but the greater part of the Belgian army escaped. It took the Germans just eleven days to capture the strongest fortress in the world.

The fall of Antwerp is evidence that even the most powerful forts are no match for the colossal howitzers which the invaders have successfully employed against every fortified place that stood in their way. These huge guns, completely outranging the guns of the forts, simply play havoc with the most solidly built defences, and open gaps through which the besiegers find an entrance for their field artillery and infantry.

The Germans, after shelling the city itself for many hours, making it untenable, entered the town through the suburb of Berchem, to the east, after they had made a breach in the outer line of forts, some of which were destroyed by their big guns and others blown up by the defenders. The Germans followed similar plans in dealing with the inner belt of forts and at the same time threw shells into the city, which set fire in many places.

White Flag Run Up.

The inner forts, like those further out, soon succumbed to the enormous shells, and yesterday morning several of these forts had fallen, opening the way for the Germans into the city. By midday they were in occupation of the town and at 2:30 in the afternoon the war flag on the cathedral was replaced by a white flag, indicating surrender.

A few forts continued to hold out, and it was not until 11 o'clock this morning that the Germans, according to their own official report, were in complete possession of the city and fortress. When they arrived yesterday they found that the Belgian field army and at least part of the garrison had anticipated them and, like the King and royal family, had escaped.

The death roll, resulting from the attack on and defence of Antwerp, has not been compiled, and probably the full details will never be known, but all accounts describe it as being extremely large. The Germans, although their big guns cleared a path for them, had to sacrifice many lives in crossing the rivers and canals and in driving out the defenders, who held the intrenchments until the last.

The stubbornness of the Belgians and of those who went to their assistance cost them dearly also, so that both sides will have long casualty lists. Of the loss of life in the city and the damage there are no reliable data available as yet.

Crowds of refugees arrived in London to-night. Most of them left Antwerp on Thursday night, and their accounts of the attack are confused. The Belgians themselves, besides destroying forts, blew up steamers at the docks and set fire to the petrol stores and everything that could be of use to the invaders. They also took away what the transports could manage to carry.

Berchem, where the military and other hospitals, the orphanage and some public buildings are situated, is reported to be entirely destroyed, and even if this is an exaggeration, it must be badly damaged, as it was one of the first places where fire occurred and was burning for at least two days.

The railway station also made a mark for the shells from the big guns, but, according to some of those who have reached here, the cathedral, which is on the other side of the city nearer the Scheldt, while struck, was not badly damaged. The inmates of the hospitals and other institutions were removed on Thursday or earlier, so that they were well out of the way before the Germans arrived.

An English nurse, who reached London to-day, said that the shelling of the city of Antwerp began on Wednesday, and that a Zeppelin dropped a bomb in the garden of the hospital. The patients, numbering one hundred, were removed to the cellars, and on Thursday evening were taken by automobile to Ostend. When she left the cathedral was intact.

The steamers to-day were again crowded with refugees, some of whom had Belgian money with which to pay their way, and which the Bank of England, under arrangement with the British government, is changing into British currency. The great majority of the refugees, however, have little real money or are entirely penniless, and are being sent to homes all over England. Their position is pitiable, and many distressing scenes are witnessed at the stations and docks, where the bewildered people gather in knots looking in vain for relatives or friends whom they have lost on the road. Many had walked all the way from Antwerp to Ostend, and weariness added to their misery.

A question which is now arising is as to the effect upon the general campaign of the German occupation of Antwerp. The Belgian garrison, or the greater part of it, escaped and is reported to be engaged with the Germans.

The strategic importance of Antwerp consisted in its menace to the German lines running through Belgium. Now masters have been reversed, and the Allies will have to take their turn in keeping forces before the city to prevent the Germans from Antwerp attacking their flank or rear should they be able to advance. The Germans, however, purpose, according to the Berlin reports, to use the city as a base for operations against England.

So long as Great Britain commands the sea, no great part of the German navy can use the port, even should Holland's objection to the use of the Scheldt by belligerent ships be overruled by Germany. Germany, it is thought, may claim that, being in possession of the city, she acquires Belgium's right to use the river on equal terms with the Dutch, and will proceed to build destroyers and submarines there to menace the British fleet.

If Holland should allow these vessels to pass through the Scheldt, England, it is declared, would certainly proclaim it a breach of neutrality. In any case, Holland's position becomes more and more uncomfortable.

Allies Hold Their Own.

In France the Allies, according to the French communication, have maintained their positions, in spite of violent attacks at several points. The cavalry is still engaged along the Belgian frontier and across it, each trying to work around the other's wing. This movement has compelled the Germans to withdraw some troops from other parts of the line, and the Allies are seizing the opportunity to make headway.

The communication reports that to the north of the Oise the French troops have attained a real advantage in several parts of their zone of action, while in the St. Mihiel region, where they are trying to drive the Germans back across the Meuse, appreciable progress has been made.

The Hague, Oct. 10.—The fall of Antwerp may be attributed directly to Zeppelin airships, which soared above the fortifications and directed the firing of the great German guns with appalling results.

When the capitulation of the city became inevitable, the Belgian army marched out methodically in order to occupy a long line of defence which would assure its retreat. For the purpose of gaining time a deadly fire was still directed at the enemy. When the troops were at a sufficient distance from the forts the latter were blown up.

The war flag was removed from the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and a white flag raised in its place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The actual surrender took place five and a half hours later. It is said here that the cathedral was not damaged.

The Germans delivered one of their last furious attacks between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning. The Belgians resisted them valiantly in their trenches, and the desperate fighting resulted in heavy losses on both sides.

The German artillery forced its way across the River Nethe, in which many of the artillerymen were drowned. The fighting was indescribably sanguinary. The Belgians succeeded in blowing up two, and possibly more, of their batteries and heavy artillery.

Many Dutch towns are filled with Belgian refugees. Flushing, Breda, Rotterdam, Rosendaal, The Hague, Amsterdam, Terneuzen, Maestricht and Dordrecht are so crowded with strangers that the streets are almost impassable. And still they come. The railway companies and many boat lines are transporting refugees without charge. The Holland-America Steamship Line is affording shelter to 1,000 persons at Amsterdam. The Dutch soldiers are feeding the refugees, distributing baskets of bread and meat as generously as is possible.

VISCOUNT ACHESON NOT BADLY INJURED

Wounded in Knee, but Bone Is Not Pierced, and Patient Is Doing Well.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 10. Viscount Acheson, who in 1910 married Miss Mildred Carter, the only daughter of John Ridgely Carter, former secretary of the American Embassy in London, and is in a hospital at Roufas as the result of being wounded in the battle of the Aisne, is doing well, according to a statement made at his home to-night. The report of his being wounded appeared in the latest list issued by the War Office.

Lord Acheson was wounded at Modder River during the South African war.

At his house it is said that he received a wound in the knee, which, however, had not pierced the bone. Lady Acheson and her two children are at their country residence, Lees Court, Faversham, Kent.

VIENNA REPORTS RUSSIANS WEAKER

Attack on Przemysl Said To Be Slackening, with Enemy Hard Hit.

Vienna, Oct. 10.—An official report from headquarters says:

"Our advance has forced the Russians to slacken their efforts against Przemysl, which had reached its climax on the night of October 8, when the Russian losses were terrible.

"Yesterday afternoon the artillery fire against the fortress became weaker. The Russians commenced to withdraw their forces.

"Our advancing troops, near Lancut (a town in Galicia, twelve miles east of Rzeszow), engaged superior hostile forces. The battle still continues.

"The Russians already have evacuated Rzeszow. The situation in the Carpathians is good. The Russians retreating from Maramaros-Sziget are now in full flight."

To set at rest sensational rumors regarding the situation in Vienna, an official declaration has been made that the construction of fortifications around Vienna and Budapest was ordered for the purpose of giving work to the unemployed.

It is also stated that cases of dysintery, which are common to all wars, have occurred, and that cholera has been imported by Russian prisoners. The existence of these cases was made public, as it was considered this was the best method of preventing a spread of the disease.

London, Oct. 11.—Petrograd has drawn the veil for the time being over the operations in Western Poland, where a great battle is expected.

The fortress of Przemysl, in Galicia, still holds out, but it is reported that additional forts have fallen, and that the town is being bombarded. A gun powder factory is said to have been blown up.

Fighting also continues in Hungary, where another Russian force is reported to have arrived south of Maramaros-Sziget.

MUST EXPLAIN COMMENT ON WAR

Captain Coleman Alleged to Have Disobeyed President's Neutrality Order.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 10.—Captain Le Vert Coleman, 168th Regiment, Coast Artillery, who returned from Europe yesterday with the Assistant Secretary of War, Henry S. Breckinridge, has been called on by Secretary Garrison to explain a statement he is reported to have made to New York newspaper men concerning the European war. Secretary Garrison believes that the utterances attributed to the officer were in violation of the President's order to army and navy officers to refrain from discussing the conflict.

Captain Coleman was reported to have predicted that "the Germans will never again get as near to Paris as they have been." He is also alleged to have said that "the so-called German atrocities were the result of orders from high German military authorities and not the work of individuals."

Assistant Secretary Breckinridge did not come to Washington, but went to Boston to spend Sunday with his family. He will return to Washington early next week and make a detailed report about the relief work in Europe.

BRIDGES BLOWN UP BY GERMANS

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Ostend, Oct. 10.—The Germans have blown up all the bridges between Ghent and Ingelmunster and destroyed the railway station at Vive St. Elois. Ingelmunster is twenty-one miles and Vive St. Elois twenty-three miles northeast of Lille.

SARAJEVO REPORTED FAMINE-STRICKEN

London, Oct. 10.—An Exchange telegraph dispatch from Rome says that fugitives from Sarajevo declare that that city is suffering from famine.

The Montenegrins hold not only the railroad, but also the roads over which it is possible to transport supplies.

JEWISH OFFICERS IN GERMAN ARMY

Rome, Oct. 10.—Heretofore, although there is no law prohibiting Jews from entering, no Israelite officer existed in the German army. Since this war began, according to news received here, more than 150 Jews have been joined to the German army and have received commissions.

TELLS HOW HE SANK 3 CRUISERS

German Submarine Commander Describes Attack on British Ships.

HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO PICK OUT TARGET

Lieutenant Weddigen's Bride Dry Eyed at Parting, Welcomes Him with Tears.

"The World" publishes this morning a Berlin dispatch from its correspondent, Herbert B. Swope, dated September 30, but delayed until yesterday by the British censor, describing, in the words of the commander of the German submarine U-9, the destruction of the three British cruisers, the Aboukir, the Cressy and the Hogue. The article is copyrighted, 1914, by The Press Publishing Company.

The dispatch is as follows.

"Through the kindness of the German Admiralty I am able to tell exclusively the story of Captain Lieutenant Otto Weddigen, commander of the now world famous submarine U-9, whose feat in destroying three English cruisers has lifted the German navy to a lofty place in sea history.

"There is an inviolable rule in the German army and navy prohibiting officers from talking of their exploits, but because of the special nature of Weddigen's exploit an exception was made, and through the good offices of Count von Opperadorf "The World" was granted the right of first telling Weddigen's remarkable story.

"It must be borne in mind that Lieutenant Weddigen's account has been officially announced and verified by German Navy Headquarters. That will explain why certain details must be omitted, since they are of importance if further submarine excursions are undertaken against the British fleet. Following is Weddigen's tale, supplemented by the Admiralty Intelligence Department:

By Capt.-Lieut. Otto Weddigen.

Commander of the German Submarine U-9.

I am thirty-two years old and have been in the navy for years. For the last five years I have been attached to the submarine flotilla, and have been most interested in that branch of the navy. At the outbreak of the war our under-sea boats were rendezvoused at certain harbors in the North Sea, the names of which I am restrained from divulging.

Each of us felt and hoped that the Fatherland might be benefited by such individual efforts of ours as were possible at a time when our bigger sisters of the fleet were prohibited from activity. So we awaited commands from the Admiralty, ready for any undertaking that promised to do for the imperial navy what our brothers of the army were so gloriously accomplishing.

It has already been told how I was married at the home of my brother in Wilhelmshaven to my boyhood sweetheart, Miss Prete, of Hamburg, on August 16.

Before that I had been steadily on duty with my boat, and I had to leave again the next day after my marriage. But both my bride and I wanted the ceremony to take place at the appointed time, and it did, although within twenty-four hours thereafter I had to go away on a venture that gave a good chance of making my new wife a widow. But she was as firm as I was that my first duty was to answer the call of our country, and she waved me away from the dock with good luck wishes that I sure had in my part in wishes that I am sure had a part in

I set out from a North Sea port on one of the arms of the Kiel Canal and set my course in a southwesterly direction. The name of the port I cannot state officially, but it has been guessed at; nor am I permitted to say definitely just when we started, but it was not many days before the morning of September 22 when I fell in with my quarry.

Coming Up with the Enemy.

When I started from home the fact was kept quiet and a heavy sea helped to keep the secret, but when the action began the sun was bright and the water smooth—not the most favorable conditions for submarine work.

I had sighted several ships during my passage, but they were not what I was seeking. English torpedo boats came within my reach, but I felt there was bigger game further on, so on I went. I travelled on the surface except when we sighted vessels, and then I submerged, not even showing my periscope, except when it was necessary to take bearings. It was ten minutes after 6 on the morning of last Tuesday when I caught sight of one of the big cruisers of the enemy.

I was then eighteen sea miles northwesterly of the Hook of Holland. I had then travelled considerably more than 200 miles from my base. My boat was one of an old type, but she had been built on honor and she was behaving beautifully. I had been going ahead partly submerged, with about five feet of my periscope showing. Almost immediately I caught sight of the first cruiser and two others. I submerged completely and laid my course so as to bring up in centre of the trio, which held a sort of triangular formation. I could see their gray black sides riding high over the water.

When I first sighted them they were near enough for torpedo work, but I wanted to make my aim sure, so I went down and in on them. I had taken the position of the three ships before submerging and I succeeded in getting another flash through my periscope before I began action. I soon reached what I regarded as a good shooting point.

The officer is not permitted to give this distance, but it is understood to have been considerably less than a mile, although the German torpedoes have an effective range of four miles.

First Shot Went Straight.

Then I loosed one of my torpedoes at the middle ship. I was then about twelve feet under water and got the shot off in good shape, my men handling the boat as if she had been a skiff. I climbed to the surface to get a sight through my tube of the effect, and discovered that the shot had gone straight and true, striking the ship, which I later learned was the Aboukir, under one of her magazines, which in exploding helped the torpedo's work of destruction.

There was a fountain of water, a burst of smoke, a flash of fire, and part of the cruiser rose in the air. Then I heard a roar and felt reverberations sent through the water by the detonation. She had been broken apart and sank in a few minutes. The Aboukir had been stricken in a vital spot and by an unseen force, that made the blow all the greater.

Her crew were brave, and even with death staring them in the face kept to their posts, ready to handle their useless guns, for I submerged at once. But I had stayed on top long enough to see the other cruisers, which I learned were the Cressy and the Hogue, turn and steam full speed to their dying sister, whose plight they could not understand, unless it had been due to an accident.

The ships came on a mission of inquiry and rescue, for many of the Aboukir's crew were now in the water, the order having been given, "Each man for himself."

But soon the other two English cruisers learned what had brought about the destruction so suddenly.

As I reached my torpedo depth I sent a second charge at the nearest of the oncoming vessels, which was the Hogue. The English were playing my game, for I had scarcely to move out of my position, which was a great aid, since it helped to keep me from detection.

On board my little boat the spirit of the German navy was to be seen in its best form. With enthusiasm every man held himself in check, and gave attention to the work in hand.

The attack on the Hogue went true. But this time I did not have the advantageous aid of having the torpedo detonate under the magazine, so for twenty minutes the Hogue lay wounded and helpless on the surface before she heaved, half turned over and sank.

By this time the third cruiser knew, of course, that the enemy was upon her, and she sought as best she could to defend herself. She loosed her torpedo defence batteries on boats, starboard and port, and stood her ground as if more anxious to help the many sailors who were in the water than to save herself. In common with the method of defending herself against a submarine attack, she steamed in a zigzag course, and this made it necessary for me to hold my torpedoes until I could lay a true course for them, which also made it necessary for me to get nearer to the Cressy. I had come to the surface for a view and saw how wildly the fire was being sent from the ship. Small wonder that was, when they did not know where to shoot, although one shot went unpleasantly near us.

When I got within suitable range I sent away my third attack. This time I sent a second torpedo after the first to make the strike doubly certain. My crew were aiming like sharpshooters and both torpedoes went to their bull's-eye. My luck was with me again, for the enemy was made useless and at once began sinking by her head. Then she careened far over, but all the while her men stayed at the guns looking for their invisible foe. They were brave and true to their country's sea traditions. Then she eventually suffered a boiler explosion and completely turned turtle. With her keel uppermost she floated until the air got out from under her and then she sank with a loud sound, as if from a creature in pain.

Three Sunk in Less Than Hour.

The whole affair had taken less than one hour from the time of shooting of the torpedo until the Cressy went to the bottom. Not one of the three had been able to use any of their big guns. I knew the wireless of the three cruisers had been calling for aid. I was still quite able to defend myself, but I knew that news of the disaster would call many English submarines and torpedo boat destroyers, so, having done my appointed work, I set my course for home.

My surmise was right, for before I got very far some British cruisers and destroyers were on the spot, and the destroyers took up the chase. I kept under water most of the way, but managed to get off a wireless to the German fleet that I was heading homeward and being pursued. I hoped to entice the enemy, by allowing them now and then a glimpse of me, into the zone in which they might be exposed to capture or destruction by German warships, but although their destroyers saw me plainly at dusk on the 22d and made a final effort to stop me, they abandoned the attempt, as it was taking them too far from safety and needlessly exposing them to attack from our fleet and submarines.

How much they feared our submarines and how wide was the agitation caused by good little U-9 is shown by the English reports that a whole flotilla of German submarines had attacked the cruisers, and that this flotilla had approached under cover of the flag of Holland.

These reports were absolutely untrue. U-9 was the only submarine on deck, and she flew the flag she still flies—the German naval ensign—which I hope to keep forever as a glorious memento and as an inspiration for devotion to the fatherland.

I reached the home port on the afternoon of the 23d, and on the 24th went to Wilhelmshaven to find that news of my effort had become public. My wife, dry eyed when I went away, met me with tears. Then I learned that my little vessel and her brave crew had won the plaudit of the Kaiser, who conferred upon each of my co-workers the Iron Cross of the second class and upon me the Iron Cross of the first and second class.

[Weddigen is the hero of the hour in Germany. He also wears a medal for lifesaving. Counting himself, Weddingen had twenty-six men. The limit of time that his ship is capable of staying below the surface is about six hours.]

ANTWERP GIVES KAISER NO ADVANTAGE IN WAR

Garvin Says Germans Can Not Load "Pistol at England's Heart," and to Prevent Them Britain Would, if Necessary, Put 2,000,000 Men in Field.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 11.—John L. Garvin in his editorial in "The Observer" to-day says:

The loss of Antwerp is vexatious for ourselves. We could have wished to see it held at any cost. Antwerp, on the other hand, is no more a decisive factor since we have command of the sea than when in similar circumstances it was held by Napoleon.

Let us look at the thing squarely. The loss of Antwerp is vexatious. First, because it lacerates the Belgians. Next, because it encourages the enemy. Thirdly, because it may be misinterpreted by some neutrals. Fourthly, because it is a serious impediment to the offensive purpose of the Allies in the west and may make slower, perhaps considerably slower, the work of pushing back the Germans to the Rhine.

Antwerp also, we have no doubt, will be considered in Germany as a far better basis than has hitherto been available for airship operations against London and ports on both shores of the Channel.

Pistol Cannot Be Loaded.

Napoleon said that Antwerp was "a pistol pointed at England's heart." That is so; but the pistol is only deadly when it can be loaded. It can only be loaded in peace. That is to say, by that deliberate process of military preparation which has been hitherto called peace.

If after the end of this war Antwerp were held by Germany, not only would her general wealth increase much and her shipping vastly, but Holland, now holding both banks of the mouth of the Scheldt, would, like Belgium, be forced unconditionally into the German orbit. The Scheldt would swarm with submarines, destroyers, cruisers and the battleships of the future of whatever type, varying from anything now existing they may prove to be, and transports.

England could never enjoy the same security even amid the appearances of profound peace. She would always feel at the mercy of an assassin's shot. Fortunately, as matters are, Germany has only seized an empty pistol. It may point at England, but during this war it cannot be loaded.

No Warlike Advantage.

Consider the three assets of the question, military, naval and aerial. For offensive purposes against the Allies the possession of Antwerp gives Germany no warlike advantage whatever. It may lock up a little of her fighting force, but cannot increase it.

From the naval point of view, our mines and submarines alone, apart from the duties of the obligation to keep the mouth of the Scheldt neutral, ought to make it pretty nearly as hard for any visible German ship of war to get into the Scheldt or out of it as for a camel to pass through a needle's eye. As a nest for submarines, it may be rather more troublesome than Wilhelmshaven.

As a base for airships, so far from increasing any danger previously existing, it will rather afford our aeroplanes an easier means of locating what they mean to destroy.

2,000,000 Men If Need Be.

So much for the relatively minor significance of the temporary possession of Antwerp by the Germans. Its permanent possession would be so much another matter that we shall, if need be, put 2,000,000 men in the field and fight for years until we have crushed its defences with more ruthless artillery than even Krupp can devise.

In one very notable effect German failure is complete, in a military sense more completely than in a civic or mercantile—Antwerp is an empty prize. On Thursday King Albert began gradually to withdraw his gallant troops, leaving only a screen for some of the forts, and by Friday the defending forces had withdrawn in safety to the west, having made the assailants pay a bitter price for their success.

When we sum up the significance of the great week which has been the tenth of the war we recognize, in spite of the slowness of the process and the local fluctuations of fortune, unceasing, and, as we think, irretrievable, failure of the German hopes.

A German Debacle.

In the seizing of Antwerp, which in their hands can only be a strong defensive support, but no aid toward a positive victory, they have failed to secure either naval or military advantages, which in other circumstances the possession of the famous harbor and fortress might have conferred. They have failed in their march on Paris. They have failed in the battle of the Marne. They have failed utterly in their hope of so reorganizing their strength behind the lines of the Aisne as to sweep out once more in an overwhelming offensive. Since then they have equally failed either to outflank or to shatter the Allies between the Oise and the Scheldt.

If this is the result of the first months, can the Germans hope for anything better in the next few months, when their strength has lost its freshness, when their confidence is shaken, when the Russian masses are rolling up toward their eastern frontier, and when all their initial advantages of superior rapidity and preparation are discounted or lost? To ask the question is to answer it. For all the German hopes up to the present, the reality of this war has not been so much a defeat as a debacle, and we are convinced that, as in most wars, the beginning foreshadows the end.

GERMAN OFFICERS TAKE ART OBJECTS

Bulk of Treasures at Compiegne Intact, but Souvenirs Removed.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.

(Paris Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Paris, Oct. 10.—An inventory made by the curator of the Compiegne museums shows that during the German occupation of the town from September 1 to 12 the bulk of the art treasures were left intact. Valuable Gobelin tapestries which the Prussian commander demanded had previously been removed elsewhere for safe keeping.

The curator gives a list of the following objects taken from the museum by individual German officers as personal souvenirs without the authority of their commanding general, viz.: Sixteen large carved coral and jade chess figures, abstracted from a chess set that belonged to Napoleon I; a carved bronze clock, surmounted by a statuette of Atalanta; a carved jewel casket, surmounted by Sevres porcelain candelabra; gold toilette case, with gold and steel objects of Napoleon I; fifteen Renaissance poignards, daggers and stilettos with handles of gold and jewels, designed and carved by Benvenuto Cellini, abstracted from the panoply of arms, and a dozen smaller objects of great value.

All of the above were appropriated by German officers and taken away by them in valises.

"AVENGE BELGIUM!" LONDON PRESS CRY

England's National Honor Involved, Says "The Daily Mail."

LITTLE ADVANTAGE TO GERMANY SEEN

Merely a Spectacular Success, According to "The Daily Chronicle's" Opinion.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 10. "The Daily Mail" editorial says: "With Great Britain and France it rests to see that Belgium is avenged. Seeing that she has not been succored, our national honor is involved. Every shell hurled into Antwerp must make a fresh and passionate appeal to the fighting spirit of our race to be up and doing in Belgium's behalf in the cause which is also the cause of human freedom."

"The Morning Post" editorial says: "It is with profound regret that we hear of the fall of Antwerp after the gallant defence. It is impossible adequately to express the sympathy of our countrymen for the Belgian people in this calamity. That sympathy can be made practical only by increased exertions for the prosecution of the war and the delivery of Belgium from her invaders."

"The Morning Post's" military correspondent says:

"The news of the fall of Antwerp, which is announced this morning, does not come as a surprise. For some days it has generally been recognized that the situation was serious, and grave doubts were entertained as to the capability of the garrison to resist the German attacks and the civil population to endure the horrors of bombardment. This crowning disaster to the unhappy Belgians, who have played their part so nobly, is not of vital military importance, if, as it is still possible to hone, the Belgian army has made good its retreat, though the moral effect is unfortunate. The German force which will be released probably will be of no great account in the field."

"The Daily Chronicle's" editorial anticipating the fall of Antwerp says: "Its fall will not affect the fortunes of war strategically. Its possession would not benefit Germany. Its capture would be merely a spectacular success, which might console Berliners for the failure to take Paris, but it would have no military significance. It could have no bearing, for instance, on the protracted battle now being waged in Northeast France.

"If Antwerp should fall we shall deplore it, not because it would be a German military triumph, but because it would be a hard, bitter blow to our devoted ally, Belgium. Though Antwerp may fall, Belgium will rise from her ruins. Let it be our sacred duty as a British nation to assist Belgium in her sorrows and enable her to rebuild her shattered national life."

"The Times" editorial says:

"The reasons which led to the attack upon Antwerp are now becoming plain. The Germans were at first content to leave Antwerp alone, because it did not stand upon their main line of communications, but still more because they needed all their strength further south. The gradual but steady resumption of the offensive by the Belgian field army compelled them to mass large forces against it. They had always meant to subjugate the fortress, but thought they could do so at their leisure when Paris and the French were disposed of. Moreover, the sudden stoppage of their advance on Paris led them to face the prospect of a winter campaign in Belgium, for which the possession of Antwerp becomes essential.

"A change at Antwerp could have little present direct effect upon the general military situation. If it released the German troops which were attacking Antwerp it would also place in the field an equal number of troops on the other side. The Germans can at best only obtain an empty seaport, from which they can maintain no communication with the outside world.

"The British navy will see to it that they make no effective use of the sea route. They cannot traverse the Scheldt for combatant purposes except by violation of the neutrality of Holland, and if they flout the validity of Holland's claim to control the waterway to Antwerp they will bring a fresh hornets' nest about their ears. Even if they gained Holland's consent to the establishment of a subsidiary naval base at Antwerp, which is unthinkable, it would be an empty triumph, for they would never be able to do anything with it.

"The sole advantage they can derive from the entry into Antwerp is that it will enable them to protect their flank when the time comes to drive them out of Belgium. The beginning of that process is probably very near, and this was, perhaps, the final reason which led them to strain every nerve to take Antwerp at a moment when they were being hard pressed elsewhere."

The military correspondent of "The Times" says: "The German success at Antwerp has been an artillery success, and the German infantry, probably because they were too weak, have not seriously attempted to invest the place. Antwerp has not responded to the hopes reposed in it, not because the garrison have not fought well, but because the permanent forts in exposed situations stand no chance against modern artillery, and all the less so when the calibre of the defending guns is small and their number limited. If the German garrison holds Antwerp and we attack it the result will be the same if we bring up guns able to knock the forts about the defenders' ears.

"The capture of Antwerp by the Germans will have an effect which cannot be denied upon public opinion. It will remove a thorn in the German side and set the besieged force for other duties, but Antwerp, even if converted into a German first class fortress, will bring Germany little advantage, for its trade will now die away to nothing, and the Scheldt cannot be used for naval purposes until the neutrality of the Netherlands is violated. The lower course of the river is in Dutch hands, and as we have respected this situation when it was to our advantage to act differently we shall certainly insist that the neutrality of the Netherlands is not violated at our expense. Germany, according to theories propounded by Von Clausewitz, doubtless hopes to retain Antwerp at the peace.

"The deep water harbor, the superb maritime installations and the immense trade of the Belgian port have long been coveted by the Germans. When Napoleon abdicated the Scheldt was full of French battleships in varying stages of construction, and we can be sure that nothing will be left undone on the German side to retain Antwerp and convert it into a naval arsenal of the first class, but as her position will be wholly intolerable to us there is no chance that her dreams will be realized."

BRITISH WOUNDED IN AMERICAN HOSPITAL

Nurses from the United States Work Beside English Women at Paignton.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 10.—There are now 200 wounded British soldiers at the American hospital at Paignton, according to a statement made to-day at the home of Lady Randolph Churchill, who is chairman of the American Women's Hospital Committee here.

It is said that the American Red Cross nurses were working with the English nurses in the various wards and that everything was most harmonious. The American nurses had expressed the wish of being able to work in wards with the British nurses, instead of in separate wards. Dr. Howard Beal is head of the American contingent.

VIENNA LIMITS NEWS OF WOUNDED

Venice, Oct. 10.—Large numbers of wounded soldiers are being brought daily to Vienna, but the newspapers of the Austrian capital are no longer permitted to report their arrivals.

The nineteenth official Austrian list of killed, wounded and missing, so far as published, has occupied twenty-four columns in the Vienna newspapers, and the publication has not been completed.

The wounded who were being cared for at Trieste have now been removed to neighboring places in order to make room in the hospitals of Trieste for those that may come from the naval battle which is expected to occur at any time. Large numbers of physicians have been assembled at Pola in anticipation of fighting there.

BIG LINERS EMPTY HOTELS IN LONDON

Lobbies Present Most Deserted Appearance in Many Months.

2,000 AMERICANS SAIL ON FIVE STEAMSHIPS

Many Well Known Persons Among Passengers on Mauretania and Olympic.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 10.—When the Mauretania and the Olympic sailed to-day their passengers included many well known Americans. Some of the hotel lobbies afterward presented the most deserted appearance in many months. As several prominent hostelries already have a large number of rooms vacant, the outlook to-day almost blots out the memory of the American invasion during the summer. Five steamers sailed to-day from British ports to the United States, carrying about 2,000 Americans.

Among the passengers on the Mauretania was Mrs. Cornelia Adair, a sister of Lady Barrymore, who is bound for her ranch in Texas. Others were Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Arthur Bradley Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey Curran and son, Mrs. Kenneth Duncan, Count de Buena Esperanza, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Mrs. Marshall Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison, jr., Miss Elsie Janis, Mrs. Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. Leon D. Jerome and family, Mrs. George De Forest Lord, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Frank Loring, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Harrington Mann, Mr. and Mrs. John McCormack and children, Mrs. C. S. Postley, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Miss Rives, Reginald B. Rives, Mrs. Rudolph Sands, Miss Catherine Sands, Mr. James H. Smith, W. R. Stewart, Beckwith Webb, Mrs. Webb and Louis Webb.

The passengers booked on the Olympic included Lieutenant Commander John Vincent Babcock, Samuel G. Blythe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frederick Childs, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Clement and family, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. R. Dunlap, Mrs. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Mrs. R. D. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson Smith, F. Hubert Litchfield, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. Moncure Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Snowden and Mr. and Mrs. James Leland Thompson.

EXPECT PORTUGAL TO DECLARE WAR

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Copenhagen, Oct. 10.—According to telegrams from Vienna, it is believed that Portugal will soon declare war on Germany.

London, Oct. 10.—An Exchange telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam 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.

PATHESCOPE

VOTING COUPON

This coupon, properly filled out, is good for 25 votes in The Tribune's School Children's Pathescope Contest. It is void after two weeks from date.

Credit Votes to School.....

.....

Coupons should be tied up in packages of 25, 50 or 100, with number or name of school on top coupon. Mail to the

Pathescope Editor, New York Tribune.

25

Oct. 11, 1914

The Pathescope Editor's Daily Letter to the Boys and Girls:

—To-day he suggests a way by which you can interest your whole school in the contest.

October 11, 1914.

DEAR BOYS AND GIRLS:

Have you talked with your teacher about the Pathescope Contest?

The Pathescope Editor knows how splendidly you are working for your school—but victory and your Pathescope will come far easier if others help. The whole school ought to take hold.

It is just like a tug of war. If you are the only one pulling strongly on your side, and all on the other side are pulling, you cannot win.

Get your school as a whole enthused over the Pathescope.

Explain to your teacher about THE TRIBUNE'S Pathescope Contest and tell her that you are anxious to see your school secure a machine—that you are now doing all you can to help.

The Tribune is willing to bring a Pathescope to the school and give a Pathescope "movie" show. Of course, all the boys and girls will be highly delighted to see a splendid "movie" show free—and when they once see what fun and benefit are to be had from the Pathescope they will not be happy until their school gets one.

If your teacher or your principal will call up The Tribune, the show will be arranged.

Once every one is interested the vote coupons will just stream in. Your school standing will jump higher and higher. Your Pathescope will come nearer and nearer.

This plan will be sure to work up the interest. So suggest it at your first opportunity.

And—do not forget the splendid Pathescope Hour at the John Wanamaker store—with music by the great organ. The hours are from 4 to 5 o'clock every afternoon after school, and from 10 to 11 o'clock every Saturday morning. You should attend at least one performance.

Yours enthusiastically,

The Pathescope Editor

Of importance to every eyeglass wearer in New York and vicinity

The "EVER-LOCT" Mounting

The most useful eyeglass invention in a decade

Wobbly lenses, due to loose screws, are the most annoying feature of eyeglass wearing.

Frequent breakage of lenses, due to screw holes, is the most expensive feature of eyeglass wearing.

We have a cure for wobbly lenses which at the same time minimizes breakages, because no screws are used.

In the **"EVER-LOCT"** eyeglasses and spectacles which we are introducing and which are sold here only by us, there are no holes, no screws and the **lenses are always tight.**

"EVER-LOCT" mountings on your glasses mean comfort and economy. Cost no more than the old style mountings. Come in to see them.

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