

GERMANS INVITE ANTWERP PEOPLE TO RETURN TO CITY

In the north, west and east, as given by the report of the afternoon, which mentioned severe fighting at many points, with the Germans unable to make progress, and with some advantage to the allies. The text of the communique was as follows:

"First—On our left wing the German cavalry, which had captured certain points of passage on the Lys east of Aire (Pas de Calais), was driven out during the day of October 10 (Saturday) and retired in the evening toward Armentieres (Nord). Between Arras (Pas de Calais) and the Oise the enemy made vigorous attacks on the right bank of the Aisne without succeeding in making any progress.

"Second—In the centre between the Oise and Rhems our troops have made slight progress to the north of the Aisne, notably in the region to the northwest of Soissons (Aisne). Between Craonne (Aisne) and Rhems night attacks made by the Germans have been repulsed.

"From Thiemis to the Meuse there is nothing to report. In the Woerps district the Germans have made very violent attacks in the region of Apremont (southeast of St. Mihiel) and to the east of St. Mihiel (on the Meuse) during the night of October 9 and during the day of October 10. Apremont was taken and retaken, but remains in our hands.

"Third—On our right wing—Lorraine, the Vosges and Alsace—there is nothing to report.

"In resume everywhere we have held all our positions.

"Russia—Fighting continues with the German rear guard southeast of Wirballen and on the line of the lakes to the west of Suwalki."

GERMAN HOLD MENACED.

Allies Develop New Offensive Movement in Belgium.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 11.—While Gen. Joffre's communications, always of the most general nature, reassure Paris as to the ability of the allies to hold the Germans at all points of the main battle line, there are unofficial reports that produce even more satisfaction.

It is impossible to refer specifically to the location or operations of the allies' forces now in Belgium, but it can be stated that the allies are developing an offensive from an entirely new quarter. They have found the men and the means to threaten the Germans from the direction of the Channel and North Sea ports. Large forces of French and British are striking vigorously and apparently successfully at the Germans in Belgium, while the main allied armies defeat every attempt of the German host in northern France to maintain a new offensive.

SAYS VICTORY IS NEAR.

French Expert Sees at Antwerp Failure of German Plans.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BORDEAUX, Oct. 11.—Gen. de Preval, the eminent military expert, commenting on the fall of Antwerp, says: "It is too early to say more than that although the capture of Antwerp is a cause of deep sorrow to every Frenchman, yet it can have no influence on the great battle which is still in progress. The action continues in such a manner as to leave no doubt that it will terminate by the retreat of the enemy. The latter, in default of besieging Paris, turned the attention to Antwerp. This proves that their original campaign plans have been a failure.

"We fail to realize sufficiently the altered situation on the eastern front of the first meeting of the Russian and Austrian armies ended in a magnificent victory for the former. The Austrians lost a quarter of a million men in killed and wounded and 600 guns.

GERMANS LOSE 12,000.

Big Battle North of Arras Is French Victory.

By P. POTTER.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
PARIS, Oct. 10 (Saturday).—A desperate battle was fought yesterday in the district north of Arras, where the French and German forces have been in touch for many days. It ended in a brilliant success for the French arms, the German forces being driven back from ten to thirteen miles. A French officer informed me that this was the decisive conflict in the Arras district, where the tide of battle has ebbed and flowed for days.

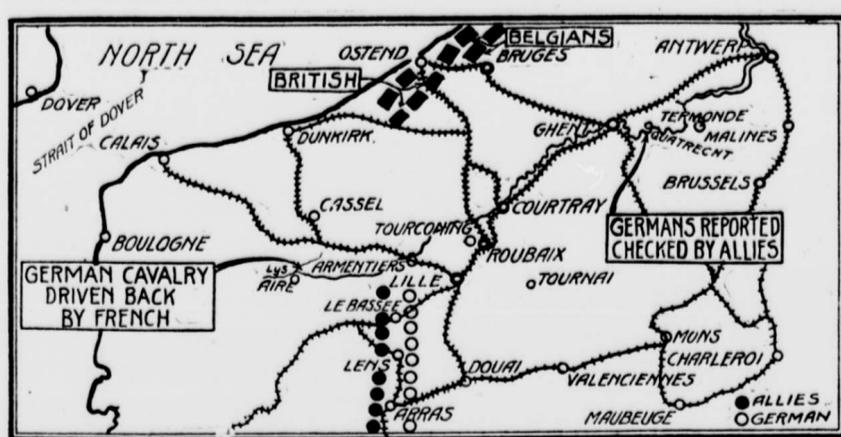
SAID MASS IN CELLAR.

Dean of Cathedral in Antwerp Held Services There.

By THE SUN and the London "Daily Mail" Special Correspondent.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.
BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.—I left Antwerp on Thursday. The Aldermen and some others of the city notables gathered every day in the cellars of the town hall with the consuls of the neutral countries. The municipal employees working in the offices in a neighboring street threatened to leave and sent a deputation to the Aldermen, who allowed them to go with their families.

The last mass was held in the cathedral at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The church was then closed. Mgr. Cleynhans, dean of the cathedral, passed the following night in the cellars of the Anna Byns School with twenty-eight priests and laymen.



From the reports received from Belgium it appears that the Belgian army which escaped from Antwerp has reached Ostend on the coast and that it has been joined there by a British force.

A German army, which it is believed was the force that started from Antwerp in pursuit of the retreating Belgians, met with a serious check, according to a des-

patch from London, at the town of Quatrecht, between Termonde and Ghent.

The German cavalry which was operating in the direction of the northern French coast and which had seized positions along the Lys River east of Aire was forced to withdraw eastward into the Armentieres region.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF ANTWERP

Germans Hold City and Forts—Commend Bravery of Defenders.

FOUND ARMY HAD ESCAPED

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A wireless despatch from Berlin to-night says the following official statement was issued to-day: "Antwerp and all its forts are in our possession. The Belgian Government accepted our offer to arrange that the historical monuments should be spared as much as possible, and on the day before the bombardment a plan showing the positions of the principal architectural features of the city was handed to the German civil administration through the American Minister. Copies of this plan were given to every artillery commander and the greatest possible consideration was shown."

After giving brief details of the siege the statement continues: "At the beginning the garrison defended itself bravely, but was unequal to the attacks of our infantry, artillery and naval division and fled in disorder. When the surrender was negotiated no military could be found.

"The fall of the last Belgian fortress—impregnable Antwerp—was due to extraordinary fine work by the attacking forces, which the Kaiser has acknowledged by awarding to infantry leader Gen. von Beseler the order Pour le Merite.

"It is officially stated from Vienna that another Russian attack south of Przemysl yesterday was repulsed. After this the Russian retreat became so general that the western front has been evacuated."

BLAME THE BRITISH.

German Papers Say Surrender of Antwerp Was Criminally Delayed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.—The Cologne Gazette prints an article which states, was written while the bells of Cologne Cathedral, which were cast in 1873 from the metal of French guns, were ringing to celebrate the capture of Antwerp.

"The Germans from their heart and soul desire to destroy the power and prestige of the English people. With the Belgian people we desire to be friends. They have been reduced, but regarding the English we have no regrets, for we shall have no peace in the world until the might of England has been destroyed.

"We hope the Belgians have not suffered severely and now that their last bulwark has been levelled we trust that Germany will push on toward the Strait of Dover, where we shall be nearer the enemy we desire to fight."

The Kreuz Zeitung says: "What Antwerp meant for England she clearly showed in the last hours before the fall. Not only do the sending of a numerous, strongly armed relief force to the fortress and an attempt, which was absolutely criminal, to postpone the surrender prove the burning interest of English statesmanship in the possession of Antwerp but also the completely unnecessary and malicious act of revenge accomplished on German ships which had already been seized by Belgium shows how deeply England feels herself stricken to the heart by the fate of Antwerp."

The Tagblatt says: "When Belgium thought to avoid useless destruction and bloodshed by surrendering the British imposed a veto and all had to obey, even the King. That is why the industrial town was so severely handled. A curse will one day ring over the Channel upon Belgium's seducers.

"The strategic results of the capture of Antwerp will soon be manifest. Our victorious troops need no long time for recovery. The task is to seize the Belgian coast and thus bar the approaches of the British enemy.

"How embarrassing the English intervention at Antwerp was for us may be judged by the flight of the garrison. We got nearer to the English, and they themselves can imagine what that means for them.

The Vossische Zeitung charges Great Britain with vandalism. It declares that the British were responsible for blowing up thirty-two of the most beautiful ships in the harbor. It says nothing can justify such an act, which was prompted by sheer lust of destruction.

Hundreds of Refugees Found in River Scheldt

Steamers Pick Up Antwerp Women and Children Clinging to Buoys While Shower of Shells Falls All Around Them.

10,000 REACH ENGLAND IN PITIABLE SHAPE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

FOLKESTONE, Oct. 11.—The bitter lot of Belgium is brought home to British minds by the daily arrival of thousands of refugees, whose pitiable state it is impossible to exaggerate. Yesterday and to-day the number of refugees landed at Folkestone from Ostend and Flushing was close to 10,000. Most of them came from Antwerp in a condition that was truly terrible.

Ship after ship belonging to the Belgian state railways arrived with men, women and children. The women and children were in the vast majority. I have seen whole families, the mother and little children, break into passionate weeping when those who wish to help them put the necessary question: "Where are you going?"

"They do not know. They only know that they have come to England because they have lost their homes and there is no room for them in Belgium. Folkestone is practically full and a little persuasion sends those who wish to be near the sea, within call of their own country (and this is the wish of nearly 90 per cent. of them) to Hythe, Dover, Deal, Ramsgate and other coastal places, where there is room. Others have been persuaded to go to London.

Women Bring Food.

Food in abundance has been brought to the harbor by the women of Folkestone. Among the refugees were several women who are about to become mothers. Within twenty-four hours an empty house was turned into a home and a baby was born there last night. The captains of the Belgian State railway steamers Princess Henriette and Leopold II, say they arrived at Antwerp at 9 o'clock Friday morning when the flight was at its height. Rowing boats, tugs, lighters and steamers were all mixed in great confusion. They were packed with people and floating in the river were numerous heavy logs, on which were seated whole families, which were carried away by the current. Others were clinging to buoys in the water. Shells were falling in the river at the rate of 100 a minute.

Belgian Capital Now at Ostend

Ministers and Diplomats Get Quarters—Confident of U. S. Aid.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

OSTEND, Oct. 11.—Extraordinary animation prevails here. The Ministerial and diplomatic bodies are installed in the large hotels and public buildings. The Senate and Chamber are established in the conservatory of music.

Ministers Vanderveelde and Hymans have given me an account of their visit to America. They say that they are convinced that whatever happens the independence and integrity of Belgium will be safeguarded.

"Everywhere," they said, "we were asked, 'What will you demand in the way of damages after the war?' There is but a small part of our country which has not been invaded, but morally Belgium has been enlarged considerably by the war. In spite of all the efforts of Dernburg and Von Bernstorff to influence official circles, the press and public opinion in the United States, our mission received everywhere a most comforting welcome.

"President Wilson, after reading his official reply to our message, expressed with energy and emphasis his admiration and respect for the Belgian people and King Albert. At Cleveland ex-President Roosevelt asked us what he could do practically for our cause.

"The photographs of Termonde and Louvain made a profound impression. When we spoke of the declaration made by the German Minister at Brussels three days before the brutal ultimatum was sent, assuring us that Belgian neutrality would not be violated, the audience was greatly moved. The immense majority of the American people,

600,000 FLEE BELGIUM.

Dutch May Get Germans to Aid Return of Refugees.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at the Hague estimates the number of Belgian refugees now in Holland at 600,000, and says that the Dutch authorities, greatly embarrassed by the continual influx, probably will take steps jointly with Germany for their return to Belgium.

According to despatches from Amsterdam many insane persons who were released from asylums to enable them to try to escape the shells are now at large on the border and add to the terror and disorder.

Despatches from Ostend say that hundreds of wounded civilians are among the refugees arriving there to-day. Some of these have been struck by shell fragments. The Belgian medical facilities are not sufficient to give prompt aid to all of these.

BANDSMEN RELEASED.

Dutch Decide British Musicians Won't Be Interned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BRITISH TOO FEW TO SAVE ANTWERP

Fought Bravely, but Great German Guns Were Too Powerful.

FINAL SCENES HORRIBLE

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Daily Mail summarizes the story of Antwerp's fall from various despatches as they came from the hands of the censor. It says: "The last hours of the defence were marked by transcending misery. The German heavy artillery had been brought up on a comparatively close range. Two hundred guns, 11 inch, 12 inch and 16 inch, were showering gigantic projectiles on the city.

"The detonation of the great shells deafened and terrified the people. The shriek of the monster shrapnel and the whirl of bullets from them spread panic and death among women and children. Fires were burning in a dozen different directions so fiercely that the glare from them could be seen in Holland many miles away.

"Thus Antwerp fell. So far back as Saturday, October 3, the position of the city was precarious. The Germans had then driven a wedge into the outer line of forts after an appalling bombardment of certain of these forts by the heavy guns, under which concrete crumbled, dust and steel turrets were riven. But at the critical moment motor cars arrived, the advance guard of the British forces, with the news that the British column was marching up behind. This put fresh heart into the hard pressed Belgians.

"The British forces were marines, men of Mr. Churchill's new naval brigade. Some of them enlisted only a few weeks ago and were hurried southeast to the front where the Germans were most active and went into action with the stirring message from Mr. Churchill and bore, themselves gallantly under a fire described as hellish. Further British reinforcements arrived, bringing the total up to 8,000. They were too few to force the Germans back nor could they meet the fire of the German artillery, which altogether outranged the Belgian guns and could hit without being hit back.

"Time had not been given to bring up the powerful British naval guns, though one 4.7 was in the action, manned by blue-jackets who gave a noble account of themselves and brought down a German observation balloon. On October 6 the allies were compelled by the hellish ruin of the shrapnel and the steady German advance to retire to the forts of the second line, close under the city.

"The King and Government withdrew to Ostend. Up to this date the population had hoped that the horror of a bombardment would be spared them and thousands had remained in the city, taking refuge in cellars. The terrible announcement that bombardment was imminent was made by the Governor on Wednesday and at midnight the German guns began their work of death and destruction. In the meantime Belgian and British troops fell back, the real reason for their retreat being a movement by the Germans to intercept their retreat and block the road to Ostend.

"The only means of saving the garrison was not to withdraw, holding off the enemy as long as possible. Over thirty great ships were blown up in the harbor. Non-combatants by the tens of thousands strove to escape from their stricken city, their pace quickened by screaming projectiles, the thud of the German guns, showers of shrapnel and the roar, heat and smoke of fires. Shells ploughed up the streets and tore down buildings behind them.

"The flight from Antwerp will hereafter stand with the passage of the Beresina as an epitome of human agony.

"At the Beresina," said Stendhal, "there was in the faces of all the look of the dead in Michael Angelo's terrific picture of the Last Judgment."

"The British held on doggedly to the end and were among the last to quit their positions. On Thursday night they removed their wounded and disabled and a 9.2 inch gun, which had been brought up, but which could not be mounted. Lighter guns were also piled up by the Dutch and will be interned till the close of the war.

"The enemy thus gained a barren victory, as no allied troops and no supplies were taken. The British casualties were some 300, a small number in view of the fierce character of the fighting.

"The last scene was one worthy of Dante's 'Inferno': the city, under a pall of dense smoke, glowing with flame, while against the blackness of the pall flickered and flashed German shells as they exploded overhead. The stream of refugees resembled the exodus of a people, one of those vast migrations of ancient days, homeless, penniless, starving, suffering. The Dutch with the tenderest kindness are striving to alleviate the surpassing misery of these destitute victims of German cruelty and violence."

1,400 BRITISH INTERNED.

Minister at The Hague Reports 500 Belgians Disarmed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The British Minister at The Hague reports that 1,400 British troops are interned in Holland. The British soldiers crossed into Holland near Clinge and are interned at Koewagt. Five hundred Belgians also crossed the Dutch frontier and were disarmed. The men were greatly fatigued and some were wounded.

Reynolds's Newspaper prints an undated despatch which says that according to Belgian soldiers near the Dutch frontier a German division unwittingly crossed the border into Holland and has been interned.

Escaping Belgian Army Passes Through Ghent

Continued from First Page.

ing the arrival of the German troops in the city. Few people were in the streets.

The German envoys arrived in Antwerp about 10 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of discussing the surrender of the city.

The Germans have pushed their lines up and are occupying villages toward the Dutch frontier. This has forced the inhabitants of these places to flee across the border into Holland. It is estimated that there are now 500,000 Belgian refugees in Holland, and towns near the frontier have been forced to close their gates through sheer inability to receive any more refugees.

EXPERTS CONFOUNDED.

Fall of Antwerp in 10 Days Shows Guns Beat Armor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—Commenting on the surrender of Antwerp the Temps says: "The fall of Antwerp is disconcerting in its brutality. The most authoritative specialists considered Antwerp capable of resisting a bombardment for many long weeks. These experts declared that the triple girdle of forts would be able to defy the most furious assaults.

"The Germans commenced the attack September 30 and the resistance lasted ten days. This confirms previous declarations as to the impossibility of the most powerful fortifications withstanding heavy siege artillery when they are not supplied by a sufficiently large, mobile force."

The Temps says the eastern forts, which held out the longest, were put in such condition by the Belgians that the Germans cannot use them. The immense stores of supplies in the camp were destroyed. The British marines blew up the German ships in the harbor.

All the military experts agree that the experiences of Liege, Namur and Maubeuge have conclusively shown that cannon has beaten armor. The Temps, apparently wishing to allay any uneasiness which may possibly be felt in Paris over the quick fall of Antwerp, says other fortified places which are not on the sea possess artillery the calibre of which is sufficient to offset the menace of the German 42 centimeter mortars. Two months of war, the Temps says, has almost forgotten and neglected points to be repaired.

ANVERSOIS RETURNING.

Some Avail Themselves of Announcement by German Governor.

By G. F. STEWARD.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.—The Mayor of Antwerp and a few of the inhabitants were the only persons who remained in the city to await the Germans. The Mayor went to meet a deputation of Germans which had been sent to state the conditions of surrender.

The Germans arrived shortly after noon on Friday. They agreed that males between the ages of 18 and 30 should not be put under restraint and that the Civil Guard should not be completely disarmed. A war tax of 500,000 marks (\$125,000) was demanded. Baron von der Schuetz was appointed Governor.

Gov. von der Schuetz has already announced that all the inhabitants are at liberty to return to their homes. A small number of fugitives have taken advantage of this permission, but many are still continuing their flight. All the roads are black with people. A large stream is departing and a smaller one is returning.

CATHEDRAL DAMAGED.

Partly Destroyed by Shells—Little Left for Germans.

By PERCY J. PHILIP.

Special correspondent of THE SUN and the London "Daily News."

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 11.—Briefly, the condition at Antwerp is as follows: "Many streets, especially the Rue Belliard, and the Rue de la Justice, suffered severely in the fire following the bombardment (passage censored). Comparatively little damage was done. The public buildings escaped with one exception, the cathedral, which was partly destroyed. The Belgians destroyed by the shells, the grain stores and the huge petroleum supply and other supplies in the city and also blew up at the forts and destroyed the bridges on each side of the town and the water ways of the Scheldt.

On Thursday the Belgians were filling boats at the docks with all sorts of provisions, and lighters full of grain were being moved out by tugs piled high with canned meat and flour. Evidently the intention was to leave the German nothing.

The motives in giving up the city were as calm and cold as those which dictated giving up Brussels.

"If we try to hold it," the Belgians figured, "thousands of lives will be lost for the German fights with every weapon against humanity, and his most powerful weapons are the lives of civilians."

On Thursday afternoon the Belgians sank lighters in all the main waterways. Many of these were filled with grain. There never, not even at Meuse, was such a magnificent and prodigious waste as war is scoring here against both armies.

Hopeless of Cure, Leads to Death.

Miss Sarah Radden, 11, of 1575 Madison Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from a fourth floor window in the Sea View Hospital at Castleton Corners, Staten Island. She lived only long enough to say that she wanted to die because she felt she would never be cured of tuberculosis.

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