people, many of them preparing of their own free will for the trek which afterward became compulsory and universal.

Suddenly the "peasants" swung round their little carts and flung away the coverings from the contents and poured from machine guns a hail of lead into soldiers and civilians alike.

Mother Loses Children. On the Ghent road this afternoon I saw a woman who was conspicuous by her sobs among the tens of thousands in this most lamentable of processions. She had lost her two children—"shot here and here," she said, touching her neck and forehead. Several women also were killed.

Last night orders were given for every person in Alost and the adjacent villages to leave in the morning for Ghent. From daybreak onward they have been streaming out by the highroad. Yet even so pitiable a crowd hardly escaped a bombardment. At 10 o'clock shells began to drop into the town. The church is said to have been struck, but not badly damaged.

BELGIANS THREATEN TO USE BUTCHERKNIVES

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Americans who arrived today from Brussels say most of their countrymen are now leaving that city, fearing outbreaks owing to the strong feeling among the population against the Germans.

As an evidence of this attitude among the Brussels people it is cited that after Burgomaster Max was arrested, numerous placards were posted warning the Germans that if the burgomaster was injured the people of Brussels had petrol, vitriol and butcher knives and would use them.

While the German troops were taking a party of captured Belgian soldiers through the city on Sunday the crowd became so threatening that in the confusion two of the prisoners escaped.—The Germans promptly arrested six civilians to take their places, it is said.

ZEPPELIN DRIVER TELLS OF ONE TRIP

First Visit of Aircraft to Antwerp Described by Man Who Was on Board the Machine.

PANIC CAUSED BY THE BOMBS

Aviators Could Plainly See What Was Going On Below Them, Even to Damage Done by Their Missiles.

(Copyright, 1914, by Press Publishing Co.) By EDWIN EMERSON, LIÈGE, Sept. 30.—(Special Cablegram to the New York World and Omaha Bee.)—A German aviator, who took part in the first flight of a Zeppelin over Antwerp, told me the following: "Our trip caused a terrific panic in the fortress; the gas factory was destroyed, which is explained by the fact that in one part of the city suddenly all gas lamps were extinguished."

"It was easy to observe the result of the bombs which we had been throwing out. One bomb fell among a group of houses and we could see from our airship how the fire front of the buildings tumbled to pieces."

"Although our airship was sailing alone at a good height, yet we were being shot at, but we were able to return in safety to our landing station. No doubt these trips will be repeated."

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