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GERMANS TAKE ANTWERP AFTER TEN DAYS OF HARD FIGHTING

The Gallant Belgians Yesterday Forced to Give Way Before Enemy's Attack

Force of 125,000 Germans Now May be Able to Hurry to Assistance of Van Kluck--Many Vessels Said to Have Been Blown up in Antwerp Harbor

London, Oc. 10—(12.17 p.m.)—The British War Office announces hat Antwerp was evacuated by the Belgians yesterday.

London, Oct. 10—According to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam, an official message from Berlin states that Antwerp has fallen.

London, Oct. 10—The official announcement of the fall of Antwerp, given out at German general headquarters late last night, and transmitted here via Marconi wireless, says:

"This forenoon several forts of the inner line of the fortifications of Antwerp have fallen. The town since midday has been in our possession.

"The commander and the garrison evacuated the fortifications and only a few forts are still occupied by the enemy, and this is without influence on our position in Antwerp."

London, Oct. 10—The Chronicle states that the Germans have entered Antwerp and that the inhabitants are calm.

FIGHTING WAS TERRIFIC

The Hague, Oct. 10—Antwerp surrendered to the Germans at 2.30 p. m. on Friday. The war flag was removed from the cathedral and a white flag raised in its place at nine a. m. The actual surrender took place five and one half hours later.

It is declared here that the cathedralof Notre Dame has not been damaged.

The Germans delivered one of their last furious attacks between six and seven o'clock on Friday morning. The Belgians resisted them valiantly in their trenches and the desperate fighting resulted in very heavy losses on both sides.

During all Thursday night. Zeppelin airships directed the firing of the German heavy artillery, the results of which were appalling. The German artillery forced its way across the rever Nethe, in which many of the artillerymen were drowned. The fighting has been indescribably sanguinary.

The Belgians succeeded in blowing up two, and possibly more of their batteries and heavy artillery.

MANY SHIPS BLOWN UP?

London, Oct. 10.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says that thirty-two German merchantships including a large number of steamers have been blown up in the port of Antwerp.

King Albert, it is believed, is among those who have left Antwerp. An unconfirmed report says the queen and members of the royal family have gone to Ostend. The king's reported departure to Selzaste, near the Dutch frontier would, it is explained, be consistent with the reports that the Germans have forced the passages of the Scheldt between Termonde and Wetteren, for the king always kept in touch with the more hard-pressed of his troops.

The strategists argued that as soon as the fortress was captured a German army of 125,000 men would be despatched to the assistance of General Von Kluck, and that these numbers would tell.

Antwerp, Oct. 10.—The inner circle of forts has been bombarding the Germans who are mostly entrenched in the village of Continch.

London, Oct. 10.—A despatch from Amsterdam to Reuter's, dated Friday night, says:

"During yesterday's bombardment of Antwerp, some shells exploded on the roof of the prison. The wardens immediately liberated the prisoners.

"From Maestricht comes the news that 20,000 Germans are approaching Antwerp from Liege. A fugitive member of the Red Cross states that the inner line of forts near Lierre are in German hands, and that fierce fighting still continues."

Can be Retaken

London, Oct. 10.—The "Times" military correspondent in commenting on the situation at Antwerp says:

"Permanent forts in an exposed situation stand no chance against modern artillery. If the German force hold Antwerp later and we attack it the result will be the same.

"The capture of Antwerp by the Germans will have an effect which cannot be denied upon the opinion. But the city, even if converted into a German first-class fortress, will bring the Germans little advantage for the Scheldt cannot be used for naval purposes. Germany doubtless hopes to retain Antwerp when peace comes, but there is no chance that this dream will be realized."

THE STORY OF THE SIEGE

The siege of Antwerp, which culminated in its fall on Friday, October 9, began on September 29, so that the Germans took just ten days to reduce the formidable fortifications which surrounded the temporary capital of the Belgians. The Germans had, however, for a long time previous prepared the way for the attack on Antwerp by taking towns in its vicinity.

The first direct attack on the Antwerp fortifications was that against the forts at Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherines. These were reduced in a few days by the aid of the big siege guns. Meanwhile the forts at Lierre and Koningshoyct had also been attacked and these and others of the outside line of fortifications were taken last week.

The last few days have seen the fighting advance to the inner line of forts and along the Scheldt, principally at Schoonaede. At the last named place, severe fighting occurred for several days, but the superior artillery of the Germans gradually forced the Belgians back until in the last day or two the fighting had reached practically to the suburbs of Antwerp.

On Wednesday, Oct. 7, came reports that the Belgian government was moving to Ostend, and that day also brought reports that the population was fleeing in terror and panic toward the Holland frontier. Zeppelin bomb attacks which did much damage and killed scores of people, added to the terror of the inhabitants.

The German forces that have taken Antwerp are said to consist of five army corps. They were under the command of General Hans H. Von Besler, a war veteran of 1870, who was taken from his retirement to do the work of reducing Antwerp. General De Guise was in command of the Belgian defenders. King Albert aided them by his personal direction almost to the last, having quit Antwerp, according to reports, only yesterday morning, probably when the end was in sight.

Belgians Blew up Forts

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of the Telegraaf at Rosendaal, Holland, learns from a Belgian medical officer that the Belgians blew up fort De Meuxem to the north of Antwerp.

The Rotterdam Courant hears that the Belgians themselves destroyed the oil tanks in Antwerp, while another report indicates that Fort Waelhem was also destroyed by the Belgians.

THIRTEEN DEATHS

At the board of health offices this week thirteen deaths were registered from the following causes: Cholera infantum, four; marasmus, two; prostalitis, two, and accident, dysentery, hemorrhage, tuberculosis and fracture of femur, one each.

WHEN OPPOSING OUTPOSTS CLASH

Vivid Glimpse of One of War's Details

TOLD BY AN EYE-WITNESS

Death's Head Scouts Meet Sudden Death in French Ambush—Correspondent Tells of Experiences on the Fighting Line

(Times' Special Cable)

London, Saturday, Oct. 10—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle sends the following despatch from an unnamed town in France, under the date of Wednesday: "Arras has been the pivot of a fierce battle which, commencing Thursday, was still in progress when I was forced to leave the citadel three days later.

"In that period I was fortunate enough to penetrate into the firing line, and the experiences are such as will never be dimmed in my memory. Like the movements of so many pawns on a mammoth chess board was the feinting with scattered outposts to test the strength of the enemy. I saw the action open with the skirmishes at Vitry En Artois and, next morning, one of the hardest battles which make a link in the chain flung right across France of the gigantic battle of rivers was being prosecuted before my eyes.

"The days that ensued were full of feverish motions. Arras rattled and throbbed with the flow of an army, and all the tragedy which war brings. There were moments when its cobbled streets were thronged by streams of wounded from the country beyond. Guns boomed incessantly, a fitting requiem to the sad little processions which occassionally revealed that some poor fellow had sacrificed his life for the flag which accompanied him to his grave.

"I reached Arras on Sept. 29. The Germans had occupied it a fortnight earlier. Now it was placid, sleepy and deserted, and bore no outward signs of having suffered from their occupation. I learned, however, that, although they had refrained from demolishing buildings, there had been scenes of debauchery and private houses had been ransacked.

"It was declared that the only German paying for anything during the whole of the fortnight's occupation was a member of the Hohenzollern family, an important officer who had made the hotel D'Univers his headquarters. I decided to pass on to Vitry En Artois, twelve miles distant, and six kilometres from Douai, where I had heard the allies were in force. Here I obtained a room in a hotel. With a short time I saw armed cars. Then came many warriors in many cars, cars filled with mitrailleuses, cars advancing backwards, cars with two soldiers in the back of each with their rifles rested on the back cushions and their fingers on the triggers, with the muzzles of the mitrailleuses pointing over their heads. Several scouts, too, were in the streets.

"Once I ventured my head a little outside of the door, and was smartly warned to eliminate myself or possibly I would get shot. I eliminated myself for the moment.

Now with dramatic suddenness death touches victory with her chill fingers. In the distance right away beyond the bridge behind a bend in the road there is a clatter of hoofs. It stops, again it goes on, then stops for a couple of minutes, and then, quite distinctly, can be heard the sound of a body of horsemen proceeding at a walk. The cavalry scouts have vanished into big barns on the rear side of the road, and around the cover of the bridge comes a small body of German cavalry. They have passed the spot where the French scouts are hidden and I have retreated to my bedroom window from where I can count twelve of the Death's Head Riders.

"They are riding to their fate. Right slap up in front of the cars they come. A rifle shot rings out from where the French scouts are hidden, and that is a signal for the inferno to be loosed. C-r-r-r-rack, and a mitrailleuse spits out a regular hail of death, vicious, quick, like never-ceasing cracks. Two horses are down and three men lie in the road. The Germans have not fired a shot, all their energies bein concentrated in wildly running their horses to get back again around the bend. It is too late; another two are toppled over by the scouts in the barns, and then cars are after them, still spitting out an unending hail of lead. It seems impossible that even a fly could live in such a stream of bullets, yet, out of the dozen, three got around the bend and, galloping madly, made for the only spot where they can leave the road and get across country. Even the auto men cannot follow them there.

"These fellows seemed perfectly satisfied with a bag of nine obtained without a scratch. All nine are dead, one of them with more than twenty wounds. Two horses are stone dead, and three others have to be put out of their misery. The other four are contentedly standing at the roadside munching grass, one with a hind leg lifted a few inches off the ground. The bodies of the dead Germans are laid side by side in a field to await burial. The uniforms are stripped of everything that can be removed, buttons and shoulder straps. The men in the cars take the water bottles, swords and revolvers as mementos.

"I imperfectly understood the real meaning of this scrap. I thought it was an encounter between stray forces. A talk with the driver of an armed car, however, enlarged my perspective. It was a meeting of the outposts of two great opposing armies, one of which was at Douai and the other at Cambrai. The feelers of both forces were being extended to discover the various positions preparatory to a big battle which was expected on the morrow (Oct. 1), along the line of Cambrai-Douai-Valenciennes.

London, Oct. 10 — In a despatch from Amsterdam, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the bureau Weinzehr, a semi-official news agency, asserts that a declaration of war on Germany by Portugal is expected in Berlin at any moment.

EXPECT TYLER AND PLANK TODAY; WEATHER MAN NOT SO KINDLY

Philadelphia, Oct. 10—The weather this morning was very cloudy, and damp with indications that light rain might fall during the second world series baseball game this afternoon between the Boston Nationals and Philadelphia Americans.

The probable line-up for today's game is:

Boston—Mann, rf; Evers, 2b; Cather, lf; Whitted, cf; Schmidt, 1b; Gowdy, c; Maranville, ss; Deal, 3b; Tyler, p.

Philadelphia—Murphy, rf; Oldring, lf; Collins, 2b; Baker, 3b; McInnis, 1b; Strunk, cf; Barry, ss; Schang, c; Plank, p.

(Continued on page 2, second column).

SECOND EDITION OF TIMES TODAY WITH REPORT OF BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

A second edition of the Times will be published this afternoon when the world series baseball result is known. Any late war news also will be given.

GIVE MONEY NOW; ALREADY HAVE SENT MEN TO THE FRONT

Clan MacKenzie Contributes to Prince of Wales Fund — Four Members Off to War

Clan Mackenzie, the local branch of the Order of Scottish Clans, at a meeting this week decided to vote the sum of 25 cents a member towards a contribution to the Prince of Wales relief fund which is being raised by the order. As there are more than 20,000 members of the order throughout the United States and Canada the total gift will be a substantial one. The clan is directly interested in anything of a patriotic nature as they have contributed four of their prominent members to the overseas contingent. These are Lieutenant Colonel Murray MacLaren, M. D., Major J. T. McGowan, Captain G. G. Corbet, M. D., and Pte James Fraser. The action taken by the clan was in response to the following appeal which was received from headquartsrs:

Boston, Mass, Sept. 15, 1914.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand and Subordinate Clans:

Dear Brother Clansmen:

At a meeting of the Royal executive council held in the royal secretary's office in Boston, on September 8, a resolution was adopted that an appeal should be sent to our grand clans, asking them to send a subscription equal to the amount of twenty-five cents per capita of their respective membership for the purpose of relieving those who are destitute through the heads of their families being called to arms in Great Britain.

It is the purpose of the royal executive to send this fund as soon as it reaches the office of the royal treasurer to the Prince of Wales fund in London, that being in our opinion the most appropriate fund through which our subscription can be distributed.

Clansmen have ever been ready and eager to assist those less fortunate than themselves, and this terrible conflict that is now raging throughout Europe is leaving destitution behind it. We will look for an early response to this appeal from the members of our order who have ever been quick to show their willingness to respond on occasions similar to this.

THE BELGIAN AND PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Although there is no provincial organization for the Belgian relief work much is being done throughout the province for the aid of the stricken people. In this work the Anglican church has been taking a prominent part and in various centres the local churches are leading in the movement in co-operation with the churches in Halifax, Stellarton and Trenton which are aiding the Nova Scotian work. The St. John committee, also, has sent to all the newspapers in the province a statement of the work being undertaken here and already this is producing results in the form of contributions from all parts of New Brunswick.

G. E. Barbour, of the local committee, has received word from Halifax that the Nova Scotia government will be sending another steamer to Belgium in about a month and supplies received in the meantime will be included in its cargo. Most of the contributions for the first shipment were clothing, bedding, etc., and it is likely that the second steamer will carry more potatoes and other food stuffs.

Mr. Barbour this morning received news of a substantial contribution from an unusual source. The senior class in arts of Mount Allison University have decided to do away this year with their annual seniors' at home and will devote the money which the function would cost, about $120, to the Belgian relief fund. A check will be sent to Mayor Frink next week.

The Albert Manufacturing Company of Hillsboro, in a letter to Mayor Frink, announce that they are raising money for both the patriotic and Belgian funds.

Subscriptions received this morning for the Belgian fund by Mayor Frink are:—Friend, $2; Staff of Bank of B. N. A., St. Stephen, $26; Moore's Drug Store, per J. H. Lynch, $25.

C. B. Allan, agent for the Canadian patriotic fund acknowledges the following subscriptions:—Proceeds of pie social at Golden Grove, $141.50; Rev. E. A. LeBlanc, $100; Rev. Wm. Duke, $10; Rev. M. T. Howland, $5; Rev. M. O'Brien, $5; Rev. C. P. McLaughlin, $5; Rev. H. L. Bellevue, $1; Rev. F. A. Bourgeois, $1; Friend, $5; Baptist Sunday school, Tennant's Grove, per James I. Vanwart, superintendent, $9; employes T. H. Estabrooks, monthly payment, $19; St. John Hide Company, $100; Union Lodge, No. 2, K. of P., $50; Scovil Bros., Ltd., $50; Mrs. Allan E. Doig, $5; Allan E. Doig, $5; D. B. Doig, $10.

Lancaster.

Mrs. Fair, $2; Mary Reed, .25; Mrs. Ellen Fleming, $1; Mrs. Stone, .25; Mrs. Croft, .50; Lewis Mullen, .25; Albert Brennan, $1; Friend, .50; Thomas H. Wilson, $5; Robert S. Wilson, $2; C. R. B., .50; William Stymest, $2; S. Bradshaw, $1; S. A. Worrell, $2; John McLeod, $5; J. M. Kilgour, $1; F. V. Hamm, $8; Dr. Edwin Crowell, $5 Albert O. Hanson, $1; Richard Stewart, $2.

Mrs. F. S. White, of the Belgian Relief Committee, has received from Captain Brown, of the dredge Cynthia a contribution of $17.25, a collection taken by members of the crew of the dredge and the tugboat Lord Kitchener.

THE GOVERNMENT

The consideration of further measures of aid for the imperial authorities, the proposals that the province should assist in equipping a regiment for the second contingent and also the proposals of aid for the Belgians, taken up at the meeting of the government in Fredericton did not reach a conclusive stage owing to the absence of the acting premier. These matters were discussed by the members present but decision was postponed until Hon. Mr. Clarke could attend. For this purpose another meeting of the government will be held in Fredericton on next Wednesday evening, when the proposals will be taken up again.

Real Advantage Is Gained By Allies To North of The Oise

Progress Also Made in The Region of St. Mihel—Von Kluck Tries to Get Around The Allies' Flank Near Lille—British Make Progress

Paris, Oct. 10—"To the north of the Oise, our troops have attained real advantages at several places in their zone of action. In the region of St. Mihel we have made material progress.

"Antwerp was taken yesterday. The conditions under which this place was occupied by the enemy are, however, not yet known.

"In Russia very spirited fighting continues on the frontier of East Prussia, where Russian troops have had partial success. They have occupied the town of Lyck (in East Prussia).

"The siege of Przemysl continues under conditions favorable for the Russians, who have taken by assault one of the forts of the main line of defence."

BATTLE ON ALLIES' LEFT

London, Oct. 10.—On the battle line in France, the German and French reports agree there has been no change in the situation, although the French say they have made some little progress near St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. It is however, on the other wing, in northwestern France, and across the Belgian border that interest centres. Here a battle is in progress on a line from Lassigny northward through Roye, Bray-Sur-Somme, Aras and Lens while the cavalry is operating north of Lille.

Farther south, the Germans, having withstood the allies' attempt to outflank them, have been delivering counter-strokes, at first at Roye and Lassigny, where the French tried to get through the German lines of communication, and then at Arras, where they again tried to get through Camvrai to the railway line at Le Cateau. Before these counter-strokes the French had to give ground, which they since have regained.

Failing to break the allies' lines, General Von Kluck attempted to outflank them by sending a large force of cavalry around Lens to the rear of the French at Lille. Here the fighting was still going on yesterday and no result had yet been attained.

BRITISH MAKE PROGRESS

Meantime both armies have withdrawn troops from the centre, and the weakening of the German line north of the Aisne is said to have allowed the British to make two advances, in one of which stone quarries were taken which the Germans had held for nearly a month.

Syrians and Bedouins

London, Oct. 10.—An Athens despatch to the "Daily News" states that a German colonel, Von Geck, has arrived at Damascus and has taken over the direction of the general staff of the Syrian troops. He is also recruiting Bedouins.

Germans at Courtrai

London, Oct. 10—The correspondent of the Times at Ostend, reports that 5,000 Germans have occupied Courtrai, on the river Lys, 26 miles southwest of Ghent, and near the French border.

Bridges Blown Up

London, Oct. 10—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Ostend says that the Germans have blown up all the bridges between Ghent and Inglemunster and have destroyed the railway station at Vive Steeloi. Inglemunster and Vive Steeloi, are on the railway line between Ghent and Courtrai.

Christians Leave Turkey

London, Oct. 10—A despatch from Larnaca, Island of Cyprus, to Reuter's says that large numbers of Christian refugees of various nationalities continue to arrive at Cyprus, by steamer and sailing vessels from Turkish ports, where there is great unrest. Numbers of Mohammedan women and children have been withdrawn into the interior, fearing a bombardment by the foreign warships.

Great Destruction at Arras

London, Oct. 10.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail in France telegraphs that he learns from refugees that the German bombardment has worked terrible destruction at Arras, a large part of which has been reduced to ashes. The bombardment lasted two days, and many people are reported killed.

The beautiful clock tower of the hotel de ville (town hall) fell in the flames. Thousands of destitute inhabitants have taken refuge in neighboring villages.

Causes Money Trouble

London, Oct. 10—A despatch from the Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goltz, governor-general of Belgium, has, in the name of the German Emperor, ordered the Belgians to accept German currency on the same quoting as Belgian currency. This is causing trouble at Brussels.

ONE THING THAT HELPED TO MAKE WAR IN EUROPE

Venice, Oct. 10.—The trial of the persons accused of the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, will begin in Sarajevo on next Monday. It is expected to last about three weeks. There are twenty-five prisoners, twenty-one of whom are Servians and four Croatians. Ten of the prisoners are under twenty years of age.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM FIRE SWEPT

New York, N.Y., Oct. 10.—The Columbia gymnasium, a two story brown stone structure, designed by the late Stanford White, was a charred, water soaked ruin today with all but the walls and the electric power plant in the basement destroyed.

AUSTRALIA OFFERS THIRD CONTINGENT

Following the offer of a second contingent of troops by Canada, Australia is raising a third contingent, so that the overseas troops will be in great numbers if the war lasts long.

COLONEL SWINTON IS THE OFFICIAL REPORTER AT THE BATTLEFRONT

London, Oct. 10—The Express today announces that the press bureau's official description of the fighting at the front is written by Colonel Swinton of the intelligence department of the general staff.

There has been a good deal of favorable comment on the interesting manner in which the official reports from the front have been written. It had been generally believed that Field Marshal Sir John French, the British commander-in-chief, was the author.

FREDERICTON NEWS

The Relief Funds — J. H. McMurray Gets Fourteenth Moose — Market Prices

Fredericton, N. B., Oct. 10 — The finance committee of the city council last evening met to arrange for expenditure of the $1,500, voted to the Belgian relief fund. The majority seemed to be in favor of investing in farm produce and in Frederictin made footwear, but decided to defer action until some information could be procured as to what would be most suitable.

Many farmers living in this vicinity have expressed willingness to contribute potatoes.

The patriotic fund, including $2,000 voted by the county council, now amounts to $14,000. The sum of $662 was collected in a house to house canvas of Carleton and St. Ann's wards.

J. Harold McMurray shot a moose on Lepreaux waters this week. Its antlers spread fifty inches. This is his fourteenth moose in fourteen years. He saw twenty during the trip.

The Thanksgiving market this morning was large and well patronized. Geese brought $1.50 each, and turkeys twenty-eight cents a pound. Eggs were plentiful at thirty cents; potatoes sold at $1 a barrel, and apples as low as seventy-five cents.

Several baseball fans will leave this evening for Boston to see the championship games.

POLICE COURT

Peter Francis reported on a charge of assaulting Joseph McCormack, appeared in court this morning, but as the complainant was not present the case was adjourned until Tuesday.

Duncan Gray charged with assaulting Mrs. Birmingham in Brussels street a few days ago, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

Phelix and Pherdinand

WEATHER BULLETIN

Issued by authority of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, R. F. Stupart, director of meterological service.

Synopsis—A disturbance now centered in Illinois is likely to pass directly across the Great Lakes accompanied by strong winds. Rain has been general in Ontario and Quebec and over the larger portion of the western provinces.

Showery

Maritime—Fresh south and southwest winds, showery tonight and on Sunday.

New England forecasts—Showers tonight and Sunday; moderate to fresh south winds.