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"KEEP STEP WITH TERRE HAUTE"

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TERRE HAUTE, IND., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1914.

WEATHER
SHOWERS.

FOUR O'CLOCK—ONE CENT

GREAT GUNS OF GERMANS RAZE FORTS

Just Ten Days Required to Reduce
Formidable Barriers of Antwerp,
Belgium Stronghold.

WIRELESS DISPATCH ADMITS
THAT TEUTONS OCCUPY CITY

Belgians Hold But Few of Forts and
These are Said to Have No
Bearing on German
Possessions.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—10:05 a. m.—An official message from Berlin states that Antwerp has fallen, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—12:17 a. m.—The British war office announces that Antwerp was evacuated by the Belgians yesterday.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—11:27 a. m.—An official Berlin dispatch, via Marconi wireless, confirms the report that Antwerp has been occupied.

The official announcement of the fall of Antwerp, given out at German general headquarters late last night and transmitted here, via Marconi wireless, says:

"This forenoon several forts of the inner line of the fortifications of Antwerp have fallen. The town since midday 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 possessions in Antwerp."

The siege of Antwerp, which culminated in its fall on Friday, October 10, began September 29, just ten days being required by the Germans to reduce the formidable fortifications which surrounded the temporary capital of the Belgians. The Germans, however, for a long time previously prepared the way for the attack on Antwerp by taking a number of towns in its vicinity. The first direct attack on the Antwerp fortifications was against the forts at Waelhem and Waerw-St. Catharines. These were reduced in a couple of days by the aid of the big siege guns. Meanwhile, the forts at IJzer, at Koeningshoyck, had also been attacked and these and other outside lines of fortifications were taken last week.

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

On Wednesday, October 7, came reports that the Belgian government was moving and that day also brought reports that the population was fleeing in terror and panic toward the Holland frontier. Zeppelin bomb attacks, which did much damage, 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 the command of Gen. Hans H. von Beseler, a veteran of the war of 1870, who was taken from his retirement to do the work of reducing Antwerp.

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 the reports, only yesterday morning, probably when the end was seen.

WHITE FLAG IS HOISTED.

Belgians Formally Surrender the
Fortresses of Antwerp.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 10.—via London, 12:10 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 the last furious attacks between six and seven o'clock Friday morning. The Belgians resisted them valiantly in their trenches and the desperate fighting resulted in very heavy losses on both sides.

During all Friday 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 savage.

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

MUTINEERS KILL MAJOR.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA, MAZATLAN—via wireless to San Diego, Cal. (Delayed)—Oct. 10.—Constitutional mutineers at Sata Rosalia have shot Major Aguayo, the military commander there, looted the customs house, seized the Mexican "camer" Korrogan III, and put to sea.

Eyes of Baseball Fandom Turned on These Big Men of World's Series



EDDIE COLLINS.

MANAGER STALLINGS.

CONNIE MACK.

JOHNNY EVER.

FOUR STRAIGHT BOSTON MOTTO

Braves Face Mackmen Today Determined to Make it Two in a Row.

ATHLETICS, DESPITE DEFEAT, NOT ONE WHIT DISCOURAGED

Manager Stallings Switches Lineup in Anticipation of Rival Pilot Using Southpaw Plank on Mound.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—With one victory safely tucked away, the Boston Braves met the Philadelphia Americans in the second game of the world's series today with added confidence and a grim determination to make it two straight.

The Athletics, although defeated in the initial struggle, were equally determined to even the series and they were not a whit discouraged.

"There will be a different tale after today's game," was the common expression of the Mackmen and this seemed to be the feeling generally amongst the supporters of the present world's champions. Many of the fans backed their expressions of confidence with moderate sized wagers, at odds of 10 to 8 that the Athletics would take the series. Before yesterday's game the prevailing odds were much higher, however, many bets being placed at 8 to 5 and 2 to 1.

Boston supporters were in a happy mood last night. While they were greatly in the minority around the hotels and cafes their enthusiasm made up for what they lacked in numbers.

"Four Straight," Boston Slogan.

"Four straight" was their slogan, but they found little difficulty in placing wagers that the Braves would be the ultimate victors. "Tessie," the famous song of the Royal Roots, echoed through the downtown sections of the city until well into the night. The general opinion was that Stallings would send Tyler to the mound today, while it was believed that Mack's choice would be Eddie Plank, also a "port sider" and a veteran of several world's championship series.

Philadelphians took the chafing flung at them by the Boston contingent good-naturedly and pointed to the fact that three years ago the Athletics lost the first game to the New York Giants and afterward won the championship easily. Bender's defeat was especially disappointing to the local fans as they had counted him as a sure winner. It was generally admitted, however, that even

Horrors of Antwerp Bombardment Described by U. S. Consul General

LONDON, Oct. 10.—3:40 a. m.—Henry W. Dledert, American consul general at Antwerp, who escaped from that city with his family in an automobile gave the following account of the bombardment to the Ghent correspondent of the Chronicle:

"For days we heard the sound of heavy gun fire and were told of the fall one after another of our forts. It soon became apparent that nothing could avail against the great German cannon and in conjunction with other neutrals we endeavored to mediate with the Germans to spare, at any rate, some of the most valuable buildings of world-wide interest, but the negotiations failed to lead to a successful result."

"I with my wife, daughter, two servants and a refugee's child, crossed the pontoon bridge over the Scheldt. It took us four hours to do this, the streets being a seething mass of every kind of vehicle and dense crowds of refugees. The scene was indescribably dreadful, everybody being moved by the same desire to get away from the awful horror.

"After crossing the Scheldt we heard a report that the bridge was destroyed by a shell, thus bottling up the inhabitants.

"From Antwerp to Ghent the roads are masses of fleeing humanity.

"As we left we saw vast volumes of smoke arising in Antwerp from the burning buildings and blazing petroleum tanks. Instead of the usual two hours to Ghent it took us thirteen owing to the impeded traffic."

"I went with my family to the basement and we crouched there all night. Shells falling every few minutes came with a dreadful whistling sound, followed by a thunderclap and the collapse of some building."

At 11 o'clock at night we were going to bed when we were aroused by frightful noises reminding us of the previous visits of the Zeppelins. Soon we realized that the bombardment had commenced and then I had the most horrible experience of my whole life.

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