

ANTWERP SURRENDERS TO THE GERMANS

INVADERS TAKE LAST FORTRESS FROM BELGIUM

White Flag Flies From Cathedral—Zeppelin Airships Direct Firing of German Heavy Artillery With Appalling Results—City Mass of Ruins and Charred Embers.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10, via London, 12:38 p. m.—Antwerp surrendered to the Germans at 2:30 p. m. Friday, October 9.

The war flag was removed from the cathedral and a white flag raised in its place at 9 a. m. The actual surrender took place five and one-half hours later.

It is declared here that the cathedral of Notre Dame has not been damaged.

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

Bombardment Appalling

During all Thursday night Zeppelin airships directed the firing of the German heavy artillery, the results of which were appalling.

The German artillery forced its way across the River Nethe, in which many of the artillerymen were drowned. The fighting has been indescribably sanguinary.

The Belgians succeeded in blowing up two and possibly more of their enemy's batteries and heavy artillery.

The official announcement of the fall of Antwerp, given out at German headquarters late last night and transmitted here via Marcon wire- less says:

"This forenoon several forts of the inner line of fortifications of Antwerp have fallen. The town since mid-day has been in our possession.

"The commander and the garrison evacuated the fortifications. Only a few forts are still occupied by the enemy and this is without influence on our position in Antwerp."

Ten Days of Siege

The siege of Antwerp, which culminated in its fall October 9, began September 29, so that the Germans took just ten days to reduce the formidable fortifications which surrounded the temporary capital of the Belgians. The Germans had, however, for a long time previously prepared the way by taking a number of towns in its vicinity.

The first attack was against the forts at Waelhem and Wavre-St. Catherine. These were reduced by the aid of big siege guns. Meanwhile the forts at Lierr and Koningshoek had also been attacked and these and others of the outside line of fortifications were taken last week.

Inner Line Attacked

The last few days has seen the fighting advance to the inner line of forts and along the Scheldt, principally at Schoonherde. At the last named place severe fighting occurred several days, but the superior artillery of the Germans gradually forced the Belgians back until in the last day or two the fighting reached practically to the suburbs of Antwerp.

On Wednesday, October 7, came reports that the Belgian government was moving to Ostend and that day also brought reports that the population was fleeing in terror toward the Holland frontier.

Zeppelin bomb attacks which did much damage and killed scores of people added to the terror of the inhabitants.

The German forces which have taken Antwerp are said to consist of five army corps. They were under command of General Hans Von Beseler, a veteran of the war of 1870, called from retirement to do the work of reducing Antwerp.

To Attack England

General De Guise was in command of the Belgian defenders. King Albert aided them by his personal direction almost to the last, having quit Antwerp, according to reports, only yesterday morning, probably when the end was seen.

KING CHARLES OF ROUMANIA DIES SUDDENLY

First King of Latin Principality in Balkans Born a Hohenzollern, Divided Allegiance Between People and Family—Won Iron Crown by Defeat of Turkish Army.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10, via London, 6:30 p. m.—A telegram received here from Vienna says that King Charles of Rumania died this morning.

Charles I was Rumania's first king. The story of his career spanning seventy-five years, is that of a German prince elected to govern a Latin people, out of which experience Rumanians or those who have followed the fortunes of that buffer state, will recall much that is stirring, if not romantic.

Born Hohenzollern

Prince Charles was born a Hohenzollern, an older branch of the family than that of Emperor William of Germany, but none the less proud of his blood. He was the son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who voluntarily resigned the Hohenzollern regenship in favor of the Prussian crown and subsequently became prime minister of Prussia.

It was while Charles was serving, at the age of 27 years, as an officer of high rank in the Prussian guard, that the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia united to call themselves Rumania and, casting their eyes about Europe for a foreign prince to govern them—since no native prince had been successful—took the advice of Napoleon III and invited young Charles to be their prince.

With Austria at that time preparing to fight Prussia, young Charles' departure for Rumania was such a perilous undertaking that he made it secretly. He disguised himself as a Russian merchant bound for Odessa and sailed down the Danube, jumping ashore on Rumanian territory on May 20, 1866, and made his way to the palace at Bucharest, where he was proclaimed prince three days later.

Given Iron Crown

The renown of Prince Charles spread, and four years later, out of a cannon he had captured at Plovna, the Rumanian people gave him an iron crown. With consent of the powers they placed it on his head in 1881. From this time on King Charles was universally acknowledged the leader of his adopted people and the kingdom of Rumania became a factor in international politics. He held aloof from the common Balkan war against the Turks, but was stirred in her own behalf by Bulgarian greed for territory, and after the wars King Charles pressed his country's claim for 2500 miles of territory as compensation for the neutrality Rumania had preserved, and started an invasion of Bulgaria. The Bulgars soon sued for peace and handed over the coveted strip, extending about 100 miles inland.

ROCK ISLAND TO BE SOLD, AUCTION

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad is to be sold at public auction at the county courthouse here at a date to be determined soon. The last legal detail preliminary to advertising the property for sale was settled today when Judge Mayer of the United States district court signed the decree of foreclosure and sale.

Default in payment of interest on 4 per cent gold bonds resulted in foreclosure proceedings by the Central Trust company, trustee of the bondholders. The amount of such bonds and the interest due thereon is \$74,098,000.

ROGUE RIVER PEARS \$2.21 PER HALF BOX NEW YORK CITY

Rogue River pears are bringing good money in the New York market. A carload of Commodore from the Three Oaks orchard, sold through the Co-operative Fruit Growers' association in New York yesterday, averaged \$2.21 for half boxes, while No. 2 pears, in full boxes, averaged \$2.47. These were top prices for the day, and the car sold well, considering the fact that some of the fruit showed hail marks. Other growers from the Rogue river district sold four cars on the same market, half boxes Comice averaging \$1.85 and full boxes \$2.

MUTINEERS LOOT SANTA ROSALIA; ESCAPE TO SEA

ON BOARD U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA, MAZATLAN, Mexico, Oct. 10.—Constitutionalist mutineers at Santa Rosalia have shot Major Aguayo, the military commander there, looted the customs house, seized the Mexican steamer Kerrigan III, and put to sea.

This is the news sent by wireless to Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, by the cruiser Albany, which the admiral ordered to Santa Rosalia to report on conditions there, as soon as he heard there had been disorder.

Santa Rosalia is the headquarters of an important French copper mining concession. The troops mutinied Tuesday night and attempted the capture of the steamer, which is owned by the Holo company (French) but flies the Mexican flag.

Rather than risk the loss of the vessel and all the company's portable assets, the resident director turned it over without resistance. All the troops except 25 embarked and put to sea, presumably for Guaymas.

Many persons were placed under arrest during the rioting, including the German consular agent, a Mexican was released after paying 5000 pesos ransom.

CAUSE OF WAR PLACED ON TRIAL

VENICE, Oct. 9, via Paris, Oct. 10, 1:50 a. m.—The trial of the persons accused of the assassination of their heir-apparent to the Austrian throne, Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand, and his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, will begin Monday in Sarajevo. It is expected to last three weeks. There are 2 prisoners, 21 of whom are Serbians and four Croats. Ten of the prisoners are under 20 years of age.

The indictment charges high treason. It further alleges that evidence obtained proves that the assassination of the Arch Duke was only the means towards other treasonable ends.

PORTUGAL EXPECTED TO DECLARE WAR

LONDON, Oct. 10, 12:52 p. m.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company says that the Bureau Weizsaecker, a semi-official news agency, asserts that a declaration of war on Germany by Portugal is expected in Berlin at any moment.

BOSTON WINS SECOND GAME BY SCORE 1 TO 0

National League Champions Defeat Philadelphia Athletics in Gruelling Contest—Only Run Made in Ninth Inning—James' Pitching Simply Baffling—Fielding is Brilliant.

SHIBE PARK, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Boston National League champions won the second game of the world's series today by beating the Philadelphia Athletics one to nothing. It was a gruelling fight to the finish and Boston did not put their run over until the ninth inning. A double by Deal, substituting for Smith at third, followed by his steal of third and Mann's single brought in Boston's run. The Athletics threatened in the ninth inning, having a man on first and second with only one out but a sharp double-play engineered by Maranville ended the Athletics' chances. James' pitching was simply baffling, the Philadelphia club being helpless before his speed and fast breaking spitter. Both clubs fielded brilliantly, Maranville and Barry's play being especially brilliant.

Day A Perfect One

The day was built for baseball. The sun dried up the moist clouds during the morning and shone brilliantly on the soft greens of the field. An August temperature presaged a good workout of the players in practice and a fast fielding game. The crowd came early. The last lingering spectator of the Athletics defeat had scarcely turned his way homeward yesterday afternoon when the line began to form at the entrance to the unreserved stand behind left field. Fifteen minutes after the gates were opened this morning the 4000 seats were filled and the gates were closed. The reserved stands were not completely filled until game time.

Behind the Boston's bench the "Royal Rooters" from Boston gathered in force and gave encouragement to the Boston band that battled in face of a hostile crowd.

Boston Rooters Joyous

After the game the Boston rooters, led by President Gaffney of the Boston club, Captain Evers and former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston paraded around the field while the band played the Boston battle song, "Tessie." The two clubs leave for Boston tonight. The world's series now stands: Boston National, 2; Philadelphia Athletics, 0.

The score by innings:

Table with columns: Boston, AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Mann, Evers, Cather, Whitted, Schmidt, Gowdy, Maranville, Deal, James, Totals.

Philadelphia

Table with columns: AB, R, H, PO, A, E. Rows: Murphy, Oldring, Collins, Baker, Melnius, Strunk, Barry, Schang, Plank, Walsh, Totals.

* Walsh batted for Plank in ninth inning.

Innings: Boston 000 000 001—1 Philadelphia 000 000 000—0

Summary: Two basehits, Schang, Deal. Sacrifice hits, Maranville. Stolen bases, Deal, 2, Barrf. Double-play, Maranville and Schmidt. Left on bases, Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls, off James 3; Plank 4. First base on errors, Boston 1. Hit by pitcher, by Plank (Maranville). Struck out, James 8.

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15,000 POUNDS SPUDS SENT BY PARCEL POST TO CALIFORNIA POINTS

The first consignment of Rogue River valley potatoes being sent to Forks of Salmon and other California points by Charles S. Lebo, through parcel post, were shipped out this morning on southbound passenger train No. 13, delaying that train fifteen minutes in the loading. The weight of the total shipment is 15,000 pounds, and will be sent out in three lots. A total postage of \$152 has been paid. The potatoes are in fifty-pound packages.

RUSSIANS TAKE OFFENSIVE ALONG POLISH FRONTIER

AT THE FRONT AT WIRBALLEN, Russian Poland, Oct. 7, via The Hague and London, Oct. 10, 7 a. m.—The Russians finally have decided to take the offensive. The Germans heretofore have often complained that the enemy, though twice as strong numerically, refused to leave their trenches, but for the last three nights the Russians have attacked along the entire front, extending sixty miles, from about Wilkowsky, north of Augustow, to a point below Lyck, East Prussia. The attacks were repulsed, however, the Russians losing heavily, while the German losses were light.

No wounded were seen from Stallupoune, east Prussia, to the firing line, which your correspondent reached in the afternoon (date not given). The Russians had just begun an attack on the German left wing, but it was quickly repulsed, the firing lasting about thirty minutes.

The Russian artillery, which evidently has been reinforced by heavy artillery from Kovno, at times shot well, but often their shells fell short of the position of the German artillery.

Great damage has been done everywhere in the country in which the fight has been raging and several villages have been burned.

The German soldiers everywhere are in the best of spirits. They are well provisioned, as the supply arrangements are working without a hitch. All the roads leading from the fighting zone are filled with refugees, carrying their household effects, and many of them driving their cattle before them.

GERMANS AIM TO STRIKE BRITAIN INSTEAD OF PARIS

LONDON, Oct. 10, 3:31 a. m.—The correspondent of the Express in Paris telegraphs the following:

"The immediate objective of the German army is now no longer Paris but the channel ports. To sum up the German plan—the first blow on Paris having failed—the second blow must be aimed at England.

"The new line-up of the opposing forces means that northern France is destined to suffer a desolation similar to that already visited on Belgium. All of France's rich cities in the north have been marked for certain destruction and ruin.

"The French general staff is confident of success but it is recognized that there can be no decisive victory while the masses engaged are so enormous. It is possible to hope for the defeat of the enemy's plan only if there can be a constant stream of reinforcements."

ALLIES REPORT SOME PROGRESS IN LONG BATTLE

Fighting Under Satisfactory Conditions, Asserts French Official Statement—Entire Battle Line is Maintained, Despite Violent Attacks—Advantage Gained in Oise.

PARIS, Oct. 10, 3:11 p. m.—The following official announcement was given out in Paris this afternoon:

"The fighting is under satisfactory conditions. Our entire battle front has been maintained in spite of violent attacks of the enemy at several points.

"On our left wing in region included between La Basse, Armentieres and Cassel, the fighting between opposing forces of cavalry have been confused because of the nature of the terrain.

"To the north of Oise our troops have attained real advantages at several places in their zone of action. In the region of St. Mihiel we have made material progress.

"As to Belgium, it is announced that Antwerp was taken yesterday. The conditions under which this place was occupied by the enemy are, however, not yet known.

"In Russia very spirited fighting continues on the frontier of East Prussia, where Russian troops have had partial successes. They have occupied the town of Lyck (in East Prussia).

SLOW PROGRESS OF BATTLE LINES IN NORTH FRANCE

PARIS, Oct. 10, 6:59 p. m.—In contrast to the rapidity with which the Germans have conducted their campaign against Antwerp, the tide of battle is flowing slowly in certain parts of France. The engagements in the Woivre district, according to the statements of the wounded soldiers, brought back from this territory, continue to take the form of a slow and steady siege.

The German trenches in the Woivre have been constructed in two lines, one behind the other. The outermost is furnished with quick-firing guns, without posts constantly on guard. The larger detachments shelter themselves in the second line. These trenches are large and comparatively comfortable, and at intervals they broaden out into subterranean rest rooms, in which the troops may sleep in comparative security. The first line is reached from the second through underground passages.

The allies have just installed a system of drainage in their trenches which up to the present time has been successful. Drainage is a most necessary precaution, as many of the troops are suffering from inflammatory rheumatism.

BELGIANS TOLD TO TAKE GERMAN COIN

LONDON, Oct. 10, 9 a. m.—A dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph company states that Field Marshal Baron Von Der Goitz, governor general of Belgium, has, in the name of the German emperor, ordered the Belgians to accept German currency on the same footing as Belgian currency. This is causing trouble at Brussels.

GRAVES PLANS UTILIZATION OF FOREST RESERVE

Chief Forester Would Realize New Upon Assets by Aiding Communities Affected—Scheme Devised for Securing Funds for Construction of Highway Through Reserve.

Henry S. Graves, chief forester of the United States and in charge of the Bureau of forestry, in a speech at an informal luncheon tendered him at the University club Friday evening, outlined his plans for making the forest reserves of great assistance to the communities they serve by an immediate realization upon a portion of their assets through congress.

By the plan outlined, an improvement unit could be created for a district, presumably a county or group of counties served and an extensive system of highways or other improvements constructed—such, for instance, as the Crater lake highway through the Crater lake forest. Mr. Graves said in part:

Realize Upon Resources

"In the Crater national forest there are vast timber resources aggregating over 10,000,000,000 feet, but much of it is not available for immediate sale under present conditions without great sacrifice of public interests. A plan can be devised by which the national forest may aid now in the great work of developing this section without sacrificing the purposes for which it was established.

"Congress has recognized the principle that the national forests shall contribute directly to the development of the local communities. This is not only in giving first consideration to local interests in the administration and use of the resources, but congress actually appropriates 25 per cent of the gross receipts from the forests for the benefit of schools and roads, and an additional 10 per cent for roads in the forests for general public needs. This plan works admirably where it is possible to utilize the resources now.

Secure an Advance in Cash

"I do not propose any general legislation or general appropriation. Particularly, I am not advocating any general federal aid in highway construction. I propose rather taking a given development unit as a county or group of counties within which a national forest stands, and securing now, on the basis of the public timber resources, an advance to be covered by receipts which it can be shown will certainly come in later. The money to be used now in constructing specific public improvements.

"The real agricultural problem in this state is in the wooded lands which are today lying idle because they are inaccessible or are held at prices prohibitive for the settler whose only capital is his strength and pioneer spirit. While it will not solve the whole problem, at least the development of roads in these regions will be the first step toward getting people on these lands to build homes and develop farms.

Recreation Use a Resource

"We regard the recreation use of these forest regions as a natural resource which should be developed. The building of highways through the mountains will not only connect farming communities with a market and open up our forests for greater use."

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DYNAMITE BOMBS HURLED AT NACO

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 10.—Governor Maytorena harassed the Carrizosa garrison of Naco with dynamite bombs last night, but apparently without result. His sharpshooters also played upon the trenches of the defenders, but General Hill, commanding the garrison, reported no casualties today.