

## SCENES AMID THE RUINS OF LOUVAIN



These photographs, just received from Europe, give some idea of the appearance of Louvain after the destruction of that once beautiful Belgian city by the Germans. The main picture shows the students' quarter and the inset a glimpse of the Place de la Concorde, where were many hotels and cafes.

## ANTWERP LEVY IS \$100,000,000

Germans Make Big Demand for War Indemnity.

Commanding General Tells Citizens His Forces Have Entered City as Conquerors.

London—Germany has imposed a fine of £20,000,000 (\$100,000,000) on Antwerp as a war indemnity.

The population of Antwerp is about 292,000. The levy, therefore, is approximately \$342 per capita.

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Amsterdam says that General von Beseler, commander of the German troops that captured Antwerp, has issued the following proclamation:

"To the inhabitants of Antwerp: The German army has entered your city as conquerors. No citizen shall be harmed and your property shall be spared if you refrain from hostile acts. All refractions will be punished according to the law of war and may lead to the demolition of your beautiful city."

The Hague correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son of the emperor, was among the first to penetrate the fortifications of Antwerp. He sent an enthusiastic message to the emperor, who replied, bestowing the Iron Cross on the prince and General Beseler.

According to a report received here from The Hague, Baron von der Schuetz has been appointed governor of Antwerp and has notified the Belgian refugees in Holland that they may return unmolested with all guarantees for their safety.

It is said that the German soldiers are active in mastering the fires.

The Germans agreed in the terms of capitulation not to disarm the civic guards or make prisoners of males between the ages of 18 and 30 years.

Berlin—The German official report on the capture of Antwerp says:

"The first shot was fired on September 28 against the outer line of forts. On October 1 the first forts were taken by assault. The river Nethe was crossed by the German infantry and artillery on October 6 and 7.

On October 7 Antwerp was notified that a bombardment was imminent and this was begun at 12:40 o'clock in the morning of October 8. Simultaneously an attack was made on the inner forts.

"On October 9 two of the inner forts were taken. At 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of October 9 the city of Antwerp was occupied by German infantry without resistance on the part of the Belgians, whose conduct was

valiant. However, the effect of the German artillery, infantry and marine divisions in the first attack was such that resistance was futile.

"A large quantity of supplies was taken by the Germans. The efficiency of the German troops was recognized by the emperor in conferring on General von Beseler the order of merit."

## SERVIAN LAD A FIGHTER



This twelve-year-old Serbian boy fought hard in the rifle pits at Belgrade, and proved himself a first rate shot. He is the pet of the soldiers and shares their hardships and perils.

## Secretary to Pope Benedict XIV Passes Suddenly

Rome—Cardinal Dominic Ferrata, the cardinal secretary of state, died Sunday.

The immediate cause of the death of Cardinal Ferrata was peritonitis, an outcome of his protracted illness. Because of this peritonitis, it was considered imprudent to operate.

The death of the cardinal was not unexpected. The news was conveyed to the Pope by telephone and his comment was: "God's will be done, but it takes from me a dear friend and my right hand."

The Pope immediately retired to his private apartments, where he prayed for the repose of the soul of the departed cardinal.

The secretary of state passed away surrounded by faithful friends. He was conscious to the last moment. His last remark was: "I am so tired; I go to join my savior."

Cardinal Ferrata was stricken with appendicitis soon after his appointment on September 4 to the office of papal secretary of state. The cardinal was born at Montefiascone, Italy, in 1847. He was created and proclaimed a cardinal June 22, 1896. For six years he was papal nuncio at Paris and later was prefect of the Congregation of bishops in Rome.

## Turks Active in Syria.

Paris—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens says: "The newspapers here say it is announced from an authoritative source that the Turks are showing much energy in Syria, Palestine and North Arabia, where they are concentrating troops at several points and fortifying important ports on the coast and on routes to the interior."

## GERMANS GAIN ANTWERP FORTS

Belgium Moves Seat of Government to Ostend.

Western Wings Extended and Advance Guard Is Said to Hold Position Near Arras.

London—Dispatches from Amsterdam Thursday say that the Germans continue to bombard Antwerp, that two more defending forts have fallen and that the Belgian government has been moved to Ostend.

Meanwhile the French account of the battle of the Aisne says that the battle on the allies' left wing continues with extreme violence, the line being extended more and more. The German account says that the advance guards of the opposing forces are in touch north of Arras.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says: "A message received here from Ghent says fighting of a violent character has taken place between Audenarde, 15 miles southwest of Ghent, and Leupegghm, a small town about a mile south of Audenarde.

"After an hour's engagement the Belgians received reinforcements and threw back the Germans with heavy losses."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says:

"Among the refugees who left Antwerp were Cardinal Mercier and the minister of justice and other high officials. They traveled by automobile to Flushing, from which point they proceeded to Ostend.

"More than 10,000 fugitives have arrived at Rozendaal, at which place the bombardment of Antwerp can clearly be heard."

## France Pays War Toll of \$420,000,000 in 60 Days

Paris—The war is costing France \$7,000,000 a day. Minister of Finance Alexandre Ribot announced that the outlay for the first 60 days of the conflict had been \$420,000,000.

M. Ribot gives an interview to the Temps on the situation in the Bank of France. He says that on October 1 the bank had \$812,400,000 in cash, which was \$63,800,000 more than it had on the eve of the war. "Loans and discounts," the minister of finance said, "are \$895,200,000, an increase during the last week of \$17,500,000."

"The advances made to the government on October 1, after two months of the war, reached \$420,000,000. The credit balance on the same date in the treasury was \$59,200,000, and therefore we are far from having exhausted the amount provided by our convention with the bank.

"The total bank bills in circulation October 1 was \$1,845,800,000, this being \$37,400,000 less than the preceding week. This is explained by an increase in the deposits which on October 1 reached \$435,400,000, an increase of \$41,800,000 over the preceding week."

## Oregon-Washington to Get Tenth of \$20,000,000 Fund

Washington, D. C.—One million dollars of the \$20,000,000 appropriated by congress to continue river and harbor improvements was allotted by the secretary of war for work on the Columbia river, this amount being deemed sufficient to keep construction under way until another river and harbor bill can be passed.

The total allotment made to projects in Oregon and Washington was \$2,032,500, as compared with \$2,710,975 carried by the river and harbor bill at the time it encountered opposition in the senate. Oregon and Washington combined received more than one-tenth of the full amount appropriated.

Other amounts allotted to Northwestern projects are: Celilo canal, \$525,000; Lower Willamette and Columbia below Portland, \$200,000; Willamette and Yamhill, above Portland, \$25,000; Columbia, Celilo to the mouth of the Snake, \$20,000; Columbia, Bridgeport to Kettle Falls, \$35,000; Snake river, \$5000; Coos Bay, \$70,000; Coquille river, \$26,000; Siuslaw, \$5000; entrance Grays Harbor, \$110,000; inner Grays Harbor and Chehalis river, \$15,000; Cowlitz and Lewis rivers, \$6000.

The liberal allotment made to Northwestern projects is a result of strong recommendations made by the River and Harbor engineer board, which recently visited Oregon and Washington, and was favorably impressed by the work in progress there. It is noted that the allotment for Coos Bay is \$20,000 greater than provided in the river and harbor bill, and the allotment for the Columbia river from Bridgeport to Kettle Falls is \$10,000 greater than the river and harbor bill carried.

Allotments for the mouth of the Columbia, for the Celilo canal and for Grays Harbor are the same as provided in the river and harbor bill. A noteworthy feature of the allotment is that only those projects which were authorized in the house bill received funds under the apportionment just completed, and the new items inserted in the bill after it reached the senate have been disregarded by the War department.

Items for which no allotment was made and the amounts proposed for these projects in the river and harbor bill which failed are: Nehalem, \$116,175; Coos river, \$3900; Siuslaw, new project, \$112,500; Columbia at Cascades, \$10,000; Willamette locks, \$80,000; Clatskanie river, \$1000; Willapa river, \$100,000; Grays river, \$500; Puget Sound, \$25,000; Skagit, river, \$40,000.

The amounts allotted for other projects in Oregon and Washington have been reduced below the amounts carried by the river and harbor bill, it being the opinion of the engineers that the money set aside by the secretary of war will be adequate to continue work until another river and harbor bill is passed and the money thereby appropriated becomes available.

Allotments made for work in California include Los Angeles harbor, \$42,000; Oakland harbor, \$98,000; Humboldt harbor and bay, \$200,000; Sacramento and Feather rivers (work of the California Debris commission, \$60,000. The largest allotment is \$3,750,000 for the Mississippi river commission.

## Gift Exceeds \$800,000.

New York—The sum bequeathed by Mrs. Frank Leslie, who died recently, to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the suffrage leader, is in excess of \$800,000, in the opinion of William Nelson Cromwell, one of the executors of the estate. The will has been filed. The entire residue of the estate is left to Mrs. Catt, with the expressed desire that it be used in the furtherance of woman suffrage. Specific bequests to individuals, mostly relatives, total approximately \$130,000.

## Frenchmen Claim Alsace.

London—Telegraphing from Belfort, France, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Germans are trying to make the world believe that they still hold Alsace, but as a matter of fact the French are there in thousands and so well established that the enemy has not dared to attack them. There is nothing in front of the French force of occupation. If they wish they can walk right through to the Rhine."

## Citizen Attack Punished.

Rome, via Paris—A telegram received here from Berlin says: "The civilians of Lanaken, Belgium, having attacked German troops, reprisals were necessary. Lanaken was bombarded and its church destroyed. Along the road between Lanaken and Tongres all the houses were burned."

## Army Bars White Handkerchiefs.

New York—The British consul general here declined a present of several dozen white handkerchiefs for use of the soldiers at the front. "The British soldiers are not allowed to carry white handkerchiefs," he said. "An enemy seeing them might mistake them for a signal of truce or surrender."

## ANTWERP FALLS, LONDON RUMOR

Another Report Says That 3000 Germans Are Captured.

No Fewer Than 200 Kaiser's Big Siege Guns of Large Calibre Hurl Destroying Shells.

London—The Morning Post Saturday says that it has been informed by a good authority that Antwerp has fallen.

The official press bureau says it is unable to confirm the foregoing.

The Daily Telegraph Rotterdam correspondent, telegraphing Friday, however, says:

"A more hopeful view prevails here regarding Antwerp. Refugees from that city declare that not a single German soldier has yet entered Antwerp."

"Stubborn fighting is proceeding before the Antwerp fortifications," says the Daily Mail's Ostend correspondent, telegraphing Friday.

"Four assaults have been repulsed at No. 4 fort at Vieuxdieu. The bombardment of the town appears to be diminishing somewhat in intensity.

"According to the latest advices the Belgians made a successful sortie from Antwerp, which resulted in the capture of 300 Germans and forced the enemy to recross the River Nethe, abandoning their guns at Linth."

"Every sign indicates that Antwerp is falling," the Daily Chronicle's Antwerp correspondent says in a dispatch dated Thursday. "It is possible the town will be surrendered."

"The main streets are deserted, but there are 20,000 panicky people on the quays and around the railroad station, waiting to leave."

"The town is in flames throughout the southern section and no attempt is being made to quench them."

The Daily Chronicle's Rosendaal, Holland, correspondent, under date of Friday, says the situation in Antwerp is critical and that the town is virtually deserted except for the Belgian troops.

"Every house here," the correspondent continues, "is packed to the roof with refugees, and other refugees are camping around the railroad stations. Antwerp's civil guard was disbanded on Wednesday."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company says that 32 German merchant ships, including a large number of steamers, have been blown up in the port of Antwerp.

A dispatch to the Daily Express from Antwerp says:

"At 3 o'clock Friday morning all the back part of the city was a mass of flames."

"The loss of life in the city is appalling. The aristocratic suburb of Berchem has been burned."

"Thousands of refugees are arriving here and the steamers for England are packed," Reuter's Ostend correspondent says.

"In the siege operations against Antwerp the Germans are using no fewer than 200 guns of 11, 12 and 16-inch caliber, some of them having a range of more than eight miles. The bombardment of Antwerp Saturday began at half past nine o'clock at night and stopped at 10, only to be renewed with increasing violence at midnight."

## Belgium Famines Protest Is Made to America

Washington, D. C.—The Belgian minister filed with the State department a protest from his government against the threatened famine in Brussels, said to be due to the ravages caused by the German army. The message from the Belgian foreign office and filed with the department says:

"The civil authorities of the Brussels agglomeration inform the government that Brussels faces famine. Violating once more the rights of mankind, and namely, article 43, of the fourth convention of The Hague, the German army, after having taken away from the population an important part of its resources, is getting ready to let it starve. The same information is coming from Namur and Luxembourg."

"The Belgian government protests with the utmost indignation against this revolting act of barbarism and brings it to the knowledge and appreciation of the civilized nations."

"The Brussels agglomeration" is the name given to the city proper and the surrounding suburbs, which are formed into one civil community."

## Four Killed in Tornado.

Joplin, Mo.—Four persons were killed and five were injured, two probably fatally, when a tornado swept a farming district nine miles southwest of here Saturday. The four killed and three of the injured were members of one family.