

porary pontoon bridge, overcoming heavy opposition by Belgians.

Washington.—The German attacking force at Antwerp set fire to oil tanks there while the American flag was flying over them, according to a dispatch to the state department this morning from Consul General Henry Diedrich.

London.—Realizing hopelessness of continuing its unequal struggle against the great German 42-centimeter siege guns, Antwerp has surrendered. German forces have entered the city and now control it. Fires are still burning in many sections of the city, having been ignited by the terrific bombardment to which it was subjected.

Two-thirds of the city is wrecked by the tremendous fire of shells which German batteries poured on its buildings. The great cathedral of Notre Dame, built in the fourteenth century and renowned as one of the most wonderful examples of gothic architecture now extant, has been seriously damaged by the German bombardment. The Belgian defenders had mounted rapid-firers on the towers of the building, despite the German warning that if the structure was used for military purposes it would be shelled.

Two-thirds of the population had left Antwerp before its surrender was decided upon. The burgomaster and artillery commandant held that no end would be achieved by further destruction of the city and continued sacrifice of life. There was no stopping the Germans. King Albert had led out of the beleaguered city all of the Belgian army except the few artillerymen necessary to man the guns in Antwerp's forts.

When the surrender of the capital was decided upon the retreating troops blew up the famous fort of Mersin, north of the city, to prevent it being utilized in future operations by the Germans.

No details are as yet available here concerning the manner in which the

city was surrendered. Brief dispatches merely announce the entry of the German forces and give a few graphic words descriptive of the horrors of the German bombardment. The rain of shells into the city was almost continuous for forty-eight hours.

Paris.—A resume of the operations of the French fleets, as made public in Bordeaux and telegraphed here, declared that Vice Admiral Boue de Lapeyere's squadron shelled the Austrian islands in the Adriatic between Cattaro and Lissa. Because of the precipitate evacuation of Ragusa, the next seaport visited, the battleships refrained from bombardment there, merely destroying the lighthouse and wireless station and at Grovosa. The Austrian fleet remained hidden at Cattaro and Pola.

Paris.—The Temps prints a story from its special correspondent at Rheims declaring that belief is general in that section that the recurrence in artillery firing against Rheims by the Germans Thursday was due to an attempt on their part to hit President Poincare.

The French executive was visiting the front at that time. Shells which the Temps correspondent believes were intended for Poincare killed passers-by in Rheims. The president's summer home at Champigny was completely destroyed by forty shells.

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A BATTING RALLY

The Crow property, owned by Senator Rasco, in New Town, seems to have been a rendezvous for all the bats in that section. Their headquarters were in the attic, but they took possession of all the available space between the walls. A hole was made in the roof and a lot of unslaked lime was thrown into the attic, then the bats got busy. When they came out they were killed with a paddle. After the battle was ended there were over 500 dead bats.—De Witt (Ark.) New Era.