

# CHIEF OF ANTWERP FORT SHOT AS GERMAN SPY

## Germans March on Ostend; Antwerp Forts Hold Out

are still holding out to-day in the face of a continuous bombardment. Last night in the darkness over twenty blazing fires could be distinguished from afar in different parts of the city.

I am informed by one authority who came out of Antwerp on Friday night that, as at Maauberge, platforms of solid concrete on which big guns could be mounted were discovered in the suburbs of Vieux-Dieu and Hove, where many German residents have villas surrounded by large gardens. Another big gun bed was found prepared in a paper mill belonging to Germans.

### BELGIAN LEADER A SPY.

Commander of Fort at Antwerp shot for aiding Germans.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Five thousand British marines who aided in the defence of Antwerp have returned, and from many of them it was learned that the commander of one of the fortresses was a German spy.

The Belgians shot him and four of his staff officers. The marines say that the work of defence was greatly hampered by spies, who were everywhere. The escape of the marines is considered a miracle.

Antwerp's fall was inevitable once the Germans were able to advance such heavy guns as battered the forts of Liege, Namur and Maauberge to dust. Military experts now marvel at their own failure to anticipate the result of the newest development in the art of the cannon maker and the genius of the military engineer.

However, and this factor cannot be slighted, the German triumph was hastened by the extraordinary misfortune which pursued the defenders. At a time of the gravest importance the magazines of Fort Wavre-St. Catherine blew up. The water supply of the city was cut off. Plans for which much was hoped were disclosed to the Germans. These crippling misfortunes were unquestionably the work of German spies, who infested Antwerp and maintained constant communication with the besiegers.

Another factor was the slowness of the British to reinforce the Belgian garrison. Once in Antwerp the British fought valiantly, but they arrived too late to make their heavy naval guns of much use. A further misfortune was the annihilation of a force of 2,000 Belgians, who permitted Germans to enter their trenches on the assurance that the newcomers were British reinforcements.

Besides all this Antwerp was a nest of spies. Every position taken by the defenders was known in advance to the Germans.

Gen. Hans von Beseler, the captor of Antwerp, has warned the people that the Germans will punish summarily any who attempt further acts of aggression.

"Resistance," says his proclamation, "will cause the destruction of your beautiful city."

According to a wireless despatch from Berlin the German General Staff announced to-day that the complete collapse of the Anglo-Belgian defence of Antwerp was shown by the fact that no military authority could be found with whom to treat concerning the surrender of the city. In the beginning a very strong garrison defended Antwerp with great energy, but after attacks by the German infantry and marine divisions the defenders fled in full rout.

The city really surrendered on Thursday night, although formal negotiations did not begin until 8 A. M. Friday. All night citizens who had clung to their homes kept to the cellars while the German siege guns rained shells upon the city and the Belgian and English troops hurriedly made their way across the Scheldt.

At 8:30 A. M. Friday Burgomaster Deros with three of his sheriffs entered a motor car and went in search of Gen. von Beseler. At this hour the bombardment was fiercest. At 10:30 o'clock it was announced that the terms of surrender had been arranged, and the people were cautioned to give up their arms and maintain order. At noon the Germans entered the city by the Malines gate. The Germans marched in with bands playing. Their cavalry led the way to the City Hall and at once public buildings were occupied. Private property was respected.

Worse Even Than Liege.

Most of the destruction by the bombardment was caused in the southeastern quarter, but 150 houses were destroyed within the city and most of the forts were demolished. The Germans threw 4,000 shells into the city in the course of the bombardment. Correspondents declare that the siege of Liege was nothing compared to the last two days and nights of the bombardment of Antwerp.

In these two days the citizens, partly stricken, fled in thousands. There were wild struggles to board boats at the quays and trains at the railroad stations. The strong blowed the weak. All roads were choked with masses of the unfortunate. In these two days the Aldermen and city officials met with consular representatives in the cellars of the town hall. A last mass was said at the Cathedral at 10 A. M. Thursday, after which Cardinal Mercier and the clergy left for Holland. The people as well as officials were living in cellars.

All accounts emphasize the desperate bravery of the Belgian soldiers and their English allies. When it became certain that the city must fall King Albert left in a motor car and established headquarters at St. Nicolas, between Antwerp and Ghent. On Thursday he put himself at the head of the troops retreating from Antwerp and conducted the retreat to Ostend, and their Majesties

### Kaiser Thanks God For Fall of Antwerp.

By G. F. STEWARD, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 12.—The Kaiser telegraphed word of the occupation of Antwerp to his aunt, the Dowager Grand Duchess of Baden, adding: "God be thanked in deepest humility for this glorious result. To Him all honor."

The Germans acted swiftly and energetically to cut off the retreat of the Belgians and British, but they were a little too late, although they compelled a considerable force to enter Voland and there be disarmed. One report says that 25,000 Belgians and 2,000 British are interned in Holland, but the number is believed to be exaggerated as regards the Belgians.

The allied defenders did not leave Antwerp until the German cannon had hammered the forts to pieces and had permitted a general advance of infantry and marine divisions. When the outer forts were silenced and the Germans were massing on the north bank of the Nethe the Belgians and British, exhausted and benumbed, heads swathed in bandages and clothing caked with mud, stupid from loss of sleep, withdrew to the inner line, blowing up forts and spiking guns as they went.

The allied defenders tried to hold the inner line, but the Germans were too powerful and breached the second line much more quickly than had been expected. They lost very heavily on account of mines and electrified wire entanglements. One report says their total losses at Antwerp were 45,000 men. This is probably untrue, but it is assumed that they must have lost from 15,000 to 20,000. Gen. von Beseler had been ordered to take the city, no matter at what cost.

On Tuesday, October 6, it was apparent that Antwerp must surrender soon. The next day the exodus began and reached its full height on Thursday afternoon. That day the oil tanks were emptied, the animals in the zoo were killed, homeless dogs were slaughtered, newspapers ceased publication, foreign consuls departed, the civic guard laid down its arms and all public and private business ceased. The Germans were pushing forward rapidly. British reinforcements had come too late. German spies were keeping the besiegers accurately informed as to every development.

On Thursday at 1 A. M. the Germans began throwing shells into the city. The night was clear and moonlit, but black smoke drifted over Antwerp, a pall shot with flashes from great guns and the glare from burning oil tanks and houses. In intervals between the crash of great guns the cries of the miserable range through the city. By midnight the Belgian and British forces had crossed the Scheldt and were well on their way toward Ostend.

### OSTEND PROTECTED.

Precautions Against German Attack—Antwerp Forts Still Resist.

By HUGH MARTIN, Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily News."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

OSTEND, Oct. 12.—I am able to state on the most reliable authority that the military situation is satisfactory to the allies. The civil population of Ostend is becoming alarmed over the many sinister rumors that are in circulation and are getting very nervous.

Fugitives continue to pour into Ostend from all quarters and the residents themselves are leaving for England in large numbers.

No official news of the fall of Antwerp has been published and it is not expected that any announcement on that subject will be made.

The state of affairs at the moment is best described in the language of an influential man, who said it was enigmatical. It is declared here that several of the forts at Antwerp are still holding out.

The Government is doing its utmost to grapple with the problems with which it is faced.

### BATTLE LINE EXTENDS.

Refugees Flee to Calais—Germans Head Toward Courtrai.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—A despatch to the Times from Calais, dated Monday, says: "The arrival here of hundreds of refugees is one of the indications of the extension of the fighting area. I am informed that there is a great movement of Germans from the neighborhood of Lille in the direction of Courtrai and that this is preliminary to an impending great battle on the other side of the Belgian frontier."

"At the same time there is increasing activity on the part of the enemy between Lille and the French coast. It is by no means unlikely that the Germans are contemplating an effort to establish themselves on the coast."

### REFUGEES DESTITUTE.

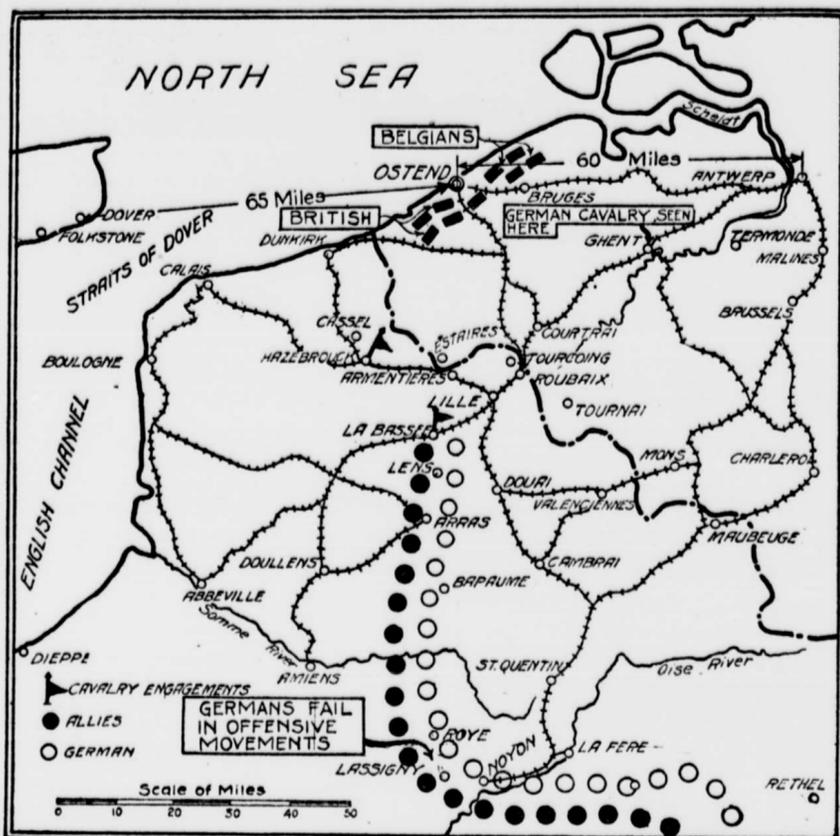
Rush From Belgium to England Continues Unabated.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

POLTERONE, Eng., Oct. 12.—The rush of Belgian refugees shows no sign of abatement. To-day boatload after boatload arrived. It was not until 1 o'clock this morning that the last of yesterday's 5,000 arrivals were put on trains for London.

The last boat contained about 1,000 persons who were almost entirely destitute. Hundred of women and children were huddled close together on the decks; many of them had not had food in many days.

They were so weak from hunger, and in many cases ill, that doctors had to be summoned to the boat for them. Many were completely overcome, and I required stimulants to revive them. Many children who had fainted from hunger had to be carried from the steamer.



Cavalry engagements were reported in northern France at La Basse, Estaires and Hazebrouck. These may be considered as resulting from the efforts of the Germans to seize some of the seacoast towns of France or to force their way further north toward Ostend. German cavalry was also reported in the neighborhood of Ghent.

The Germans attempted the offensive along the main battle line between Arras and the Oise. The French communicate reports that these actions failed, especially between Lassigny and Roye.

The French official statement last night says that violent attacks were made at many points along the front. The French, this report says, have gained some ground and that nowhere along the line have they lost any.

The Belgian and British forces still remain in control of Ostend and there is nothing to indicate definitely the position of the German troops which were in pursuit of this force after their retreat from Antwerp.

## Allies Gain an Important Position on Heights of Aisne After Hard Fight

Now in Position to Threaten the Whole German Battle Line.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—Gen. Joffre's reports to-day state positively that the allies are getting a foothold upon the heights of the Aisne, thereby imperiling the whole German fortified position from Soissons to the ridge of the Aronne.

While advancing at this point, the French also are gradually lessening the strain near Verdun and are making new progress against the Germans in the Vosges. Everywhere, from Belgium to Lorraine, the allied line holds staunchly. The official reports point to the fact that the Germans are generally on the defensive, are forced to fight for their communications and are unable to get in motion a dangerous offensive.

The artillery combats slackened to-day because of the fog in northern France. But in the extreme north cavalry engagements mark the conflict, while there has been violent infantry fighting north of Soissons and along the eastern fortress barrier.

It is unofficially reported that the allies are massing rapidly to defend Ostend and the coast cities and that the Germans, while threatening the new capital of Belgium, have been beaten back in several encounters. Slowly the operations in northern France and in Belgium are becoming connected, forming a new battle line.

The Government reports of to-day asserted with all possible emphasis that the allies are either holding their positions or are making some advances. The night communique, issued at 11:15 o'clock, was as follows:

There is no detailed information to make public. Violent attacks have been made at many points along the front. We have gained some ground; nowhere have we lost any.

The report of the afternoon was as usual, more in detail, and confirmed unofficial reports that the Germans have nowhere been able to deliver successful attacks, and that they have suffered reverses in some of their positions. The early communique, which was given out at 3:15 P. M., was as follows:

First—Our left wing cavalry actions continue in the region of La Basse, Estaires and Hazebrouck. Between Arras and the Oise the enemy has attempted to take the offensive several times, but has failed, especially between Lassigny and Roye.

[La Basse, Estaires and Hazebrouck are in the Department of the Nord, north of Paris and only a short distance from the Belgian frontier. Hazebrouck is nearest the French coast, being only about forty miles from Boulogne. It is twenty-five miles northwest of Lille. La Basse and Estaires are, generally speaking, on the line of the allies' flanking movement to the north. Both are slightly southeast of Lille and north of Arras.]

Second—In the center we have made some progress on the plateau on the right bank of the Aisne, downstream from Soissons, also to the east and southeast of Verdun.

Third—On our right wing in the Vosges the enemy has made a night attack in the region of Ban de Sapt, to the north of St. Die, where he was repulsed.

[Ban de Sapt is a small village six miles north of St. Die in the Vosges, near the German frontier and east of the fortress of Epinal.]

The flag captured yesterday belonged to the Sixth Regiment of Pomeranian Infantry, No. 49, of the twenty-five miles northwest of Arras.]

The fusilier marine brigade was

## TURN GERMAN GUNS ON THEIR OWNERS

Three Frenchmen. Crawling Into Enemy's Trenches, Seize Two Quick Firers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 12.—M. Fuz, president of the Red Cross division at Dax, has received a letter from an officer, who is a personal friend of his, in which he recounts an incident in the German trenches. The letter says:

"The opposing lines were from 400 to 800 yards apart at the time. We sent a patrol out to see what was occurring on the enemy's side. The patrol was composed of two corporals and one soldier. They volunteered to approach the German lines as closely as possible.

"After bicycling as far as possible toward the German lines the three men dismounted and began to crawl forward on their hands and knees. They succeeded in getting within ten yards of a quick firer section without being seen by the enemy, who were off their guard. One-half the section had gone in search of dinner and the others were some distance from the guns.

"Our three men leaped into the trench and one of them, who understood how to work a quick firer, turned one of these guns around and began to fire at the nearest Germans. These did not think that there were only three men attacking them and they fled. Two German corporals, which had been sustaining the quick firers, were scattered by our artillery, which had been following the three heroes into action. The fire of our artillery annihilated the enemy.

"The three men who thus captured two quick firers have been proposed for a military medal. The two corporals are to be made sub-lieutenants and the soldier will be made an Adjutant."

### NO PROFIT IN ANTWERP.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—From the broader viewpoint, that of the allies as a whole, the fall of Antwerp is merely an incident, less important in a military sense than the advances by French and Russian armies. This is the case because

When the question of advertising comes up for discussion—

GEORGE BATTEN COMPANY Advertising 381 4th Ave., at 27th St. Telephone 7500 Madison Square

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

It has been absolutely agreed by the allies that they will prosecute the war until the Germans have been ousted from Belgium and have paid an appropriate indemnity.

It is, perhaps, even fortunate for the allies as a whole that Antwerp fell because the attempt to save the city tended dangerously to lengthen the allies' turning flank. Now the allies are free to continue their all important manœuvres on the Somme and the Meuse.

### CURZON WARNS BRITONS.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—That the Germans intend to make Antwerp their own, and that it will be made to subdue England, was the statement tonight of Viscount Curzon, formerly Viceroy of India.

"Germany has taken Antwerp to fortify it, to keep it, to make a great naval port of, to use as a jumping off place for her future attempts upon this country," he said.

He added that Germany, by fortifying Antwerp, would secure a grip on all Belgium and be in a position to make Holland do anything she wants.

"Then she will be able to set down to her main object," he said. "The destruction of Great Britain is the object of her long war, and I am shocked when I hear people say that it will all be over by Christmas. More than one Christmas will pass before hostilities are ended."

He advised his hearers not to begin to get up on Germany before they have hold of it.

### GERMANS TO IMPRESS POLES.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—A Berlin despatch says the Berliner Tauchblatt states that all prisoners captured in Russian Poland will be compelled to enlist in the German army, to fight against Russia.

## WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

**BELGIUM**—Reports from both Bordeaux and Ostend say that some of the forts around Antwerp are still holding out. They are supposed to be the forts along the Scheldt. Gen. de Gulse, military commander at Antwerp, is supposed to be in one of these. A report from Ostend says that the Government has been established at that place and intimates that the military force is sufficient to protect it. German cavalry appeared at Ghent, ran up the German flag on the city building, announced their intention of taking possession of the town and then disappeared.

**FRANCE**—The official communique from Paris last night says that there is no detailed information to be made public. A violent attack has been made at many points along the line. The French have gained some ground and nowhere have they lost any. The afternoon communique reports cavalry actions in the region of La Basse, Estaire and Hazebrouck. It also reports offensive movements by the Germans between Arras and the Oise, which were failures. The French report some progress on the right bank of the Aisne below Soissons and also to the east and southeast of Verdun. A night attack in the region of Ban de Sapt, near St. Die, was repulsed.

**ITALY**—Marquis di San Giuliano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported dying. He has been Italy's great advocate of peace and neutrality, and it is believed that with his death Italy will enter into the war on the side of the allies. Gen. Zupelli, the new Minister of War, though Austrian born, has ordered transports to bring back 100,000 Tripolitan veterans. These men are ready for immediate service.

**AUSTRIA**—A report from Vienna says that in the face of heavy destruction the Russians have given up the attempt to take Przemysl. The Austrian army defeated six Russian divisions near Lanout and routed one Cossack division east of Nymano. According to the Austrian reports, the Russians are retreating in disorder from Przemysl toward the north.

**RUMANIA**—King Ferdinand in the presence of the members of the royal family, the diplomatic and other notables, took the oath of office in succession to his uncle, according to a despatch from Bucharest. The new King announced the intention of directing his labors to the development of the State.

**RUSSIA**—A despatch from Petrograd says that the Russian cruiser Pallada was sunk in the North Sea by a German torpedo. A despatch from Petrograd also says the Russians now expect the sympathy of the Rumanians, and believe that the people will withhold supplies from the Germans.

**GERMANY**—The German War Office, according to a wireless from Berlin, issued a statement to the effect that a strong garrison defended Antwerp at first with great energy and then fled after an attack by the German infantry and marine division. The completeness of the breakdown of the Anglo-Belgian troops was shown, according to this report, by the fact that no military authorities could be found to surrender and the capitulation of the city was negotiated with the burgomaster. The report says that the Germans took many prisoners and that many from the Antwerp forts fled into Holland and returned to Belgian soil.

**DIDN'T USE BIG GUNS.**

German General Says They Were Not Employed Against Antwerp.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 12.—In an interview with a Dutch journalist, published today in the *Maasbode*, the German commander in the attack upon Antwerp, Gen. von Beseler, declares that the 17 inch guns were not used upon the town itself. This would only have been done, he declared, if the surrender had not taken place when it did.

Escorted by the commander the journalist went through the streets of the city. He saw no signs of Belgian life except a few stray dogs. The German soldiers were walking about asking their way around. The town was little damaged by its shelling, he says. He saw German officers dining in the Hotel Weber.

He says that some soldiers found a small child who had been left in the abandoned city. They picked her up affectionately and took her to the commander. Only one shop in town was open.

Throughout his tour of the town the Germans were seen to be on their best behavior. For his article is descriptive of German refinement and humanity.

The part of town which appears to have suffered most is the Rue du Palais, near the Palace of Justice, where about twenty houses were demolished. The damage to the Palace of Justice itself was slight.

### RARE PAINTINGS SAFE.

Rubens Pictures Taken From Antwerp to London.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

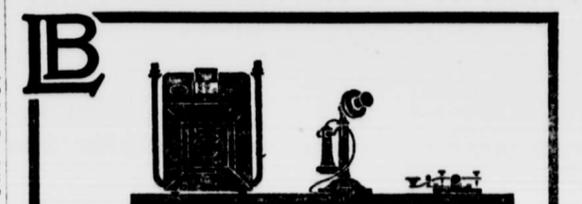
LONDON, Oct. 12.—A correspondent of the *Daily Express* on the Belgo-Dutch frontier says he understands that the famous Rubens paintings in the Antwerp Cathedral were taken to Rotterdam some days ago. The best pictures that were in the museum are in London.

We take pleasure in notifying the public that we have overcome all the difficulties attending the shipments of

**MARTINI & ROSSI VERMOUTH**

and that there is no shortage or delay in supplying the demand in the United States regardless of the continued unsettled conditions abroad.

W. A. TAYLOR & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES, 39 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



Public Service Companies—all over the country—have installed the L. B. "Automatic Index" method of filing.

Massachusetts! Connecticut! Illinois! Michigan! Missouri! New York! Ohio! Pennsylvania! Rhode Island! Wisconsin! Vermont! In towns with less than 5000 population; in cities of more than a million.

Gas companies; electric light companies; telephone companies; telegraph companies. Some of these companies bought entirely new filing equipment—cabinets, guide cards and folders.

Others bought guide cards and folders only, using their old cabinets.

The feature of the L. B. "Automatic Index" that impresses them most forcefully is that it provides an automatic check against errors in filing. Then, too, it is wonderfully quick—quick in! quick out!

"Vertical Filing," a 64-page book, describes it in detail. Your copy is ready.

**Library Bureau** Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Unit cabinets in wood and steel. 316 Broadway, New York