Souvenir Catalogue

What German Invasion Means

An Exhibition of Photographs, Proclamations, Relics &c.

At the

City Art Gallery
Leeds

Dec. 21, 1914 to Jan. 16, 1915
The King of the Belgians in Action.
CITY ART GALLERY, LEEDS.

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Frank Rutter, B.A.
WHAT INVASION MEANS.

FOREWORD.

The idea of the present Exhibition originated with two war correspondents—Miss Bertha Bennet Burleigh—daughter of the late Bennet Burleigh of The Daily Telegraph and Mr. W. Gore of The Daily Sketch—who were in Belgium for the first three months of the war and saw the horrors of the German invasion and the terrible plight of the homeless victims of the war.

The Proclamations.—So far as possible the exhibited proclamations and notices issued by the German Military Government in Belgium are complete to the opening date of the exhibition and are set out in the order in which they were issued.

A great number of the proclamations deal with news of the war, while others give directions regulating the people in the area under the direction of the German authorities.

Considerable ingenuity, grave risk and much difficulty has been encountered in gathering the proclamations and bringing them to this country. Their reading, it is hoped, will prove of interest.
The Pictures.—Some of the pictures are enlargements from negatives by Miss Bennet Burleigh and Mr. W. Gore. Others are enlargements made from negatives loaned by the most important London illustrated papers.

All the enlargements have been kindly made for the exhibition by Kodak Limited.

In selecting the pictures the idea has been kept in mind to help people to more fully realize what invasion means, and to appeal for their help for the Belgian sufferers.

Photographs seldom give any adequate idea of the military operations, and this side of the exhibition is mainly represented by the original drawings kindly loaned by The Graphic and The Illustrated London News.

Special thanks are due to those ladies and gentlemen who kindly undertook the work of translating the proclamations, and to the following newspapers and agencies who kindly loaned pictures and the negatives from which the enlargements have been made:

Brussels,

20th August, 1914.

German troops will pass through Brussels to-day and the following days, and are compelled by circumstances to require the City to provide lodgings, food, and supplies. These services will be regularly paid for through the Municipal Authorities.

I rely upon the population to conform without resistance to these necessities of war, and especially that no violence will be attempted against the troops, and that the supplies required will be promptly furnished.

In this case I guarantee the preservation of the city and the safety of the inhabitants.

If, however, as unfortunately has happened elsewhere, the troops should be molested or fired upon, or any fires or explosions of any kind occur, I shall be forced to take the most severe measures.

SIXT VON ARMIN,

*The General Commanding the Army Corps.*
City of Brussels.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

I learn that in some quarters of the city some persons claiming to act in the name of the Communal Administration, have been from door to door asking the inhabitants to take down the National Flag from the front of their houses.

I wish to point out that the Communal Administration have not given any person such permission, so little compatible with the patriotic sentiments with which they are animated.

Brussels,

20th August, 1914.

Adolphe Max,

Burgomaster.
Official War News.

1. Namur was taken by the Germans on August 24th.

2. The Anglo-Franco-Belgian army to the West of Namur, was decisively defeated by the German army, who made thousands of prisoners, and took a large number of guns. The English are in full retreat. An English brigade was wiped out, its commander and many officers made prisoners.

The Governor.
Latest Official News published by the
German Government.

Berlin.—24th August, 1914 (Wolff Agency). The troops which, under the command of the Crown Prince of Bavaria, have been victorious in Lorraine, have crossed the Luneville-Blamont-Zieren Line. The 21st Army Corps entered Luneville to-day. The enemy was pursued with great success. Besides the numerous prisoners and flags the left wing has already taken 150 guns. The army of the German Crown Prince continued the fighting and pursuit towards Longwy. An army commanded by Duke Alb., of Wurtemburg, which was advancing from both sides of Neufchateau, completely defeated an army which had passed the Semois. The latter is being pursued and has lost a large number of guns and flags. Several generals have been made prisoners besides a large number of soldiers and officers. To the West of the Meuse the German troops are advancing on Maubeuge. An English cavalry brigade advancing in front of the fighting line was destroyed.

Sofia.—23rd August. The Austro-Hungarian army is advancing with great success on the interior of Serbia. The Serbians repulsed on all sides, are panic-stricken, and taking refuge in large numbers in the villages on the Bulgarian frontier.
Official Communications from the
Commander of the German Army.

1. The ever-victorious German armies in the West entered French territory nine days after the completion of their mobilisation. The enemy defeated everywhere between Cambrai and the Southern Vosges, is at present in full retreat.

The army of General von Kluck having previously repulsed the English at Maubeuge has renewed its attacks in enveloping the enemy to the South-West of this place.

During several day battles the armies of Bulow and Hansen defeated eight Franco-Belgian army corps between Sambre-Namur and the Meuse. Namur was taken after two days' bombardment. The siege of Maubeuge has begun.

The army of the Duke Albrecht, of Wurtemburg, pursued the defeated enemy beyond the Semois and crossed the Meuse.

The army of the German Crown Prince has taken the fortified positions of the enemy to the North of Longwy and repulsed a strong attack from Verdun. Longwy has fallen.

During the pursuit of the French in Lorraine, the army of the Prince Royal of Bavaria repulsed an attack of the enemy coming from Nancy and the South.

In the Vosges the army of Heeringen continues to pursue the enemy to the South. The enemy has disappeared from Alsace.
No. 5—continued.

On the 26th and 27th August several Belgian divisions came out of Antwerp to attack our lines of communications, but were repulsed by our troops left behind to invest the city. Five Belgian guns fell in our hands.

The Belgian population has taken part in the fighting nearly everywhere. It has been necessary to take the most severe measures to suppress the bands of civilian sharp-shooters.

2. On the 26th August our army gained a decisive victory near Solesmes.

The left wing of the enemy, English and French, was pushed back towards the South, and retired during the night completely routed. The pursuit was continued by our troops during the whole of the 27th with great success. Several thousand prisoners, seven field batteries, a heavy battery, and numerous machine guns fell into our hands.

The English find their retreat cut off towards the West.

Our cavalry corps is only two days' march from Paris.

3. On the 25th inst. French official newspapers published a communication from the French Government saying that the French army, being obliged to act on the defensive, would no longer be able to support Belgium in taking the offensive.

Brussels,
28th August, 1914.
The German Military Governor.
Official Communications from the Commander of the German Army, dated 29th August, 1914.

Near Gilgenburg-Ortelsburg in East Prussia our troops under General von Hindenburg have in a three days' battle, defeated a Russian army composed of five army corps and three cavalry divisions which had crossed the Narew.

The German troops are at present pursuing the enemy beyond the Russo-German frontier.

In the French theatre of war the German troops have taken Manonvillers to the East of Luneville, the strongest fort of the enemy.

Brussels,

30th August, 1914.

The German Military Governor.
To the Germans in Brussels.

The *Deutsche Soldatenpost*, which is published here three or four times a week for the German soldiers, will, from now on be sold in the streets at 5 centimes per copy. Besides the news from the seat of War, the newspaper contains all communications to their relations and business friends which reach the German Civil Administration in Brussels through official channels from Germans who have fled from Belgium into Germany. The paper will be sold at the following places in the town:

- Avenue des Arts, Corner Rue de la Loi.
- In front of the Nord Railway Station.
- In front of the Midi Railway Station.
- In front of the Town Hall.
- On the Boulevard de Waterloo in front of the Police Station.
- Rue de la Régence, in front of the old Museum.
- The Chief of the Staff to the Governor-General in Belgium.

*Von Sandt.*
Very Important Notice.

1. The inhabitants of Brussels are informed that it is forbidden to pass, either by foot or in carriages, in the suburbs of Brussels occupied by German troops, without a pass from the undersigned.

Those persons dealing with the food supplies of the City must also have a pass signed by the Burgomaster of Brussels and by the German Military Government.

2. There are no more Belgian wounded in the fighting lines in the North of Brussels. Motors, including those of the Red Cross, are strictly forbidden to enter those districts occupied by our troops.

In the case of renewed fighting, voluntary help will be gladly accepted. The Military Government will then indicate by wall posters the meeting places for the Red Cross motors. The persons driving or accompanying these motors must have a pass signed by the German Military Government. This pass must show clearly the reason for the journey together with the time and place.

Brussels,

30th August, 1914.

The German Military Government.

(Signed) von Luettwitz,

Major-General.
The German Governor of the City of Liege, Lt.-Gen. von Kolewe, posted up yesterday the following notice:

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF LIEGE.

"The Burgomaster of Brussels has informed the German Commander that the French Government has notified the Belgian Government of the impossibility of their rendering them offensive assistance in any manner, as they are themselves compelled to act on the defensive."

I EMPhATICALLY DENy THIS STATEMENT!

Brussels
30th August, 1914.

THE BURGOMASTER,
Adolphe Max.
Notre Dame Cathedral at Malines. [Daily Mirror.]
Important Notice.

It is strictly forbidden, also for the Municipal Authorities, to publish any wall posters without having received my special permission.

Brussels,

31st August, 1914.

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNOR,

(Signed) von Luettwitz,

General.
Brussels,

2nd September, 1914.

The City of Brussels is not invested. Everyone is allowed to go out of the city on foot except in the direction of the German advance posts, viz., towards Antwerp and Ostend.

Persons who have to pass outside Brussels by motor, cab, cart, or other vehicle, must have a permit from the City of Brussels, and countersigned by the German Military Commander. This permit can be obtained at the Town Hall, Brussels.

The Brussels Commander,

BAYER,

Major.
No. 12

Proclamation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, after having occupied the greater part of Belgian territory, has been pleased to appoint me Governor-General of Belgium. I have established the Offices of the General Government at Brussels (Office of Science and Arts, rue de la Loi).

By order of His Majesty, a Civil Council has been formed attached to the General Government (War Office, rue de Louvain). His Excellency Monsieur von Sandt has been appointed Chief of this Department.

The German armies are advancing victoriously in France. My task will be to preserve quiet and order in Belgian territory.

All hostile acts by the inhabitants against German soldiers, all attempts to endanger their communications with Germany, or to obstruct or cut the railway, telegraph, or telephone systems will be very severely punished. All resistance or revolt against the German rule will be suppressed without mercy.

It is one of the terrible consequences of war that the punishment of hostile acts also affects the inno-
cent as well as the guilty. It is therefore, the duty of all reasonable citizens to exercise pressure upon the turbulent elements so as to repress any action directed against the public safety.

Belgian citizens wishing to follow their occupations peaceably have nothing to fear from the German soldiers or Authorities. As far as possible business must be resumed, factories re-started, and the harvests gathered in.

**Belgian Citizens.**

I do not ask anyone to renounce his patriotic feelings, but I expect from you all a proper submission and absolute obedience to the orders of the General Government. I invite you to show it your confidence, and to give it your co-operation. I address this appeal especially to the State Officials and those of the various districts who have remained at their posts. The more you conform to this appeal the more you will serve your country.

**Given at Brussels,**

2nd September, 1914.

**The Governor-General,**

**Baron von der Goltz,**

*Field-Marshal.*
An Aged Citizen, at Antwerp, being escorted out of the Town by his two Sons.
No. 13

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—3rd September. At the taking of the forts situated on the heights of Givet, as at Namur, the heavy motor batteries sent by Austria distinguished themselves by their quickness, the accuracy of their fire and their effectiveness. They rendered us excellent service. We have taken the forts of Girson, d’Ayvelles, de Fonde, and de Lafere. Thus all the forts in the North of France, except Maubeuge, are in our hands.

We are ready to attack Rheims.

The cavalry army of General von Kluck is pushing its advance up to Paris. The army of the West has crossed the line of the Aisne. The march towards the Marne continues, and some of our advance guard have already reached it.

The enemy is in retreat before the armies of Generals Kluck, Bulow, and the Duke of Wurtemburg. On and behind the Marne, in front of the army of the German Crown Prince, the enemy, resting on Verdun, offered resistance, but was thrown back to the South.

The armies of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and of Gen. von Heeringen are still facing a strong enemy protected by some fortified positions of French Lorraine.

In Upper Alsace the German and French patrolling troops are continually fighting.

In the East the troops of Gen. Hindenburg are reaping some new fruits of their victory. The number of Russian prisoners is daily increasing, and has already reached 90,000. We do not yet know the number of guns taken, large numbers of them being sunk in the bogs and forests. It appears that three generals commanding Army Corps are among the prisoners.

Russian reports state that the Russian Generalissimo is dead.

The German Military Government.
Notice.

Persons residing in Brussels, Auderlecht, Anderghem, Etterbeek, Forest, Ixelles, Jette, Koekelberg, Laeken, Molenbeek-Saint-Jean, Saint Gilles, Saint-Josse-ten-Noode, Schaerbeek, Uccle, Watermael-Boitsfort et Woluwé-St. Lambert having to attend at the German Government Paymaster's Office will be required in the first place to obtain a card bearing an order number from the Requisition Office at the Hotel de Ville, Grand'Place, open from 9 to 4 o'clock.

The German Government Paymaster's Office is open from 9 to 12 o'clock and from 3 to 5 o'clock at the Senate Office, rue de Louvain. It is closed on Wednesday afternoons and Sundays.

4th September, 1914.
News published by the German Government.

Paris.—4th September. The President of the French Republic and the Ministry have addressed an appeal to the French Nation in which, among other things, it is said: Frenchmen! During several days desperate fighting has put our troops to a hard test. The bravery of our soldiers has enabled them to gain noteworthy advantages at several points. On the other hand in the North the advance guard of the Germans has forced us to retreat. This situation compels the President of the Republic and the Government to take a painful decision. To enable them to attend to the welfare of the nation the Authorities feel it their duty to leave Paris for the time being. As the war is proceeding in the rest of the country it is the duty of the Republican Government to organise this desperate resistance. It is indispensable that the Government should keep its hands free to act, and this is why the Government, at the request of the Military Authorities, is transferring for the present its residence to a point in France which will allow of an uninterrupted communication with the whole of the country. We shall gain the final victory. We shall obtain it by the determination to organise a strong resistance. A nation which is not willing to founder, and which is ready to suffer and make sacrifices is sure of the victory.

Paris.—4th September, 1914 (Havas). An official report says that General Gallieni, Military Governor
of Paris, has made the following proclamation to the army and to the population of Paris:

"The Members of the Government and of the Republic have left Paris to give a new scope to the National Defence. I have received orders to defend Paris against the invader, and I shall carry out this mission to the end."

Berlin.—4th September. Rheims was occupied without fighting. The spoils of war which fell into our hands can only be computed slowly. The troops can deal with it only to a small extent owing to their rapid forward march. At the present moment guns and ammunition wagons are abandoned in the fields. The troops guarding the lines of communications will take them away gradually. Only the army of Gen. von Bulow has up to the present given more or less exact details on this subject. Up to the end of August it had taken 6 flags, 233 heavy guns, 116 field guns, 79 machine guns, and 116 wagons of ammunition, as well as 12,934 prisoners.

From the East General Hindenburg states that more than 90,000 unwounded prisoners have been transported, which is equivalent to the annihilation of a whole army.

The German Military Government.
Berlin.—6th September. The Austro-Hungarian Embassy publishes the following telegrams which it has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna:

"The Russian reports with regard to the battle of Lemberg, and of the triumphant taking of this City are untrue. The open town of Lemberg was abandoned by us without fighting for strategical and humanitarian reasons."

Berlin.—8th September. The Prince Imperial, who was lately commanding as Colonel a division of the Guard, has been promoted by the Emperor to the rank of Lieut. General.

London.—8th September (Reuter). A German squadron, composed of two cruisers and four torpedo-boats, has captured fifteen English fishing boats in the North Sea and taken numerous prisoners to Wilhelmshaven.

The Times reports that the German cruiser Dresden has sunk an English coal ship on the Brazilian coast. Further, two English transports are said to have struck mines.

It is reported from Vienna that two English cruisers greatly damaged are at Alexandria; both show signs of having been under heavy fire.
Rome.—8th September. Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, who was here, has started for Belgium with a pass and crossed the German lines. This protection was obtained for the Cardinal by the Prussian Minister attached to the Vatican. The reports to the contrary published by the French, English, and Belgian Press are, therefore, false.

Breslau.—9th September. The Commander of the Breslau Army Corps publishes the following:

"The Silesian Landwehr had a victorious encounter with the Imperial Guard of the 3rd Caucasian Army Corps, and took 17 officers and 1,000 men prisoners."

Vienna.—9th September (Official report). We learn, regarding the recent engagements of the Austrian Army under General Dankl already mentioned, against which the Russians brought up by rail large reinforcements, that the army commanded by Lieut. Field-Marshal Restranek has repulsed with heavy loss a strong Russian attack. On this occasion 600 new prisoners were taken. Apart from this relative calm reigned yesterday in the Russo-Austrian theatre of war.

The German Military Government.
No. 17

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—7th September (Official report). The Emperor was present yesterday at the attack on the fortifications of Nancy. At Maubeuge, two forts and the positions lying between have been taken. The fire of the artillery was able to be directed against the city which is burning in several places.

We learn from papers which have fallen into our hands that the enemy has been very surprised at the rapidity of the march forward of the armies of von Kluck and von Bulow to the North of the Belgian Meuse.

On the 17th August, the enemy thought there was only some German cavalry there. The cavalry of this wing, under von Marwitz, was then cleverly screening the movements of the army. Nevertheless, our presence would not have remained unknown to the enemy, if, at the beginning of the march forward, the field postal service had not been suspended. The soldiers and their families have had to suffer heavily through it, and they have attributed the responsibility to the field post. In the interest of the zealous and devoted officials of the field post, it is desirable to publish this explanation.

Frankfort.—6th September. The Frankfort Gazette learns from Amsterdam that the English, who, up to the present, claimed that their losses were only
4,000 men, now acknowledge that they have lost 10,000.

London.—5th September. The Press Bureau published last night the following report from General French: "The situation at the front has not materially changed. The Allies maintain their position. It is believed that the Germans are advancing towards the East and South-East. It is reported from Ostend that the Germans are bombarding Termonde."

Bordeaux.—6th September. The city is very animated since the members of the Government and Parliament, as well as many Parisians who are going to the South-West, have arrived here. Poincaré is staying at the Préfecture, Viviani at the Town Hall, the Minister for War has taken up his residence at the "Quartier Général" in the city, the Minister for the Navy is at the Naval School. The Ambassadors are also at Bordeaux. The Ministers Plenipotentiary are at Arcachon. The number of Senators who arrive here increases daily.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

London.—8th September (Reuter). Although the recruiting of volunteers continues in a satisfactory manner, a great meeting will be held next week at Birmingham in order to give a new impetus to this movement, at which Messrs. Churchill and Chamberlain will speak.

Berlin.—9th September. Our troops are continually finding that the English and French prisoners all along the fighting line are in possession of dum-dum bullets, packed according to factory regulations, and supplied by the military authorities. This flagrant violation of the Convention of Geneva by civilized nations cannot be sufficiently condemned. These proceedings of France and England will finally force Germany to respond to the barbarous methods of warfare on the part of her adversaries by using similar methods.

Correspondence between Germany and Belgium after the taking of Liège. After the taking of Liège, the German Government submitted to the Belgian Government, through a neutral power, the following note: "The fort of Liège was taken by assault after a gallant defence. The German Government regrets exceedingly that the manner in which the Belgian Government acted towards Germany made bloody encounters necessary. Germany does not come into Belgium as an enemy. It is only through being forced by circumstances, and in view of the military arrangements made by France that she has been compelled to take the grave resolution of penetrating into Belgium, and that she has had to occupy Liège as a base for her future military operations. The Belgian army, having by its heroic resistance against greatly superior forces, protected in the most brilliant
manner the honour of its arms, the German Government begs His Majesty the King and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the continuance of the horrors of war. The German Government is ready to make with Belgium any agreement which may in any way be rendered compatible with the difference between themselves and France. Germany affirms anew in the most solemn manner, that she was not guided by the intention of appropriating Belgian territory, and that this intention is quite foreign to her. Germany is still ready to evacuate immediately the Kingdom of Belgium as soon as the situation in the theatre of war permits it.

The reply received the 13th August from Belgium is drawn up as follows: "The proposition which has been submitted to us by the German Government repeats the demand drawn up in the ultimatum of the 2nd August. Faithful to her international obligations, Belgium can only repeat her reply to this ultimatum, more especially as, since the 3rd August, her neutrality has been violated and a grieveous war waged on her soil, and as the Powers guaranteeing her neutrality have responded immediately and loyally to her call for aid."

The German Military Government.
No. 19

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—8th September (Official communication): The fortress of Maubeuge has surrendered, 4 generals, 40,000 men, and 400 cannons have fallen into our hands.

Vienna.—7th September. In summing up the facts, the official authorities declare that the Austrian troops have fought up till now against 40 divisions of Russian infantry, and against 11 divisions of cavalry, and that they have at least thrown back half of these divisions with considerable losses on the side of the enemy. In the Balkan theatre of war calm reigns at present. The Montenegrins have been repulsed once again.

Paris.—7th September. An official decree was published yesterday, ordering that the 1914 class should be instructed at once and mobilized after a few months, and to be immediately replaced by the 1915 class. The latter will be instructed in such a way so as to be able as early as possible to enter the field.

Vienna.—7th September (from the Official War Press Bureau). The superior Commander of the army announces: “I am happy to bring to your notice that about 4,000 men of the Serbian army have been made prisoners while trying to penetrate into our territory in the East of Mitrovitza. On this occasion our Southern troops also took some Serbian war materials. Further information gives the number of Serbians taken at Mitrovitza as 5,000.

German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Paris.—9th September. At a Council of the Ministers, held on 3rd September held at Bordeaux, the Minister for War, Mr. Millerand, made a report on the military situation. Several questions were afterwards dealt with, notably that of the food supplies. The Parliamentary Session has been closed.

Monsieur Viviani, President of the Council, mentions in his letter to the President of the Chamber that many of the Deputies are soldiers in the army, and that the calamities which hang over France are increasing daily, and prevent Parliament from meeting.

Berlin.—10th September. The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung publishes the following telegram sent by the Emperor to Mr. Wilson, President of the United States:

"I consider it my duty to inform you, as the most distinguished representative of humanitarian principles, of the fact that my troops found, after the taking of the French fortress of Longwy, in that place, thousands of dum-dum bullets made by the special factories of the Government. Bullets of the same kind have been found on dead English soldiers, also on the wounded and prisoners. You are aware of the terrible wounds and sufferings caused by these bullets, and that their use is forbidden by the recognised principles of International Law. I, therefore,
make a solemn protest against this manner of making war which has become, thanks to the methods of our enemies, one of the most barbarous in history.

"Not only have they themselves used this cruel weapon, but the Belgian Government has openly encouraged the civilian population to take part in this war which they carefully prepared for a long time. The atrocities committed, in this guerilla warfare, by women, and even by priests, against wounded soldiers, doctors, and nurses (doctors have been killed and hospitals fired upon) have been such that my Generals were at last compelled to adopt the most severe measures to punish the guilty, and prevent the bloodthirsty population from continuing these horrible criminal acts. Several villages, and even the city of Louvain have been destroyed (except the beautiful Town Hall) in the interest of our defence and the protection of my troops. My heart bleeds when I see that such measures were made inevitable, and when I think of the number of innocent persons who have lost their homes and their goods owing to the acts of the criminals in question.

"Wilhelm I.R."

The German Military Government.
Order.

The period during which must be made the protests and all acts concerning the appeals, postponements, accorded by the order of the King of the Belgians, dated 2nd August, 1914 (Moniteur of 3rd August, 1914, No. 215), and extended by the order of the King of the Belgians to date 6th August, 1914 (Moniteur of 9th August, 1914, No. 221), has been provisionally further postponed to September 30th, 1914.

Brussels,
10th September, 1914.
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
Field-Marshal.

Order.

The order of the King of the Belgians of 3rd August, 1914 (Moniteur 4th August, 1914, No. 216), concerning the withdrawal of funds from bank deposits, modified by the order of the King of Belgians of 6th August, 1914 (Moniteur of 9th August, 1914, No. 221), will remain provisionally in force to 30th September, 1914.

Brussels,
10th September, 1914.
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
BARON VON DER GOLTZ,
Field-Marshal.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—10th September. The Army Corps, following up the pursuit on and beyond the Marne, have been attacked by superior forces coming from Paris between Meaux and Montmirail. During great engagements lasting two days, they have checked the enemy, and have themselves made progress.

When it was announced that new fairly strong forces of the enemy were marching forward, our wing withdrew. The enemy did not follow in any direction. Up to the present, the spoil is given as: 50 cannons and several thousands prisoners.

The Army Corps fighting in the West of Verdun is making progress.

In Lorraine and in the Vosges the situation has not changed. In the Eastern theatre of war fighting has been resumed.

Berlin.—10th September. The Central Committee of the Socialistic Party in Germany have addressed to the paper Avanti, of Rome, a declaration in which they protest energetically against the campaign of lies led by the Anglo-French Press, notably the supposed attempts upon the Emperor and the shooting of the principal leaders of the German Socialists. "In this war," says the declaration, "which is a defensive war, there are no longer in Germany political parties; there is only one thought—that of protecting Germany. Liebknecht, who is supposed to have been shot, is awaiting his call to the flag; Frank has gone to the front against the enemy (and is already dead on the field of honour). The Socialist Party in the Reichstag has rallied to the policy of defending the Empire, and has, consequently, voted for the war credits."
Berlin.—12th September (Official). The Crown Prince yesterday, with his army, captured the enemy's fortified positions to the South-West of Verdun. Parts of his army attacked the forts situated South of Verdun. The forts have been bombarded by heavy artillery since yesterday evening.

Berlin.—12th September (Official). General von Hindenburg has defeated, with the army of the East (the German army sent against Russia), the left wing of the Russian army still in East Prussia. In this manner the army has obtained access to the rear of the enemy. The enemy abandoned the fight, and is in full retreat. The Eastern army is pursuing it in a North-Easternly direction, towards the Niemen.

Berlin.—12th September (Official). Prince Joachim of Prussia, son of the Emperor, was wounded yesterday by a bursting shell. The projectile passed through the right thigh without touching the bone.

Berlin.—12th September (Official communication). The 22nd Russian army corps (Finland) tried to intervene in the battle in East Prussia by advancing at Lyck. It was defeated at Lyck.

The German Military Government.
Bella Rosselaere, aged 86, injured by a German Shell.
No. 23

News published by the German Government.

Cologne.—12th September. The Cologne Gazette has reproduced in its Thursday's issue an article from the Corriere della Sera, according to which the Belgian Cardinal Monsignore Mercier spoke unfavourably of the Germans, styling them "barbarians." In this connection, Cardinal von Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, writes to the Cologne Gazette as follows:

"I hasten to inform you regarding the article entitled "Cardinal Mercier as Accuser" (No. 1011 of the Cologne Gazette) that, during his recent visit to Rome, he was interviewed by the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera. When this interview appeared in the paper, the Cardinal immediately denied most emphatically having spoken as claimed by the Corriere. At the same time he sent to the Prussian Minister attached to the Vatican, as well as to the Abbe von Stotzigen, through myself a protest which was to be published in the Osservatore Romano.

"I shall be much obliged, Monsieur, if you will be good enough, in the interest of truth, to publish this statement in the Cologne Gazette."

Constantinople.—12th September (Official communication). Out of fear of a supposed intervention on the part of Turkey, in favour of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the Powers of the Triple Entente have offered Turkey, if it remains neutral during the present war, their consent to the abolition of the capitulations (privileges allowed in Turkey to the Great Powers). The Porte replied that its neutrality was not for sale. Turkey has, however, used the occasion of this offer of the Ambassadors of the Triple Entente to issue an Imperial Decree abolishing the capitulations.

Frankfort.—12th September. The Frankfort Gazette learns from Stockholm: The truth regarding
Louvain is beginning to get through even in England. In the Westminster Gazette a former Member of Parliament has written as follows: "When the civilian population fired suddenly on the German troops from the inside of the houses, this foolish act was bound to result in its just consequences. Field-Marshall Lord Roberts had Boer farms set on fire for similar deeds.''

Berlin.—12th September (Official communication). The army of General von Hindenburg has completely defeated the Russian army in East Prussia after a battle which lasted several days. The retreat of the Russians was transformed into a flight. General von Hindenburg has crossed the frontier while pursuing the enemy, and he states that, up to the present, he has already taken more than 10,000 unwounded prisoners and about 80 guns, also many machine guns, aeroplanes, and vehicles of all kinds. The quantity of the spoil is still increasing.

Berlin.—13th September (Official communication). Up to the 11th September there were in Germany 220,000 prisoners of war. This figure is made up as follows:

French ... 1,680 officers and 86,700 soldiers.
Russians ... 1,830 ,, 91,400 ,, 
Belgians ... 440 ,, 30,200 ,, 
English ... 160 ,, 7,350 ,, 

There are among the French two generals, among the Russians two generals, commanders of army corps, and thirteen other generals, among the Belgians the commander of Liége. Besides these, there are a large number of new prisoners on their way to the concentration camps.

(It is officially added that these figures do not include the 40,000 French made prisoners at Maubeuge and a large part of the 90,000 Russians made prisoners at the battle of Tannenberg).

The German Military Government.
Notice.

1. Private automobile, motor cycle, and cycle traffic is prohibited not only for the town of Brussels but also for the suburbs, except to those persons provided with a special permit by the German Commander (Rue de la Loi 6). This permit will only be given in urgent cases. All infringements will be punished by the seizure of the vehicles.

A strict order has been given to German troops stationed about Brussels to fire upon every cyclist in civilian clothes. This measure has been made necessary, as proof exists that the garrison of Antwerp has been continually informed by cyclists of the movements of our troops.

2. Persons who, after 15th September, are still in possession of carrier pigeons, and those persons who, by signals or any other means whatever, try to injure German military interests, will be judged according to the laws of war.

Brussels,
September 13th, 1914,
The German Military Governor of Brussels,
Baron von Luttwitz.

General.

35
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—14th September (Official). In the Western theatre of war (France) some engagements have taken place, of which the details cannot yet be published. These have led to a battle which is favourable for us. All the reports upon this subject spread by the enemy, by all the means available, giving the situation as unfavourable to us, are false.

In Belgium, a sortie of three divisions from Antwerp has been repulsed.

In East Prussia, the situation is extremely good. The Russian army is in retreat and completely routed. Up to the present it has lost at least 150 cannons and twenty to thirty thousand unwounded prisoners.

Berlin.—15th September (Official communication). In the West (France) on the right wing of the army, considerable fighting is taking place, but indecisive up to now. An attempt by the French to cut through our lines has been victoriously repulsed. Nowhere has a decisive action taken place.

In the East (Russia) the destruction of the first Russian army is continued. Our own losses are relatively unimportant. The army under General von Hindenburg, in large numbers, has already passed the Russian frontier. The Suwalki Government has been placed under German administration.

The German Military Government.

Brussels.—15th September. The sorties made by the Belgium army from Antwerp, between the 10th and 13th September, were repulsed with heavy losses to the Belgian troops who were thrust back on the advanced line of the fortress.

The Governor-General in Belgium, Baron von der Goltz, Field-Marshal-General.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—16th September (official). The fighting, which has lasted 2 days on the right wing of the army in the West, was extended yesterday to the armies in the East up to Verdun. In certain parts of the great battlefield the German armies have had some partial successes. The battle is still in progress. In the theatre of war in the East, General Hindenburg's army has ended the pursuit and is re-forming.

Vienna.—17th September (official). Serbian troops which had crossed the Save have everywhere been repulsed. Syrmie and Banat have therefore been completely evacuated by the enemy.

London.—16th September. According to a Reuter telegram from Athens the Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Streit, has resigned, and that M. Venizelos has succeeded him.

Brussels.—16th September. On the 31st July a report from the Belgian Charge d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Davignon, fell in German hands. This report had been sent on the 30th July under a false address, and among other things, contained the following:

"This is unquestionable: That Germany has, as much here as in Vienna, exerted herself to prevent a general conflict, but that its endeavours encountered the firm resolution of the Austrian Cabinet not to take a step backwards, as well as the distrust of the Cabinet at St. Petersburg regarding the assurance of Austria-Hungary that it only thought of the punishment of Serbia, and
not of taking possession of the country. To-day an official communiqué sent to the newspapers this morning states that a certain number of reservists have been called back to the colours. Those who know the great reticence of the Russian official communiqués can safely say that mobilisation is general. To-day, in St. Petersburg, the firm conviction is held, and even the assurance is given that England will come to the help of France. This help weighs enormously in the balance and has contributed not a little, to the gain of the cause of the war party. All hope of a peaceful solution appears to be lost."

By this report of the Diplomatic Representative of Belgium attached to the Court of St. Petersburg, it is proved (1) that Germany was animated by peaceful intentions and endeavoured by all means to prevent the war, and (2) that England did not intervene in the war because of Belgium, but because she promised France to lend her her aid.

**The German Military Government.**
On the 14th September, 1914, a Court Martial, legally convened, passed sentence on the following Belgian subjects:

1. Van der Hagen, John, workman, domiciled at Brussels, born 6th June, 1878, at Cureghem, for resisting a German sentry on duty.

Six months imprisonment.

2. Verheyden, Hortense, widow Robaert, domiciled at Brussels, born 9th April, 1878, at Brussels, for grave offences against the German army and against one of its soldiers.

One year's imprisonment.

3. Debonnet, Julien, workman, domiciled at Strombeek, born 23rd September, 1880, at Roubaix (France), for firing on a German sentry.

To death.

Brussels,
16th September, 1914,

Baron von Luttwitz,
General and Governor.
Notice.

The population of Brussels, knowing well its own interests, has, in general, since the entry of the German troops, up to the present time, observed peace and order. For this reason I have not up to now forbidden the public display of the Belgian flag, which the German soldiers in possession, or passing through Brussels, consider as a provocation. It is exactly to prevent our troops from being led to act upon their own initiative that I now call upon householders to take in the Belgian flags.

The Military Government has no intention whatever of offending by this step the feelings or dignity of the inhabitants. It is only done with the intention of preserving the inhabitants from any harm.

Brussels,
16th September, 1914,

Baron von Luttwitz,
General and Governor.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—16th September (official). The situation in the Western (France) theatre of war has not changed since yesterday. In certain parts of the battle line French attacks during the night of the 15th to the 16th and during the day of the 16th September, were repulsed. Some counter attacks by German troops were crowned with success.

Berlin.—17th September. The Lokalanzeiger, of Berlin, with the approval of the Military Authorities writes:

"The fighting of the Marne is not yet over, but it has evidently turned in our favour. The right wing has not yielded further to renewed pressure, but has, on the contrary, repulsed the renewed French attempt to get through our lines.

Vienna.—17th September (official). Our officers guarding the lines of communications report officially that up to the present 41,000 Russians and 8,000 Serbians have passed as prisoners, into the interior of the Austrian Empire. Up to the present we have taken 300 field guns. In general we can give the assurance that our army has resisted heroically and with great success an enemy superior in numbers, and fighting bravely and obstinately.

The German Military Government.
Dear Fellow Citizens,

A notice posted up to day informs us that the Belgian flag flying outside our houses is considered as a "provocation" by the German soldiers.

Field Marshal von der Goltz, in his proclamation of 2nd September, said, however, "I do not ask anyone to renounce their patriotic sentiments." We could, therefore, not foresee that the assertion of these feelings would be considered as an offence.

The notice which makes this announcement to us has been, I recognise, drawn up in measured terms and with the desire to spare our feelings. It will, none the less, wound deeply the ardent and proud population of Brussels.

I ask the inhabitants to give a new example of the sangfroid and magnanimity of which they have already given so many proofs in these sad times.

Let us accept provisionally the sacrifice which is forced upon us; let us take in our flags to prevent any conflicts, and await patiently the hour of reparation.

Brussels,
16th September, 1914,
The Burgomaster,
Adolphe Max.
No. 30a

Notice.

The Bourgomaster Max not having kept the engagements with the German Government, I am forced to suspend him from his operations.

Monsieur Max finds himself honourably detained in a fortress.

Brussels,

Sept. 26th, 1914.

(Signed) Military Governor,

Baron Von Luttwitz,

General.
Official Notice.

Motor-cars, motor-cycles, and private bicycles must not pass in the regions occupied by German troops unless they are accompanied by German soldiers, or unless the drivers are provided with an authorized pass.

This kind of permit can only be obtained from the local commanders, and only in urgent cases.

Any infringement of this rule will involve the seizure of the motor-car, motor-cycle, or bicycle.

Whoever tries to pass without a permit the German advance posts or troops, or approaches them in such a way as to give the appearance of a reconnaissance, will be shot on the spot.

Places in the neighbourhood of which the telegraph or telephone wires are destroyed will have to pay a war indemnity whether the inhabitants are guilty or not.

This order will be in force from the 20th of this month.

Brussels,
17th September, 1914.
Baron von der Goltz,
General Field-Marshal.
No. 32

News published by the German Government

Berlin.—18th September, morning (Official report). In connection with our communication of yesterday evening it is announced that the 13th and 14th French Army Corps, and parts of another division, were decisively defeated yesterday to the South of Noyon; they lost several batteries. The attacks of the enemy at various points on the battle front were repulsed with great slaughter. An assault by the French Alpine Chasseurs on the ridge of the Vosges, in the valley of the Breusch, was also repulsed. During the assault on the Chateau Brimont, near Rheims, we made 2,500 prisoners. Other prisoners and guns have also been captured in the battle in the open plain, but their number cannot be stated for the moment.

The Eastern army (operating against the Russians) continues its operations in the Russian district of Suwalki. Some of our troops are advancing against the fortress of Osowiec.

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—20th September. The success of the German war loan is brilliant beyond all expectations. Not taking into account incomplete results, there has been subscribed: 1,260,000,000 marks in treasury bonds, and 2,940,000,000 marks in loan securities; a total of 4,200 million marks. The final result will not be known until Monday night, 21st September.

Berlin.—21st September (Official, arrived Sunday night). During the attack against the Anglo-French army we made some progress at certain points. Rheims is on the line of the fighting, so that we are compelled by the French to return their fire. To our regret, therefore, the city will be damaged, but orders have been given to spare the Cathedral as much as possible.

The attacks of the French in the Central Vosges have been repulsed at Donon, near Senones and near the Saales. Nothing is reported from the Russian theatre of war.

London.—20th September. The English Admiralty has received a telegram from the Australian Government stating that the submarine A.E.1 has been lost. No details are given.

German Military Government.
No. 34

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—22nd September. An official report of last night states that during the fighting round Rheims the heights of Graonelle, which are similar to fortresses were taken, and on the march towards Rheims, which is on fire, Béthény was taken. During the assaults on the forts to the south of Verdun, our victorious troops from the East passed the Lorraine frontier defended by the 8th French Army Corps:

A sortie from the North-East of Verdun was repulsed. To the north of Toul, French troops in camp were surprised by our artillery.

No fighting of any importance has taken place to-day in France.

The situation in Belgium and Russia remains the same.

London.—22nd September. The Press Bureau officially denies that Russian troops have been landed in France.

Stockholm.—22nd September. A telegram from London to the Stockholms Dagblad states that the attempt to float a French loan in the United States has failed, the American Government having refused
their authorisation. France will now have to try to place the loan in London.

**Berlin.—22nd September.** During the night of the 19th to the 20th September Major Charles-Alice Yate, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, escaped from Torgau, where he was a prisoner of war. This is the English officer of whom it was stated the other day that he did not deny, on enquiry, the fact that the English troops have been supplied with dum-dum bullets. During this enquiry he stated that soldiers must of necessity use the ammunition supplied to them by the Government. The fugitive is about 5 feet 6 inches in height, is slim, fair and speaks German well.

**From Nisch.**—The press agency writes on the 22nd that when Prince George was leading his troops to the assault, he was struck on the spine by a bullet which came out on the side of the right lung; the wound is not dangerous.

**The German Military Government.**
German Method of Burning Houses. 
Bags of solidified petrol discs are 
lighted and thrown through the holes.

(Central News.)
Berlin.—23rd September (official). The French Government does not shrink, alas, from a slander in perverting the facts. It claims that the German soldiers systematically bombarded the Cathedral of Rheims without military necessity. Rheims is a fortified place which has been strengthened lately by all available means and has been used since then in defending the present position of the French troops. Resulting out of the attack of this position, the bombardment of Rheims became an unfortunate necessity. Orders had been given to spare the celebrated Cathedral during this bombardment. If, in spite of this, it were confirmed that, during the burning of Rheims, caused by the bombardment, the Cathedral had suffered (which we cannot yet verify), nobody would regret it more than ourselves. The responsibility would rest with the French alone, who have made Rheims a fortified place and made it the principal support of their position of defence. We emphatically protest against the calumny of attributing to the Germans the destruction of historical and architectural monuments out of lust of destruction and without absolute necessity.

Dusseldorf.—23rd September. The Dusseldorfer Zeitung reports to-day that a foreign aeroplane threw two bombs in the proximity of the airship shed, which did not cause any damage except for a few broken windows.
Berlin.—23rd September. It is officially reported from London on the 22nd September that German submarines have fired upon and sunk in the North Sea the English armoured cruisers "Aboukir," "Hogue" and "Cressy." A large number of sailors were saved by warships which hastened to the rescue, and by a Dutch steamer.

The Wolff Agency learns from official sources that an official confirmation by Germany cannot yet be published, the submarines not yet having been able to make their report owing to the distance they were away. We learn, however, from other sources that the encounter took place on the 22nd between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, twenty miles to the North-West of the Hook of Holland. The "Aboukir" was the first to be struck by a torpedo. The Dutch steamer "Flora" took 257 survivors to Ymuiden.

The lost cruisers were built in 1900 and had a displacement of 12,200 tons; they were armed with two 9.2 guns, twelve 6 inch guns and twelve 3 inch guns. Their engines were 21,000 H.P., and each had crew of 750 men.

(This information has since been confirmed by the headquarters of the German Navy; our submarine U.9 returned intact with its entire crew.)

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—23rd September (official report of last night). The French Government has affirmed that the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral was not a military necessity. In reply, we declare, that after the French had made the town by strong ramparts, their principal point of defence, they themselves compelled us to attack the town by all the means necessary. By special order of the Chief German Commander, the Cathedral was to be spared, providing that the enemy did not use it to their advantage. From the 20th September the white flag was floating over the Cathedral and was respected by us. Despite these facts, we were able to note the presence of an observation post on the tower, which accounted for the excellent effect of the enemy's fire on our infantry. From that moment it was necessary to destroy this point of observation, which was done by shrapnel fire from our field artillery. Our heavy artillery was never permitted to take part in this firing. Since the post of observation has disappeared, we have observed that the towers and exterior facade of the Cathedral have not been destroyed and that only the roof has been destroyed by the flames. The troops have, therefore, not gone further in their attack than was necessary. The responsibility, consequently rests with the enemy who have attempted to abuse a venerable building by placing it under the white flag.
London.—23rd September. *The Times* publishes the following note from Paris: In theory, the bombardment of Rheims was provoked by the French Artillery, which was stationed in the city and replied vigorously to the German guns. French soldiers were camping in the streets. In the principal street there was a park of artillery, behind which the infantry were camping.

Vienna.—September 25th. During the fighting in Serbia, the 5th Serbian Infantry regiment was completely annihilated. Prince George of Serbia was nearly made prisoner. The fighting lasted eight days and was commanded on the Serbian side by Prince George. The Serbians lost 7,000 prisoners and 1,000 dead and wounded. Syrmia has been totally abandoned by the Serbians.

Berlin.—25th September. (official).—The following is the final result of the subscriptions to the war loan:

1,318 millions in Treasury Bonds,
3,071 millions in Loan Securities,
making a total of 4,389 million marks.

Berlin.—25th September. The Generalissimo of the Eastern Army, Col. von Hindenburg, has issued the following encouraging address to the 8th Army Corps:

"You have wound new laurels around your flags. During a battle lasting two days on the Mazurian
Lakes and the desperate pursuit across Lithuania to far beyond the Russian frontier, you have not only beaten but completely defeated the last of the two armies of the enemy which had invaded East Prussia, viz., the Army of Wilna. Up to the present several flags, 30,000 unwounded prisoners, at least 50 guns, numerous machine guns, ammunition convoys and numerous war vehicles have been taken on the several battlefields, and the quantity of the spoil still increases.

"Your fighting, your splendid marches and unequalled bravery have brought us this result. Give God the glory. He will remain with us! Long live the Emperor-King."

**Berlin.**—25th September (official; 24th September evening). In the Western theatre of war (against Russia) no change of importance happened yesterday. Some skirmishing took place here and there, and were favourable to the German arms.

There is nothing to report from Belgium and the Eastern theatre of war.

**London.**—25th September. Reuter reports officially from Calcutta that the German cruiser Emden appeared before Madras, fired upon two oil tanks and ignited them. The English forts replied, but the Emden extinguished its fires and disappeared in the night.
Notice.

I remind the inhabitants of Brussels and its suburbs that it is strictly forbidden to sell or distribute newspapers which are not expressly approved by the German Military Governor. Any infringements of this rule will entail the immediate arrest of the vendors and long terms of imprisonment.

Brussels,

22nd September, 1914.

The Military Governor,

Baron von Luttwitz,

General.
The German Government ordered that payment should be made on presentation of requisition vouchers, fully supposing that the city would voluntarily pay the whole of the war indemnity which has been levied.

It is only on these terms that the specially favourable treatment which the City of Brussels has enjoyed, can be justified, compared with all the other towns of Belgium which will only have their requisition vouchers repaid at the conclusion of the war.

As the Commune Administration of Brussels refuses to pay the remainder of the war indemnity no requisition voucher will be paid from this date by the Government.

Brussels,
24th September, 1914,
The Governor,
Baron von Luttwitz,
General Major.
The Government General in Belgium.

Surprise attacks by the inhabitants have recently been made against wagon convoys and patrols in regions which are not for the moment occupied by more or less strong forces of German soldiers.

I call the attention of the public to the fact that a list has been drawn up of the towns and communes in the neighbourhood of which these attacks have taken place, and that they may expect to be punished as soon as German troops pass in their vicinity.

Brussels,

September 25th, 1914,

The Governor-General in Belgium,

Baron von der Goltz,

Field Marshal.
Order.

In all cases where strangers are prevented by the war from defending their rights before the legal authorities in those parts of Belgium occupied by German troops, the judge must by his own authority grant the necessary postponements in accordance with Article 1244-2 of the Civil Laws in force in Belgium.

In no case can judgments or legal orders be made against foreigners who are prevented from appearing.

This order comes into force immediately.

Brussels,

September 25th, 1914,

The Governor-General in Belgium,

Baron von der Goltz,

Field Marshal.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—26th September (official report of last night). The progress of the operations in the West (France) has led to renewed fighting on our extreme right wing, which has not yet had a definite result. Nothing important has occurred in the centre of the fighting line except some forward movements by both sides. One of the first forts, the "Camp des Romains," was taken to-day, to the south of Verdun, near St. Mihiel. The Bavarian regiment von der Tann hoisted the German flag on this fort and our troops crossed the Meuse there. There is no other change to report in the West or East.

The German Military Government.
Communal Administration of Brussels.

Notice.

During the absence of Monsieur Max, the Burgmaster, the affairs of the city and the maintenance of order will be assured by the Court of Aldermen.

In the interest of the city, we make a strong appeal to our fellow citizens to show calmness and sang-froid. We rely on the co-operation of everyone to assure the maintenance of public order.

September 27th, 1914,

The Court of Aldermen.
Post and Telegraph Services.

The German Administration proposes to re-establish the Post and Telegraph Services which have been interrupted, and later on the Telephone Service.

Posts.—From the 1st of October letters, postcards, printed matter, samples, and commercial papers will be received in the first place for delivery in the city, as well as from Brussels to Germany and vice-versa. Later on the postal service will be resumed successively in other Belgian towns.

Correspondence may be registered, but for the present the administration does not accept any responsibility in the case of loss.

Letters for Germany must be posted unsealed. The sender must give on the back of all communications his name and address. Until further notice communications must be deposited exclusively at the Central Post Office (Place de la Monnaie), or in the letter boxes placed in the other Post Offices in Brussels. All the other pillar boxes in the city will not be cleared, as the Belgian postmen refuse to make the collections under German authority. Registered communications are only received at the Central Post Office.
The German Administration having no Belgian stamps, German stamps have been surcharged with the Belgian value. Only these stamps, which are sold at the General Post Office, are valid. The rates are the same now as in the past except for printed matter, the rate for which is shown at the Central Post Office.

As Belgian postmen refuse equally to deliver letters all communications, from the 1st October, will have to be called for at the General Post Office. These will be handed to the persons giving proof that they are the rightful owners.

Telegrams.—From the same date, telegrams in clear language, and consisting of not more than fifteen words can be sent from Brussels to Germany and vice versa. The sender must indicate his name and address. The rate is the same as before. Telegrams must be left at the Central Post Office.

Brussels,
29th September, 1914.

The Imperial Administration of the German Post and Telegraph Services in Belgium.
No. 46

News published by the German Government.

London.—29th September. Reuter announces from Pretoria under date of the 24th September, that the Police Station of Rietfontain was taken on the 19th September by a German detachment of about 200 men. (The English Station of Rietfontain is of some importance, and is situated to the East of Kettmanshoop).

Berlin.—29th September. We learn from Salonica that, according to news from Monastir, an Albanian revolt has broken out in the region of Dibra, during which the Serbians were driven out.

Vienna.—29th September. The Reichpost reports from Sofia as follows: "The correspondent of the Volja, the organ of Ghenadjew, writing from Nisch, states that the offensive taken by Austria has grave consequences for Serbia. Revolt is making itself felt in the country and in the army, and a revolution may break out any day. Several regiments of artillery have revolted during the last few days. A number of guns have been destroyed. Two or three hundred men die every day through the public hygiene being greatly neglected, and soldiers refuse
Termonde in Ruins.
to mount guard in the proximity of the huts containing the cholera patients. The Military League is said, in the face of such a state of affairs, to have come to some important decisions, amongst others, one concerning an ultimatum to be sent to the Minister Paschitsch, to summon him to have brought to Serbia by the shortest route one hundred doctors, three bacteriologists, and a sufficient quantity of medicaments. King Peter has returned, and is completely apathetic, and the Crown Prince Alexander does not know what to do. The "star" of Paschitsch is on the wane, and it is feared that there will soon be some victims in his suite.

Paris.—27th September. A Taube aeroplane passed over Paris this morning at 11 o’clock. It threw several bombs on the city in the neighbourhood of the Eiffel Tower during a fog. One fell in the Avenue de Trocadero and killed an old man and wounded his daughter. It is believed that the bombs were intended for the wireless station on the Eiffel Tower.

The German Military Government.
Notice.

The repeated attacks against the troops and attempts against the railways, telegraph, and telephone lines by civilian cyclists compel me to cancel all the permits to circulate which had been granted to civilians in virtue of my order of the 17th September, 1914. These permits cease immediately to be in force. Civilians who still circulate in spite of this will render themselves liable to be fired on by the German troops.

If a captured cyclist is suspected of an attempt against the railway, telegraph, or telephone lines, or of the intention to attack German troops, he will be shot according to martial law.

Brussels,

30th September, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshal.
Notice.


The German Army Administration buys for cash horses suitable for the war, complete harness, motors, and motor parts.

For all further information, communications should be addressed to the Office of the Government General for Belgium, 10 Rue de la Loi.

Strong draught horses are to be offered at the artillery barracks.

By order,

Lau.
Notice.

During the night of 25th September, the railway and telegraph lines were destroyed between Lovenjoul and Vertryck. As a result of this the two localities named have, on the morning of 30th September, had to render an account and give hostages.

In future, the localities nearest the spots where similar deeds occur will be punished without mercy, whether they are guilty or not. To this end hostages have been taken from all the localities in the neighbourhood of the railways threatened by similar attacks, and at the first attempt to destroy the railway, telegraph, or telephone lines they will be shot immediately.

Moreover, the troops guarding the railways have orders to shoot any person approaching in a suspicious manner the railway, telegraph, or telephone lines.

Brussels,

1st October, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,

Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshal.
News published by the German Government.

Frankfort.—2nd October. Under the heading of "The Neutrality of Belgium," the Frankfort Gazette publishes an article from the Italian journalist Vittorio Ambrossini, giving his experiences during a trip through Belgium. Amongst other things he states: "My first impression on arriving in Brussels on the 20th September was one of surprise, because everything seemed so quiet that one would have thought the Germans were here on a visit as guests. They are all quiet respectable people, who pay cash for everything they buy. Everybody certifies that the German soldiers do not annoy anyone. The public cafes are full of fashionable crowds, and the boulevards full of life. When I was speaking to the German commander on the destruction of Termonde, he replied: 'We were compelled, alas, to take such measures. We were fired upon from the interior of every house, by soldiers, who, at the approach of our men, threw off their tunics and declared they were not soldiers. They saw to it, however, that all the houses flying the white flag were spared.'"

"Regarding the question of the neutrality of Belgium, the commander said: 'We now have proof that Belgium has been willing for a long time to allow the passage of English troops.' The commander showed me a 'dossier' headed 'Scheme for the Landing of English Troops in Belgium.' In these papers were mentioned the names of Dunkirk,
Boulogne, and Calais as landing places for the English troops, as well as railway lines carrying the troops to Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels. The ‘dossier’ contained, moreover, drawings of English soldiers to enable them to be recognised, and of coloured cloths and patterns. The Belgians have perhaps too much liberty. Everybody can do as they like as long as it does not prove injurious to the Germans. I made the journey to Liege in a military train in which everybody showed their enthusiasm and their confidence in the issue of the war. I have vainly tried to find eye-witnesses of the misdeeds supposed to have been committed by the German soldiers."

Berlin.—5th October. (Official report of last night). In the Western theatre of war the fighting on the right wing of the army, and at Argonne is being pursued with success. The operations before Antwerp and on the Eastern theatre of war were continued to-day in conformity with the plans and without fighting.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—2nd October (Official report, dated the evening of the 1st October). On the 30th September, the heights of Roye and Fresnoy to the North-East of Noyon were taken from the enemy. To the South-East of St. Mihiel, the attacks from the direction of Toul were repulsed, the French losing heavily.

The attack against Antwerp is progressing with success.

The situation in the Eastern theatre of war (Russia) remains unchanged.

Berlin.—1st October. The Chief of the Army Medical Service and of the Military Hygiene Service, Mr. Schjerning, has sent to the Emperor the following report: "Some days ago a military hospital at Orchies was attacked by sharpshooters. During the expedition undertaken on the 24th September by the 35th Landwehr Battalion to punish the inhabitants of Orchies they met superior forces of the enemy and had to retire with the loss of eight killed and thirty-five wounded.

An expedition undertaken the next day did not again meet the enemy, but found the locality aban-
doned by the inhabitants. Twenty of the wounded of the previous day were found there, dead and terribly mutilated. Their noses and ears had been cut off, and they had been suffocated by sawdust being put in their mouths and nostrils. The truth of these facts, which have been entered in an official report, have been certified by the signatures of two French priests. Orchies has been razed to the ground.

Bale.—3rd October. Returning from a visit to Rome, the Italian Consul gave his impressions as follows: "A general mobilization in Italy is not to be thought of. The feelings of the people are in no way warlike; work is proceeding everywhere as in times of peace, and numerous immigrants are busy with the harvest, which is plentiful.

Berlin.—3rd October. According to information from Amsterdam sent to the "Berliner Tageblatt," the small cruiser "Karlsruhe" has sunk SEVEN English steamers in the Atlantic.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—2nd October. The Reichsgesetzblatt (Official report from Berlin) has published an order of the Federal Council, prohibiting all payments to England. It follows that it is forbidden to make any payments either directly or indirectly to Great Britain, to Ireland, and to the British Colonies or Possessions, either in cash, bills, or cheques, or by transfer, or to send to them directly or indirectly money or securities.

Berlin.—30th September. At a Meeting of the Central Committee of the "Reichsbank" the President, Mr. Havenstein, made the following statement in the course of his speech:

"The German Money Market has maintained during the first two months of the war the most favourable position of all countries. The market is fairly free, and the banks and other credit houses, contrary to what has been seen in England and France, have not stopped their business for a single day or even restricted the payment of bank deposits. Supported by the Reichsbank they have been able to maintain their payments without undue restrictions, and have been able to augment considerably their credits with that bank. We are the only people among the belligerent nations who have been able to do without the Moratorium and to continue our ordinary business and reorganise it."
"As regards the war loan, even persons of small means, who have only been able to save money by their work, and small capitalists, have eagerly, as never before, offered their savings for this purpose.

"Our export trade has, to a great extent, been maintained, and our exports for August, in spite of all the difficulties that have arisen, have both relatively and absolutely suffered less than those of England.

"A demonstration was held in Berlin on Monday, at which all the different German workers were represented, viz., commerce, agriculture, manufacture, and trades. This meeting, presided over by the President of the Reichstag, voted unanimously a resolution that in spite of the heavy burdens which everybody has already borne, with enthusiasm for the Fatherland, they were all ready to make fresh sacrifices. Everybody has firmly decided to go on until a result has been attained which will make up for the enormous sacrifices of this war, and which will prevent its recurrence."

The German Military Government
Berlin.—October 3rd. According to a communication to the Berliner Lokalanzeiger from Bucharest, the Prince Royal of Roumania has rid himself of the pro-Russian party which tried to induce King Charles to abdicate, and with the assistance of the Prince Royal get Roumania to go over to the side of the Triple Entente. He declared to them in plain words that he would never sit on the Roumanian throne, should the intrigues of the pro-Russian party induce the King to abdicate. This destroys the fable spread by Russian agents to the effect that the public opinions of the heir to the throne were contrary to those of the King as regards the real interests of Roumania, and that the pro-Russians had the least ground for building any hopes upon him.

Berlin.—4th October (Official report of last night). There is no change of importance to report to-day from the French theatre of war. During the attack on Antwerp the forts of Lierre, Waelhem, Koningshoyckt, and the intermediate redoubts were also taken. In the positions between the forts 30 guns were captured. The breach made in the ring of the outer forts permits the attack of the inner ring of forts and of the city.

In the East, the 3rd Siberian Army Corps and parts of the 22nd Army Corps which were on the left wing of the Russian armies advancing beyond the Niemen, were defeated after a desperate battle lasting two days. More than 2,000 unwounded prisoners, guns, and machine guns were captured.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—6th October (Official report dated the evening of the 5th). The forts of Kessel and Broechem, at Antwerp, have been silenced. The town of Lierre and the railway fort on the line from Malines to Antwerp have been taken.

On the right wing, in France, fighting is continuing with success. In Poland the German troops, advancing on the Vistula, have come in contact with the Russians.

Konigsberg.—5th October. Regarding the fighting near Augustow, we learn that further the Russians were completely defeated in a battle lasting two days, the 1st and 2nd October, near Suwalki, and lost 3,000 prisoners, 18 guns, including a heavy battery, numerous machine guns, limbers, and horses.

The German Military Government.
No. 55

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—6th October. The special correspondent of the Berliner Zeitung, noon edition, states that during the first assault against the infantry positions at Tsing-tao the united English and Japanese were repulsed with a loss of 2,500 men. The effect of the mines, cannon, and machine guns was terrific. The right wing of the Allies was attacked with success by the artillery of the Austro-Hungarian cruiser "Kaiserin Elizabeth" and of the German gunboat "Jaguar." The German losses are unimportant. The Japanese are waiting for assistance from Japan.

Vienna.—6th October. From an official source it is announced under yesterday's date: "The operations in Russian Poland and Galicia advance with success. The German and Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting side by side, and have thrown back the enemy from Opatow and Kilmontow towards the Vistula. In the Carpathians the Russians have been completely defeated at the Pass of Uszokar.

London.—6th October. The Daily Chronicle states that there are, at Aldershot, in round figures, 135,000 militia of all regiments being trained to be sent to the front, as soon as they are ready. The training, however, in spite of the most brilliant efforts, does not show satisfactory results, the troops being insufficiently equipped. The paper in consequence appeals for the co-operation of the public, and mentions, as an example, that not a single officer of Lord Kitchener's 1st Army possesses a pair of field glasses. There is also required, amongst other things, shirts, socks, handkerchiefs, boot laces, note-paper, writing materials, and drums and fifes for the Scotch regiments.

Brussels.—7th October. Written instructions to the chiefs of the detachments called "Destroying Detachments," were taken from the chief of a cyclist corps near Hennuyeres, which said, among other things, "Spread false news—Landing of the English at Antwerp, of the Russians at Calais."

German Military Government.
Berlin.—7th October (Official report of yesterday). The repeated attempts of the French to turn our right wing have resulted in the fighting line being extended to the north of Arras. Also to the West of Lille and of Lens our advance guard has met the enemies' cavalry. Nothing decisive has yet come of our attack against the Arras-Albert-Roye line. On the battle front between the Oise and the Meuse, near Verdun, and in Alsace-Lorraine, the situation remains unchanged.

There is also nothing fresh before Antwerp.

In the Eastern theatre of war the forward march of the Russians on East Prussia in the Province of Suwalki has been stopped. Near Suwalki the enemy has been attacked since yesterday.

In Russian Poland, the Riflemen of the Guard were driven from their fortified position between Opatow and Ostrowez on the 4th October by the German troops which took 3,000 prisoners and several cannon and machine guns.

On the 5th October two and a half divisions of Russian cavalry, as well as parts of the Iwangorod principal reserve were attacked near Radow and thrown back on Iwangorod.
Vienna.—7th October. It is stated from an official source: The sudden forward march of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops in Russian Poland appears to have produced a great surprise on the Russians. Although they have sent strong forces from Galicia to the North they have been, while attempting to cross the Vistula in the direction of Opatow, thrown back by the Allies upon the other side of the river. Our troops have taken the Russian bridge head at Sandomir.

In Galicia we are advancing according to our plans. At Tarnabrzeg a division of Russian infantry was thrown back by us.

Vienna.—7th October. The Korrespondenz Rundschau announces from Constantinople:

The anti-Russian movement is constantly increasing. At the Russian Legation, in Teheran, threatening letters have been found. Russia wishes, in consequence, to send troops for the protection of its subjects and diplomatic staff. At Tabris, Kasprin, and Seral, Freedom Committees have been formed, and they have found many supporters. In the Unar mountains sharp fighting has taken place with the Russian frontier troops in which the Schachsewennes have had the upper hand.
Notice.

In the parts of the country occupied by German troops, the Belgian Government has sent to the militia of several classes orders to rejoin. These Belgian orders are not valid. Only the orders of the German Government General, and of the authorities acting under it are valid in the said part of the country.

It is strictly forbidden that those who receive these Belgian orders should obey them.

In future militia-men must not leave their present place of residence (town or suburb) without being specially authorised to do so by the German Administration.

In case of infringement the family of the militia-men will equally be held responsible.

The militia-men in possession of orders to rejoin, or of a matriculation medal, will be treated as prisoners of war.

Brussels,
7th October, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.
Belgian Red Cross Man examining dead Belgian Soldier whose pockets had been turned inside out by Germans.
England and Belgium.

(Documents found at the Belgium General Staff Office).

The declaration of the English Government that the violation of Belgian neutrality provoked the intervention of England in the present war, has already, by Sir Edward Grey’s own declaration, revealed itself as being untenable. The moral indignation with which the German invasion of Belgium has been turned to account by the English in order to turn the opinion of the neutral countries against Germany, is illuminated in a new and singular manner, by certain documents which the Chief of the German army has discovered in the archives of the Belgian Etat-Major at Brussels.

It appears, from the contents of a "dossier," entitled "English Intervention in Belgium," that already, in 1906, the sending into Belgium of an English expeditionary force in the case of a Franco-German war was foreseen. According to a document discovered, addressed to the Belgian Minister for War, dated the 10th April, 1906, the Chief of the Belgian Etat Major had, with the English Military Attache at Brussels, Lieut.-Col. Barnardiston, worked out at that time, on the initiative of the latter, and after frequent consultations, a detailed project for mutual operations against Germany, of an English expeditionary force of 100,000 men in conjunction with the Belgian army. This project was approved by the Chief of the English General Staff, Major-General Grierson. All the information concerning the strength and organisation of the English detachments, the composition of the expeditionary force, the points of landing, an estimate of the exact time required for the transport, etc., have been supplied to the Belgian General Staff. Based upon this infor-
motion the Belgian General Staff worked out in detail the transport of the English troops to the Belgian field of operations, their housing and their maintenance. Their co-operation has been minutely studied in its smallest details. Thus a large number of Belgian interpreters and gendarmes were to be placed at the disposal of the English army, and the necessary maps supplied. Even the care of the English wounded had already been taken into consideration.

Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogne were provided as landing points for the English troops. From these places they were to be brought to the field of operations by means of the rolling-stock of the Belgian railways. The preconceived landing at French ports and the transport through French territory proves that the Anglo-Belgian Conventions were preceded by conventions with the French General Staff. The three Powers have exactly fixed the projects for the collaboration of the "Allied Armies" as it is mentioned in the document. This is corroborated by the fact that in the secret "dossiers" a map of the deployment operations of the French army has been found. The document mentioned contains some remarks of particular interest. In a certain place it is said that Lieut.-Col. Barnardiston had pointed out that Holland could not be reckoned upon to give her support for the moment. He is also supposed to have confidentially made known that the English Government had the intention to transport to Antwerp the base of the English supplies, as soon as the North Sea should have been cleared of all the German warships. The English Military Attache further proposed to create a Belgian spy service in the Rhenish Province.

The military information discovered finds a valuable complement in a report addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by Baron Greindl, who has been for many years Belgian Minister at Berlin, which
report is also found amongst the secret papers. In this report the "arriere-pensées" which are at the bottom of the English proposal are laid bare with great perspicacity, and the Minister draws attention to the situation, open to criticism, in which Belgium placed herself by taking a one-sided part in favour of the Powers of the Entente. In this very circumstantial report, dated 23rd December, 1911, the full publication of which is reserved, Baron Greindl declares that the project of the Belgian État-Major for the defence of Belgian neutrality in a Franco-German war only deals with the question "What military measures would have to be taken in case Germany should violate Belgian neutrality?" that, however, the hypothesis of a French aggression against Germany, through Belgium, is just as probable. The Minister then proceeds textually as follows:

"On the French side the danger does not only exist on the South of Luxemberg, it threatens us all along the common frontier. To affirm it we are not reduced to surmises, we have positive data.

"The idea of a movement turning by the North certainly entered into the calculations of the Entente Cordiale. If it were otherwise the project of fortifying Flushing would not have given rise to such an outcry in Paris and London. There was no mystery made as to the reason for which it was desirable that the Scheldt should remain without defence. It was with the object of having every facility to bring an English garrison to Antwerp, therefore with the object of obtaining in our country a base of operations for an offensive in the direction of the lower Rhine and Westphalia, and to draw us in afterwards, which would not have been difficult, we having parted with the national refuge, we should have deprived ourselves by our own action of all means of resisting the injunction of doubtful protectors whom we should
have had the imprudence to allow to enter. The perfidious and naive overtures of Col. Barnardiston, at the time of the conclusion of the Entente Cordiale, have clearly shown us what is intended. When it was evident that we should not let ourselves be moved by the supposed danger of the closing of the Scheldt, the plan was not abandoned, but modified so that the English relief army would not be landed on the Belgian coast, but at the nearest French ports; this is what the revelations of Capt. Faber testify, which have not been contradicted, any more than has been the information of the newspapers which have confirmed or completed it in certain points. This English army landed at Calais or Dunkirk would not skirt our frontier up to Longuy to reach Germany. It would enter our country at once by the North-West, which would give it the advantage of going immediately into action, to meet the Belgian army if we risked a battle in a region where we could not rest on any fortress; to take possession of the provinces rich in resources of all kinds; in any case, to hinder our mobilization, or only to allow it after having obtained from us formal promises giving the assurance that this mobilization would be to the advantage of England and her ally.

"It is absolutely indispensable to stop beforehand the plan of campaign which the Belgian army would follow in this hypothesis, as much in the interest of our military defence as for the direction of our foreign policy, in case war should break out between Germany and France."

These developments, coming from a source free from all prejudice, supply the absolute proof of the fact that this same England, who poses now as a protector of Belgian neutrality, has induced Belgium to take a one-sided part to the advantage of the Powers of the Entente, and, at one moment, she even thought of violating Dutch neutrality. More-
over, it follows that the Belgian Government, in listening to the English suggestions, rendered itself guilty of a grave breach of the duties which devolved upon it as a neutral Power. The fulfilment of these duties would have required that the Belgian Government, in its projects of defence, should also have provided for the violation of Belgian neutrality by France, and have made, for this case, similar conventions with Germany to those concluded with France and England. The papers discovered constitute a documentary proof of the Belgian connivance with the Powers of the Entente, a fact known to the competent German services before the war. They justify our military action and confirm the information received by the High Commander of the German army concerning the French intentions.

Let them open the eyes of the Belgium people as to those to whom it owes the catastrophe which has now been let loose upon this unhappy country.

**The German Military Government.**

**Brussels,**

12th October, 1914.
News published by the German Government.

**Budapest.**—8th October. It is officially reported: Our troops have defeated the Russian troops which had invaded Marmaros, Sziget, and have already pursued them up to Nagyboysky. The public administrations will already, to-day, take up their official duties again. The burial of the Russians killed in the last fight near to Uszok is being continued. Up to now 8,000 dead Russians have been buried.

**Berlin.**—8th October (Official report of last night). The engagements on the right wing of the army in France have not yet had any decisive result. The forward movement of the French in Argonne and in the North-East of Verdun have been repulsed. At Antwerp the fort of Broechem is in our hands, the attack has passed the sector of the Nethe, and is approaching the inner ring of the forts. An English brigade and the Belgians were thrown back between the outer and the inner rings upon Antwerp. Four heavy batteries, 52 field guns, and numerous machine guns have been taken in the open country.

The Russian attack in the Province of Suwalki has been repulsed. The Russians have lost 2,700 prisoners and 9 machine guns.
In Poland, during several unimportant, but victorious, engagements to the West of Iwangorod, 4,800 prisoners were made.

**Berlin.—7th October.** It is officially reported from Tokio: The Naval Detachment has occupied Jaluit, the seat of the Government of the Marshal Islands, without resistance. English merchants have been authorised to import goods. The Naval Administration declares that the landing is a military act, but that a permanent occupation is not intended. The official declaration of the British Colonial Minister says: The enemy made numerous attempts in September to penetrate into British East Africa and cut the Uganda Railway. These attempts failed, only a frontier station being held by a small body of German troops. The normal military occupation has been reinforced by Indian troops. The Governor of the Cameroons mentions victorious engagements at the beginning of September against the English and French, in the course of which Lieuts. von Rothkirch and Milbrat, as well as the district chief, Pausch, were killed. Competent authorities think that these engagements took place on the Benue and on the river Cross.

*THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.*
News published by the German Government.

London.—23rd October. Lloyds' agency at Colombo telegraphs to the Admiralty that the British steamers Chilka, Trolius, Benmohr, Clan Grant, and the dredger Ponrattel were sunk by the German cruiser Emden, and the steamer Oxford captured.

Berlin.—23rd October (Official communication of yesterday before midday). The fights continue along the Yser canal. Eleven English warships support the enemies' artillery. To the East of Dixmude, the enemy was repulsed; similarly, our troops have advanced with success in the direction of Ypres. The battle in the North-West, and to the West of Lille is very desperate, but the enemy has retired slowly right along the line. Violent attacks, against the heights to the South of Thiencourt, coming from the direction of Toul, have been thrown back with losses, extremely considerable for the French. It is positively stated that the English Admiral commanding the squadron of Ostend, was only prevented with great trouble by the Belgian authorities from his intention of bombarding Ostend.

In the Eastern theatre of war, parties of our troops follow the enemy who are retiring in the direction of Ossowicz. Several hundreds of prisoners and of machine guns have fallen into our hands. Round Warsaw and in Poland yesterday there were no fights
after an indecisive struggle of several days ago. The situation is still pending.

Vienna.—23rd October (Official communication of yesterday midday). In the battle on both sides of the river Strwiaz, we have succeeded, also in the region South of the river, in carrying forward our offensive movement. On the trigonometrical dominating height, 668, to the South-East of Stany-Sambor, the two defensive positions of the enemy have been taken. To the North-West of this point, our line of combat approaches the road (Chaussee) of Starasol. According to latest information, 3,400 Russians, among which are 20 officers, have been made prisoners during the last combats, and 15 machine guns were taken. Our advance guard troops have entered Czernowitz.

Budapest.—22nd October. The papers announce that the Austro-Hungarian troops, after having chased the Russians from Sereth, have entered Czernowitz. The Russians have abandoned Czernowitz, taking a North-Westerly direction.

German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Manchester.—22nd October. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes on the subject of excesses committed by the populace against Germans in London: That part of the London Press, who are doing all they can to provoke spy-fever, must reflect whether such brutalities will lighten the lot of our thousands of English prisoners in Germany. We possess declarations made by hundreds of English women coming home from Germany, who tells us they were treated with consideration. Letters from absolutely trust-worthy sources state that our prisoners, notwithstanding the German anger at first, owing to the conflict, during which time they had to suffer a little, are now humanely treated. The destruction and pillage of shops, the persecution of peaceful Germans is not a sign of force, but of hysteria.

Constantinople.—22nd October. With regard to the observations made by Great Britain on the subject of the continued presence of German military on Turkish warships, the Sublime Porte definitely replied "that it is an interior affair of Turkey."

German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—22nd October (Official communication of the day before yesterday, midday). On the canal of the Yser our troops still find themselves engaged in a desperate combat with the enemy, who is supported by its artillery on the side of the sea, North-West of Nieuport. An English torpedo-boat was put out of action by our artillery. The fighting in the West of Lille continues. There also our troops have taken the offensive, and have repulsed the enemy in several places. About 2,000 English have been made prisoners and several machine guns taken.

In the Eastern theatre of war no decisive action has taken place.

Vienna.—22nd October (Official communication of 21st, midday). In the course of the great and desperate fighting against fortified positions of the enemy, from Felsztyn to the causeway to the East of Medyka, we have gained ground in several places; whilst the Russian counter-attacks have nowhere succeeded. Last night our troops took by assault the height of La Chapelle, to the North of Mizyniec. To the South of Magiera, they already succeeded yesterday in advancing from places which they had won, towards the heights. In the South wing, the battle is carried on principally by the artillery. Consequent upon the extended use of modern field fortifications the battle partakes largely of the character of fortress warfare.

Yesterday, in the Carpathians, the Pass of Jablonica, the last position occupied by a detachment of Russians, has been won by us. On Hungarian territory, there is not a single soldier of the enemy left. Our forward march in the Bukowina has reached the Grand Sereth.

Berlin.—22nd October. Payments in respect of the War Loan to-day exceed the sum of three milliards of marks.

The German Military Government.
Decree.

The postponements, during which protests and other acts concerning appeals must be made, post-
ponements prolonged by the decree dated 23rd September, 1914 (No. 4 of the "Official Law Bulletin
of Laws and Decrees for the Occupied Belgian Terri-
tory"), are further prolonged by this present decree
to 30th November, 1914.

Brussels,
21st October, 1914.
The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.

Decree.

The decree of the King of the Belgians of 3rd
August, 1914, concerning the withdrawal of funds
from bank deposits, remains in force until 30th
November, 1914, with the restriction it has under-
gone by the order of the King of the Belgians of
6th August, 1914, and with the extension given to
it by the order dated 10th September, 1914 (No. 4
of the "Official War Bulletin of Laws and Decrees
for the Occupied Belgian Territory").

Brussels,
21st October, 1914.
The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.
Notice.

In an order of the day of the Belgian army of 8th October, 1914, found at Antwerp, it is affirmed that Belgian prisoners will be incorporated in the German army, and employed in the fights against the Russians. This statement is false. In the German army only German subjects can be incorporated.

Berlin,

21st October, 1914.

Governor-General in Belgium,

Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshal.
News published by the German Government.

Tokio.—21st October. Reuter’s agency announces: According to a Japanese official note, the cruiser Takatchio struck a mine on the 17th October in the Bay of Kiautschou and sank. Of a complement of 264, one officer and nine men were saved.

Berlin.—21st October. We learn that at the time of the sinking of the English submarine no loss was sustained on our side.

Berlin.—21st October (Official). The German troops advancing from Ostend along the coast, have encountered the enemy’s forces in the section of the Yser, near Nieuport. Since the day before yesterday they have been in contact with them. Yesterday their attacks were repulsed to the West of Lille, with enormous loss to them. Nothing of importance has been announced from the theatre of war in the East.

Berlin.—21st October. The Berliner Zeitung, on Monday, published this note, from Copenhagen: According to the information coming from the Retsch, of St. Petersburg, King Carlos of Roumania is said to have advised his successor a short time before his death, to maintain neutrality. His last words were: “Save your country. Do not shed blood.” King Ferdinand is reported to have used to the Prime Minister, M. Bratianu, categorically, the following words: “I will not betray the will of my predecessor.”

The German Military Government.
No. 66

News published by the German Government.

London.—19th October. The Times publishes as letter of M. Hulke, addressed to the Admiralty, on the subject of the Marine Brigade sent to Antwerp. In it is said: "When the first rumours on this subject were circulated that raw recruits would go to the front, one treated this information with ridicule. Many officers belonging to the Army and Navy declared unanimously that the despatch of the brigade under present circumstances was equivalent to premeditated murder. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and men laughed at the idea that they were being sent out to fight. But when, after their departure, it was learned they had really been sent to Antwerp, the indignation and fears were general in all the district. A large part of them were not suitably equipped, nor properly prepared for service. The officers were learning the first rules of infantry service, and did not yet know by heart the words of command, and were absolutely insufficient with regard to numbers. The first brigade was minus 16 officers; of the 14 officers present, four only were familiar with infantry duty. The men were without cartridge holders, their cartridges were insufficient in quantity, they had only practised shooting with a small rifle and only at 30 feet distance, and were only served out with army rifles the night, or the night but one, before their departure. A non-commissioned officer only arrived at the camp on the day of departure, in order that they should know at least how to fix a bayonet to a rifle."

Berlin.—20th October (Official communication). The English submarine E3 was destroyed on the 18th October in a German Bay in the North Sea.

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.
Notice.

Recently I have had to sentence various people to the following penalties:

To two months' imprisonment:
The Belgian subject, François Colson, domiciled in Brussels, for insults against German subjects.

To four months' imprisonment:
The Belgian subject, Adolphe Thomas, domiciled in Brussels, for purposely knocking up against German officers in the open street.

To six months' imprisonment:
The French subject, Louis Prost, for having circulated copies of lying news of the war, reproduced by dactylography.

Further, the legally appointed War Courts have punished:

With one year's imprisonment:
The Belgian subject, Jean Lecocq, and Edith Carter, of English nationality, for having given utterance to insults against members of the German army.

The publication of these sentences should serve as a warning to the people of Brussels. If similar offences are repeated the penalties will be increased.

Brussels,
19th October, 1914.
MILITARY GOVERNOR OF BRUSSELS,
BARON VON LUTTWITZ,
General.
No. 68

News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—18th October (Official communication of yesterday morning). At Bruges and Ostende, large quantities of war material have fallen into our hands, amongst which is a large number of infantry rifles with ammunition and 200 locomotives in a serviceable state.

On the French side of the theatre of war, there is nothing to announce.

In the Suwalki Government, the Russians remained quiet during yesterday. The number of prisoners captured near Schirwindt have totalled 4,000; in addition to which several cannon were taken. The combats near Varsovie and South of that place continue.

Vienna.—18th October (From the evening to mid-day). The battle engaged along the line, Stary Sambor-Meducha, also that on the San, and our operations against Dniester are taking a good turn. To the North of Wyszkow, the Russians have again attacked, and have been repulsed. Near Synowodsko our troops have forced the river Stryj, gained the heights to the North of this place, and commenced the pursuit of the enemy. The same is the case with the heights North of Podbuz and to the South-East of Stary-Sambor, which have passed into our hands after a desperate struggle. Also to the North of the
river Strwiaz our offensive advances. To the North of Przemysl we have taken a firm footing on the East bank of the San. It is impossible to estimate, even approximately, the number of prisoners which we have made during the present operations. According to the information we already possess they are more than 15,000.

Berlin.—19th October (Official communication of 18th). In the Western theatre of war, yesterday passed, on the whole, quietly. The situation is unchanged. In the Eastern theatre of war, our troops have advanced in the region of Lych. The battle near and to the South of Varsoirie continues.

London.—19th October. On 17th October, the German torpedo-boats S.115, S.117, S.118, and S.119 entered not far from the Dutch coast into combat with the English cruiser Undaunted and four English destroyers. According to English official information the four German torpedo-boats were sunk. (This news has not yet been confirmed by the German authorities.)
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—17th October (Official communication of yesterday, at mid-day). The Russians attempted, on 14th October, to re-take Lyck, but their attacks were repulsed. Eight hundred prisoners, one cannon and three machine guns have fallen in our hands. Bruges was occupied by our troops on 14th October: Ostend the 15th. Violent attacks by the French in the North-West region of Rheims have been repulsed. The French announce in their official bulletins that they have at several places along their front, for example, near Berry-au-Bac, to the North-West of Rheims, made remarkable progress. This information does not agree in any way with facts.

Berlin.—17th October. It is reported unofficially in London: 15th October: An English cruiser, Hawke, was sunk in the North Sea by a torpedo fired from a submarine. An officer and 49 men were saved and landed at Aberdeen, about 380 men are missing. At the same time, the cruiser Theseus was attacked but without success.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—16th October (Official communication—General Quarters). At Antwerp, between four and five thousand prisoners have been made. It is to be presumed that within a short time a further large number of Belgian soldiers, who obtained civilian’s clothes, will be captured. According to an official communication from the Consul at Terneuzen between 20,000 Belgian soldiers and 2,000 English have passed into Dutch territory where they were disarmed. Their flight must have been made in great haste, as proved by the large quantities of sacks of clothing thrown away, probably by the English naval division. The war booty at Antwerp was considerable: at least 500 cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, saddles, many objects for sanitary service, numerous automobiles, locomotives, and wagons, four million kilos of corn, much flour, coal and linen, wool to the value of ten million marks, copper and silver metal for half a million of marks, an armoured railway train, several trains charged with food stuffs, and large quantities of live stock.

There were no English or Belgian sailors left in the port of Antwerp. The 34 German steamers and three sailing ships present at Antwerp since the beginning of the war are still there, with one exception, but their machinery has been disabled. Only the “Gneisenau,” of the Norddeutscher Lloyd Line, was
holed and sunk. The great lock of the port is intact, but provisionally disabled because of small boats loaded with stones and sunk. The harbour works have not been damaged. The City of Antwerp has suffered little. The population remains calm, and seems happy that these days of terror are over. The populace had, moreover, started to pillage. The ruins of the Belgian army abandoned in all haste the city of Ghent at the approach of our troops. The Belgian Government, with the exception of the War Minister, has withdrawn to Havre.

Berlin.—16th October. The French attacks in the direction of Albert were thrown back with great losses for the French. There is no other change in the West.

In the East the forward march of the Russians, undertaken with considerable forces towards East Prussia, can be considered as having miscarried. The attack by our troops in Poland, where they fight side by side with our Allies, the Austrians, continues to progress. Our troops are before Varsovie. The forward march undertaken by the Russians with eight army corps, coming from the line Iwangorod-Varsovje, on the Vistula, has been repulsed all along the line with great losses for the Russians. The rumours spread by the Russian Press on the subject of the capture of German cannon are without foundation.
News published by the German Government.

Vienna.—16th October (Mid-day, Official). Yesterday our troops have captured fortified heights of Starasol. Similarly our attack has advanced towards Stary and Sambor. To the North of Strwiaz, we occupy a series of heights up to the South-East front of Przemysl. On the river San, below the fortress, the battle has also commenced. In our pursuit of the enemy over the Carpathians, we arrived at Wyskow and at Skole.

Berlin.—15th October. Reuter’s bureau announces from Cape Town, as the result of a rebellion by a small detachment commanded by the Boer Colonel Moritz, marching towards Damaraland, Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout South Africa. This discontent will be of a local nature.

German Military Government.
Berlin.—15th October (Official of yesterday noon). The enemy, amongst whom there is a part of the old garrison of Antwerp, is rapidly fleeing towards the West, i.e., the coast. Our troops are following. Lille is occupied by us, we made 4,500 prisoners there. The city had been declared an open town by the Communal authorities, in relation to the German troops, but the enemy, nevertheless, brought troops into it from Dunkirk with the object of enveloping Ghent, and with orders to hold on until the arrival of the enveloping army. This army, naturally, did not come, and the simple consequence was, that the town, uselessly defended, had to bear the damage occasioned by our troops in taking it. There is nothing new at the front. In the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral of Rheims, the presence of two heavy French batteries was observed; light signals from the top of one of the towers of the Cathedral were also seen. It goes without saying that all hostile measures against our troops, and all the means used in their execution, are opposed by us without regard to the preservation of the Cathedral. The French therefore, will bear the responsibility now, as before, if the venerable monument becomes a victim of the war.

In the Eastern theatre of the war, the Russians have been defeated in the engagements around
Schirwind. They have lost 3,000 prisoners, 26 cannon, and 12 machine guns. Lyck is again in our possession. Bialla has been abandoned by the Russians. Further to the South the Russian advance guards marching on Warsaw were thrown back and lost 8,000 prisoners and 25 cannon.

Vienna.—13th October. The Sudslavitsche Korrespondenz publishes this information from Constantinople: According to the news of the Turkish papers in Teheran, the paper Schems, of Aschkabad (India), states that the son of the Emir of Afghanistan is supposed to have attacked and crossed the Indian frontier with an army. The same paper states from Simla: The appearance of the cruiser "Emden" before Madras, created great excitement amongst the Nationalist Party of the City. Attempts have been made against the English officials. The authors are supposed to be members of the Independence of India Party. Among the very warlike Sikhs also, in the North of India, a revolutionary movement has broken out.

Berlin.—15th October. The Metzer Zeitung states that the Military Commissioner of the Metz Police, Major General von Bodenhausen, has been named Commander of the fortress of Antwerp.

The German Military Government
Very Important Notice.

The maximum selling prices of COAL are fixed as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mixed Coal</td>
<td>50 francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small for domestic use</td>
<td>35 francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthracite</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large</td>
<td>52 francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>56 francs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small nuts</td>
<td>58 francs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The maximum selling price of PARAFFIN OIL is fixed at 25 centimes the litre.

Any seller who charges a higher price will be obliged to reimburse the difference in price to the purchaser.

Any dealer who may be convicted of having asked higher prices is liable to have all the coal or paraffin oil in his stores confiscated by the Communal Authorities.

Brussels,

15th October, 1914.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—15th October. It is officially stated from Bordeaux on the 13th October: The Belgian Government has decided to move to France. All the Ministers except the War Minister embarked this morning at Ostend for Havre, where the French Government had made all arrangements for their installation. The King has remained at the head of his army.

Rotterdam.—14th October. The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant announces from London: The Morning Post criticises strongly the measures taken before the fall of Antwerp. Eight thousand marines had been sent with several heavy guns to Antwerp, whereas the town and the fortress were already untenable. Either the Belgian army ought to have been withdrawn and continued the resistance in the open field, or a large army sent to deliver Antwerp. This last course would have been the least advantageous, but the greatest error was to send a weak army, because this encouraged the Belgian authorities to make a vain and useless resistance.

From Sas van Gent the same paper learns on the 13th October: The Anglo-Belgian troops who had
left Ghent in the direction of Bruges were pursued by the German troops, and overtaken last night. This morning an engagement took place.

Christiania.—15th October. The Dagblades writes: If the present situation of the Belgian army is considered, it is more than probable that it will not again have to be taken into account. The Aftenposten reproduces, in a special position, a passage of the Parisian Communiqué of yesterday afternoon, saying that 24 of the Antwerp forts are still held by the Belgians, and that the Germans only occupy a suburb, and gives to this reproduction the title: "How they are Informed in France regarding Antwerp."

THE GERMAN MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

NOTICE.—The copies of the Diplomatic document, "England and Belgium," printed on yellow paper and distributed in the streets, are absolutely authentic. It is through an error that the signature of the German Military Governor was omitted.
Notice.

Now that Antwerp has been taken I am able to allow travelling facilities, and to relax the measures designed to restrain the free passage of persons and vehicles inside and outside the city of Brussels confidently expect that the inhabitants will now return to their occupations.

I give notice that the smallest insults or outrages against the German troops will be punished most severely as in the past, likewise any damage caused to the railways, or to the telegraph or telephone services, as well as all other contravention of my orders and regulations.

Brussels,
15th October, 1914.

Baron von Luettwitz,

Major-General,

Military Governor.
Notice.

Following the taking of Antwerp, and the occupation of Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend, facilities for communication and the reduction of measures which restrain the free movements of persons and vehicles can be granted in the towns and country. On the other hand, I fully expect that the inhabitants will return to their homes and occupations, as I saw with satisfaction was the case at the gathering of the harvest.

However, I point out that I shall punish most severely, as up to the present, the least insult or excess against the German troops, or damage caused to the railway, telegraph, or telephone lines, as well as any other infringement against my orders and regulations.

Brussels,
15th October, 1914.

The Governor-General for Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—13th October (Official). No news of importance has arrived from the Western theatre of war. Violent attacks by the enemy to the East of Soissons have been repulsed. In the forest of Argonnes desperate fighting continues. Our troops are operating in the thickly wooded forest under the greatest difficulties carrying on a fortress war, with all the means possible, and are advancing step by step. The French are resisting stubbornly; they are firing from the tops of trees with machine guns and rifles, and possess some strong "points d’appui" in very strong trenches built one above the other.

Berlin.—14th October (Official). Our spoils of war at Antwerp cannot be estimated at present. The number of the troops of the armies in Holland is about 28,000. According to official sources from London and Holland, there are supposed to be 2,000 English amongst this number. It is believed that numbers of Belgian soldiers have fled in civilian clothes to their communes of origin. The material damages at Antwerp are not very considerable. The locks and the ferry boats on the river have been
destroyed by the enemy. There are in the port 4 English steamers, 2 Belgian, 1 French, 1 Spanish, 1 Danish, 32 German, and 2 Austrian, as well as 2 German sailing vessels. Judging from the result of an examination of the German boats, the boilers appear to have been destroyed in order to render them useless.

The 11th October passed quietly in the theatre of war in East Prussia. On the 12th a new attempt to envelop from Schiervindt by the Russians failed. The Russians lost there 1,500 prisoners and 20 cannon. In Southern Poland, the Russian advance guards have been thrown back to the South of Warsaw by our troops. An attempt by the Russians to cross the Vistula to the South of Iwangorod failed; the Russians suffered great losses there.

Berlin.—15th October (Official). The great Russian armoured cruiser “Palada” of the “Bajan” class was sunk at the mouth of the Bay of Finland by a German torpedo. (This news is confirmed by the Russian Telegraph Agency at St. Petersburg).

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Vienna.—13th October (Official communication of mid-day yesterday). Our offensive reached the river San yesterday, after numerous engagements in which our troops were mostly victorious. The fortress of Przemysl has been re-taken. The remainder of the enemy's army which had surrounded the town, is being attacked on the north and South of the fortress, Jaroslau and Lezeisk are in our hands. The enemy, in strength, is retiring from Sieniowa, and our attack is advancing also on the East of Chryrow.

In Russian Poland all the efforts of strong Russian contingents to cross the Vistula at Iwangorod, and on the South of that town, have failed.

Brussels.—13th October. The town of Ghent is occupied by German troops.

The German Military Government.
Damaged Houses at Melle.
Regulations.

1. All printed matter and all other reproductions of writing, pictorial representations, with or without text, and musical compositions with text or explanation (printed) obtained by mechanical or chemical processes, and intended for distribution, are subject to the Censorship of the Imperial German General Government (Civil Administration).

Any person manufacturing or distributing the reproductions specified in the foregoing paragraph without the permission of the Censor will be punished according to Martial Law. The reproductions will be confiscated, and the forms and plates used in such reproductions will be destroyed.

The distribution of a reproduction prohibited by the present decree includes posting, exhibiting, or exposing in any place which is open to the public.

2. No theatrical representations, musical or other recitals of any sort, cinematographic, or other projections are to be given unless the plays, recitals, or pictures in question have been passed by the Censor.

Any person organising theatrical representations, recitals, or picture shows without the permission of the Censor, and any person taking part in any way whatever in such representations, recitals, or picture shows will be punished in accordance with Martial Law.

The plates and films will be confiscated.

This decree comes into force immediately.

Brussels,
13th October, 1914.

(Signed) Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.

Governor-General in Belgium.
Order.

German money (coins and paper money) must be accepted in payment in the occupied Belgian territory until further notice, on the basis of 1 mark equal to at least fr. 1.25.

Brussels,

3rd October, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.
Notice.

Prohibition of the Exportation of Various Products.

The exportation over any Belgian frontier of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, as well as of food products of all kinds is prohibited. All infringements will entail the seizure of the animals and products in question.

Brussels,
30th September, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshal.
Notice.

Respecting the Keeping of Pigeons.

1. Every pigeon owner must keep his pigeons shut up in his pigeon-house till further order. Any owner allowing his pigeons to fly will be liable to imprisonment for three months, or to a fine not exceeding 3,000 francs. It is forbidden to keep any pigeons in a separated part of the pigeon-house, or in other rooms of the dwelling-house.

2. Every pigeon owner must, on or before the 18th October, render to the German commandant of his town, or, in places without a German garrison, to the Mayor of the Commune, a complete list of his pigeons, stating exactly the colour and ring marks (number and year) of each one. The Mayors of the Belgian Communes must at all times hold these lists at the disposition of the German military authorities. Every list must state exactly the position of the pigeon-house and the way to it.

3. Pigeons without rings must be killed at once.

4. Stray pigeons which may enter any pigeon-house must be killed immediately, and delivered to the German military authorities, or to the Mayor of the nearest Belgian Commune.

5. The exchange or sale of carrier pigeons, as well as the removal of pigeons from one pigeon-house to another, is expressly forbidden. Any person found with a living pigeon except in a pigeon-house will
be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not exceeding 12 months, or to a fine not exceeding 10,000 francs.

6. Stray pigeons are to be captured by the communal officials, and to be killed immediately.

7. German military officials will provide for the searching of pigeon-houses and dwelling-houses to ensure the due observance of these regulations.

8. Any violation of these regulations, if not hereby subjected to a higher penalty, will be punished by imprisonment not exceeding one month, or a fine not exceeding 2,000 francs. A charge of espionage may eventually be preferred.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

9. In places where pigeons have up to the present time been kept in common, in Brussels, for instance, their owners must collect them within 48 hours after the publication of this notice. At the expiration of this period all pigeons which have not then been claimed will be killed and given to the hospitals.

The lists prescribed in Article 2 must be handed in within a further 24 hours.

10. In places to which the German occupation may hereafter be extended the foregoing regulations will be applicable from the time of entry of the German troops.

Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshal,

Governor-General in Belgium.
Notice.

1. In conformity with Article 15 of the Geneva Convention of July 6th, 1906, I forbid the Belgian Red Cross ambulances and other similar institutions to receive henceforth German and Belgian wounded. The wounded must be sent to the German military hospitals, namely:

   Hospital No. I ... (Avenue de la Coronne 183)
   Hospital No. II ... (Palais des Academies)
   Hospital No. III... (Schaerbeek Hospital)
   Hospital No. IV ... (Baudouin Barracks)

2. The flag of the Red Cross is to be removed, under penalty of judicial proceedings, from the ambulance Stations, with the exception of the Royal Palace, and the Hospitals of St. Peter and St. John. (Article 21 of the Geneva Convention).

3. For humanitarian reasons, Belgian soldiers, who are previously ill or wounded, and who are, in the opinion of the German doctors, no longer capable of service in the war, will henceforth be entrusted to the care of the Belgian doctors, as soon as they can be transported. The Government will not retain them as prisoners.

Brussels,
29th September, 1914.
Baron von Luttwitz,
General.

German Military Governor.
Berlin.—28th October (Official communication of yesterday morning). The fighting in the Yser canal sector at Ypres, near to Ypres, and South-West of Lille, continues with the same violent rage. The German troops yesterday again made progress. On the remainder of the front in the West no important developments have taken place.

On the West of Augustow, the German attack is progressing slowly. To the South-West of Warsaw all the attacks made by the Russian forces in considerable numbers have been driven back by our troops. On the South of Iwangorod fresh Russian Army Corps have crossed the Vistula.

Vienna.—28th October (Official communication). The situation in Central Galicia was unchanged at mid-day yesterday. On the South-West of Iwangorod our troops are fighting with bravery: one corps has taken 10,000 Russian prisoners in a battle with superior hostile forces.
Notice.

1. All members of the Civil Guard of Brussels and suburbs who have taken part in the war are called upon to present themselves on Thursday, the 29th October, 1914, between 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Courtyard of the new Military School, rue Leonard-de-Vinci. The Civil Guards who are proved, by the lists in possession of the German authority, not to have presented themselves, will be punished according to the laws of war.

2. All the inhabitants of Brussels and suburbs are called upon once again by this notice to hand over, by the 1st November, 1914, at Town Hall of their respective Communes, all the weapons they possess. A label bearing the name and address of the proprietor must be attached to the weapons. Those who, contrary to previous instructions, have kept their weapons up to the present, but who hand them over now, will not be punished. Whoever is caught in possession of a weapon after the 1st November, 1914, will be tried according to the laws of war.

Brussels,
27th October, 1914.
The Governor of Brussels,
Baron von Luttwitz,
General.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—26th October (Official communication of mid-day yesterday). Yesterday morning, West of the Yser canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, localities still in possession of the enemy, our troops attacked the enemy, who defended themselves again desperately. The English fleet, which took part in the fight, was obliged to withdraw, owing to the fire of our heavy artillery. Three ships were struck. All the fleet afterwards, during the afternoon of 25th October, kept out of sight. Near Ypres the engagement is not decisive: South-West of Ypres, and on the West and South-West of Lille, our troops made good progress. In the course of fierce fighting in the houses the English sustained considerable losses. They left in our hands 500 prisoners. North of Arras a violent French attack was repulsed by our firing. The enemy’s losses were great.

In the Eastern theatre of war our offensive is advancing towards Augustow. Near Iwangorod the battle appears advantageous to us, notwithstanding that at present nothing is decisive.

Vienna.—27th October (Official communication of mid-day yesterday). In the engagements before Iwangorod, we have taken 8,000 Russian prisoners, and captured 19 machine guns. Near to Jaroslaw a Russian colonel surrendered with 200 men. Near to Zalučze (South-West of Sniatyn), and near Pasienicza, the enemy was repulsed. As to the remainder the situation is unchanged.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Brussels.—26th October. The German Emperor has ordered that French priests taken prisoners of war shall be treated like officers, notwithstanding that since the disestablishment of the Church such priests may be serving in the French army as privates.

Berlin.—26th October (Official communication of yesterday morning). The Yser-Ypres canal has been crossed by us with a strong force, after heavy fighting, on the 24th October between Nieuport and Dixmude. On the East and North-East of Ypres the enemy was reinforced, nevertheless our troops made progress in several places. About 500 English, among them a colonel and 28 officers, were made prisoners.

In the East (Russia) our troops have taken the offensive against Augustow. In the neighbourhood of Iwangoed, our troops are fighting side by side with the Austro-Hungarian troops, and have taken 1,800 prisoners.

Vienna.—25th October (Official). In the theatre of war on the North-East our army and strong German forces occupy a front, almost continuous, which extends from the northern slopes of the Eastern Carpathian through Stary-Sambor, the Eastern environs of Przemysl, the lower San, and the valley of the Polish Vistula, as far as the neighbourhood of Plozk, and are fighting with the main Russian army, which also includes the troops from the
Caucasus, Siberia, and Turkestan. Our offensive in the Carpathians encountered strong forces of the enemy. In Central Galicia, where both sides occupy fortified positions, the battle rests indecisive. In the South-East of Przemysl, and on the lower San, our troops have recently obtained several victories. In Russian Poland strong forces on both sides have been engaged since yesterday in the country South-West of the line of the Vistula between Iwangorod and Warsaw.

Vienna.—25th October. The Press Bureau of the War Office announces the following: The Russian methods of waging war are again well illustrated by the news obtained from an absolutely reliable source, which states that the Russians have promised a reward of 80,000 roubles for the capture or the death of one of our chief generals. This explains the attempt upon the life of this general which, fortunately, failed.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Brussels.—25th October. The reports circulated in town concerning the bombardment of Metz are entirely without foundation.

Berlin.—25th October (Official communication of yesterday morning). The fighting in the sector of the Yser-Ypres canal was extremely furious. In the North we have succeeded in crossing the canal with important forces. In the East of Ypres and the South-West of Lille our troops have advanced in the midst of violent fighting. Ostende has been bombarded without any useful result by the English battleships. In the front of Argonne our troops have also advanced. We have taken several machine guns and made a certain number of prisoners. Furthermore, our guns have brought down two French aeroplanes. North of Toul, near to Fliry, the French refused our offer of an armistice, made with a view to enable them to bury their numerous dead, and to place their wounded in safety.

West of Augustow (Russia) the Russians have renewed their attacks, but have been repulsed everywhere.
Berlin.—24th October. On 20th October the English steamship "Glitra" was sunk off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine. The valves were opened after the crew had left in the lifeboats, in conformity with the order which was given to the men by the German commander.

Vienna.—24th October (Official communication of yesterday). The strong Montenegrin and Servian troops, which had penetrated some time ago into the region adjoining Eastern Bosnia, have very much ill-treated the Mahommedan population. On 22nd October they were defeated in a battle which lasted three days, on both sides of the Mokro-Regatica. They withdrew in great haste. The details of the battle, in the course of which our troops gave proof of admirable bravery, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet from several fortified positions, will be published specially.

The German Military Government.
News published by the German Government.

Berlin.—24th October (Official communication, mid-day yesterday). We were successful yesterday on the Yser canal. Our troops advanced South of Dixmude. West of Lille our attacks were crowned with success. We have taken possession of several localities. Calm reigns generally on the remainder of the front of the Western army.

In the East the Russian attacks in the region West of Augustow have been repulsed. On this occasion we took several machine guns.

No definite news from the theatre of war in the South-East.

Vienna.—24th October (Official communication, mid-day yesterday). Yesterday in the battle South of Przemysl, whilst our heavy artillery, in particular that installed against the point d'’appui of the enemy, was in action, violent engagements took place on the lower San, where we allowed the enemy to cross to the western bank of the river in several places in order that we might attack and rout him there. The Russian troops which had crossed are already almost everywhere driven back to the river. At Zarzecze we have taken more than a thousand prisoners. Parts of our army appeared suddenly in front of Iwangorod and routed two divisions. They made 3,600 Russian prisoners, captured one flag, and fifteen machine guns. On the return from this victorious action in the region of Save, our monitor “Temes” struck a mine placed by the enemy, and sank. Thirty-three men are missing from the crew, the others were saved.

Berlin.—24th October. Reuter's agency states from Las Palmas, 23rd October, that the German steam-
ship "Crefeld" has arrived at Teneriffe with the crews on board of thirteen British steamships, which the German cruiser "Karlsruhe" had sunk in the Atlantic. The total tonnage of these boats is 60,000 tons.

**Berlin.**—24th October. The news from the *Times*, dated St. Petersburg, saying that at Warsaw the Russians had taken 50 German cannon, two regimental flags, and had made a great number of prisoners, is pure invention.

**Darmstadt.**—25th October. The French wounded, housed in the reserve hospital in the Communal Hall, propose to make known in a special manner their sentiments of gratitude for the great care and good treatment that has been accorded to them. They ask that every German soldier who leaves the hospital as cured may receive, on his departure, a declaration written by the French, and certified by the superintendent of the hospital, which, in case of his being made a prisoner later on, he can show to the French Authorities, so that he may obtain in France the same good treatment which the French have enjoyed in Darmstadt. The text of this declaration is drawn up as follows: In case the bearer of the present is wounded, or taken prisoner, we desire that he shall be as well treated and taken care of as we were in the Communal Hall at Darmstadt. Then follow the signature of the prisoners.

**The German Military Government.**
To the Inhabitants of Antwerp.

The German army enters victorious into your city. No harm will be done to the citizens and private property will be respected so long as no act of hostility is committed.

Resistance will be punished in conformity with Martial Law, and may result in the destruction of your beautiful city.

Von Beseler,

Commandant-in-Chief of the Besieging Army.
Antwerp No. 2

Proclamation.

I have taken over the Superior Military command of Antwerp, and I hope that the population of the city will not show itself unworthy, by any hostile manifestation whatever, of the kindness of which I am giving it a proof at this moment.

If my confidence should be abused, I shall not hesitate to employ the most severe war measures.

It is to the interest of the citizens to conform absolutely strictly to the following proclamations of the Communal Authorities.

Freiherr von Hune,
Governor of Antwerp.

To the Population.

In these sad days which our town and country are passing through, it is our duty to prescribe to the population the following line of conduct:

DIGNITY AND CALM.

The population must refrain from all hostility and all insult towards the German army; such acts are not only useless, but, further, are the greatest injury that can be committed against our dear country, and our well beloved town. One single act of this nature, one single manifestation of rashness may cause the death of hundreds of innocent people, the burning and the destruction of our town and suburbs. Bourgeois and workpeople, remain dignified and calm, all of you take care that order is maintained.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND SECURITY.

Individuals and property will be respected so long as order and quietness continue to reign. Every offence, or every act of violence, must be denounced to one of the signatories of this proclamation. We are assured that severe penalties will be enacted, so that nobody must take the law into his own hands.
COMMUNAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Court of Burgomaster and Sheriffs continues to exercise its administrative functions with the co-operation of the Communal Council.

The Intercommunal Consulting Commission, composed of notable citizens of all parties, and appointed by the Court of Burgomaster and Sheriffs, after the departure of the Belgian Government, remains in office and appeals for the goodwill of all.

Everybody must know that all his fellow citizens would be exposed to the greatest danger if order were to be disturbed.

CIVIL GUARDS AND SOLDIERS.

Officers and members of the Civil Guard who have handed over their weapons will not be interfered with.

This does not apply to Belgian soldiers, who, in civilian clothes, or others, have hidden themselves, or who disguise themselves among the population. They are recommended by the German Military Authority to present themselves to the police, and in this way avoid exposing themselves to severe penalties.

In case of necessity, the Civil Guard, unarmed, may be called upon to assist in maintaining order.

The German Military Authority declares that the rumour according to which young Belgians would be called to serve in the German army, is devoid of all foundation.

REQUISITIONS AND LODGINGS.

The Communal administrations will strive to meet the requirements of, and supply lodgings to, the army of occupation.

The sacrifices which the town and suburbs will impose upon themselves in this respect, will be met by a special tax.

Everyone will, doubtless, consider this to be the
best solution; it is calculated to prevent disputes and difficulties.

POLICE

The maintenance of public order continues to be entrusted to the ordinary police and the special constables. Volunteers for the latter service are urged to report themselves to the Burgomaster at once. Moreover, divisional committees for the maintenance of public peace will be organised where necessary.

The assembly of more than five persons is prohibited by the Burgomaster.

ARMS.

Civilians are forbidden in the most definite manner to keep or carry firearms. All these arms must be deposited against a receipt at the police stations.

The military authority will shortly assure itself by means of house-to-house searches whether all firearms have been delivered up to the administration. Any person then found in possession of a firearm would run the risk of the most severe penalties. Conform to this order, therefore, before it is too late. Do not conceal any weapons; deliver them up.

POLICE TIME REGULATIONS.

Public Houses.—All public houses must be closed at 8 o’clock (Belgian time), 9 o’clock (German time). Lights must be put out at the same time. Liqueurs or alcohol must not be sold or exposed for sale.

All infringement will be immediately punished. This will involve the closing of the premises for a longer or shorter period.

The population is recommended not to remain in the streets after 8 o’clock at night (Belgian time) except in case of urgency, such as illness, fire, or robbery. This restriction, naturally, does not apply to the members of the police and other public services.

We cannot impress upon you too strongly to conform to these measures which the military
authority enforces, and which are imposed for the public security.

NATIONAL COLOURS AND FLAGS.

The members of the voluntary police, and all persons in charge of the public security, will wear an armlet of the Belgian colours.

The staff of the other communal services will carry a white armlet, with the City Arms and marked "Stadsdienst."

There is no occasion in the present circumstances to hoist the flags, and the inhabitants will kindly take down those which are still flying before their houses. Such are, moreover, the formal orders of the German authorities.

NEWSPAPERS.

At our request, the question of the reappearance of the papers, or at least some of them, will be considered.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.—RETURN OF REFUGEES.

It is expressly recommended to re-open business houses and resume work.

The shops of Bakers, Butchers, Pork Butchers, Grocers, and other businesses contributing to the food supplies must be re-opened at the latest within 12 days under penalty of administrative measures being taken against their owners.

Citizens who have left the city may return without formality. By a decision of the German Authority, only those persons will be admitted within the walls of Antwerp who have their home or regular livelihood there.

DOORS AND LIGHTS DURING THE NIGHT.

The front doors of the houses may remain closed at all times. As the public lighting is now sufficient, a light will no longer be required to be burning in the houses.
GERMAN MONEY.

The rate for German money (coin or paper) for purchases in the shops, payments in restaurants, etc., is fixed at fr.1.25 the mark.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, we insist that the most complete calm must reign. No citizen is required to renounce his country; in adversity as in happy times, in the past and for the future, she is the most cherished possession of all good citizens. But it is the highest duty of all, to contribute to the maintenance of order and to the building up again of the vital strength of the country.

THE COURT OF BURGOMASTERS AND SHERIFFS.

Jan Devos, Burgomaster; Victor Desquin, Sheriff; Frans Van Kuyck, do.; Gustave Albrecht, do.; Louis Strauss, do.; Alfred Cools, do.; Hubert Melis acts as Secretary to the City.

The International Consulting Commission: President, Louis Franck; Communal Councillor and Representative, Vice-President, Alph Ryckmans, late Communal Councillor and Senator.

Members: Ed. Bunge, Merchant; F. Carlier, Manager of the Banque Nationale; Edgard Castelein, Director of the Banque d'Anvers; Mgr. Cleynhens, Dean of the Cathedral; Charles Corty, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Joseph Hertogs, Architect; Paul Kreglinger, Director of the Banque Centrale Anversoise; J. Langlois, Nautical Assessor; L. Leclef, Hon. Notary and Senator; Comte Emille Legrelle, Banker; A. Mathijs, Burgomaster of Borgerhout; Robert Osterrieth, Merchant; F. Van Damme, Doctor, acts as Burgomaster of Hoboken; Leon Van Peborgh, Communal Councillor and Senator; Karel Weyler, Lawyer and Communal Councillor; Friling, Schobbens, Valerius, Secretaries.
Notice.

Prohibition of the Exportation of Various Products.

The exportation over any Belgian frontier of horses, cattle, pigs, sheep, as well as of food products of all kinds is prohibited. All infringements will entail the seizure of the animals and products in question.

Brussels,

30th September, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,

Baron von der Goltz,

Field-Marshel.
Antwerp No. 4

Notice.

In the parts of the country occupied by German troops, the Belgian Government has sent to the militia of several classes orders to rejoin. These Belgian orders are not valid. Only the orders of the German Government General and of the authorities acting under it are valid in the said part of the country.

It is strictly forbidden that those who receive these Belgian orders should obey them.

In future militia-men must not leave their present place of residence (town or suburb) without being specially authorised to do so by the German Administration.

In case of infringement the family of the militia-man will equally be held responsible.

The militia-men in possession of orders to rejoin, or of a matriculation medal, will be treated as prisoners of war.

Brussels,
7th October, 1914.

The Governor-General in Belgium,
Baron von der Goltz,
Field-Marshal.
Antwerp No. 5

Official Bulletin of the Laws and Regulations for the occupied Belgian territory.

Brussels,

15th October, 1914.

REGULATION.

1. All printed matter and all other reproductions of writing, pictorial representations with or without text, and musical compositions with text or explanation (printed) obtained by mechanical or chemical processes and intended for distribution, are subject to the Censorship of the Imperial German General Government (Civil Administration).

Any person manufacturing or distributing the reproductions specified in the foregoing paragraph without the permission of the Censor will be punished according to Martial Law. The reproductions will be confiscated and the forms and plates used in such reproductions will be destroyed.

The distribution of a reproduction prohibited by the present decree includes posting, exhibiting, or exposing in any place which is open to the public.

2. No theatrical representations, musical or other recitals of any sort, cinematographic or other projections are to be given unless the plays, recitals or pictures in question have been passed by the Censor.

Any person organising theatrical representations, recitals or picture shows without the permission of the Censor and any person taking part in any way what-
German Military Hospital at Mons—Countess of Grassencourt attending English Wounded.

[Daily Sketch.]
ever in such representations, recitals or picture shows will be punished in accordance with Martial Law.

The plates and films will be confiscated.

This decree comes into effect immediately.

Brussels,

13th October, 1914.

(Signed) Baron Von der Goltz,  
Field-Marshal,  
Governor General in Belgium.

Any person publishing, displaying, selling or buying printed matter, newspapers, pictures, etc., which have not been approved by the Censor, will be punished in accordance with Martial Law. Severe punishment will in particular be meted out to those who are found in possession of newspapers and such like publications with anti-German tendencies, or whose contents are of a nature to excite the public against Germany. The public is warned against newspapers of this sort imported from abroad, such, for instance, as the Journal des Refugees.

(Signed) Freiherr Von Bodenhausen,  
Commandant of Antwerp.

Antwerp,  
24th October, 1914.

Certified true copy,  
Jan de Vos (Mayor).
The Commander of Antwerp begs me to make the following communication to the population!

TO THE CITY OF ANTWERP.

What follows must be posted up publicly:

Those who, without permission, pull down or spoil the Official wall posters or communications of the German Authorities will be punished according to Martial Law.

THE COMMANDER OF ANTWERP,

(Signed) FREIHERR V. BODENHAUSEN,

Major General.

JAN DE VOS,

Burgomaster.

Antwerp,

16th October, 1914.
The Governor of the fortified position of Antwerp begs the Burgomaster to make the following proclamation.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT.
The purchase and sale of the commodities at present in Antwerp and the suburbs is forbidden until the quantity required for the Army has been definitely fixed.

It is forbidden to dispose of this stock of provisions. Instructions contrary to this prohibition are null and void.

This prohibition does not extend to goods sold retail and which are necessary for daily use.

THE GOVERNOR,

Freiherr Von Huene,
General of Infantry.

Antwerp,
18th October, 1914.

Jan de Vos
Burgomaster.
Antwerp No. 8

Proclamation of the German Military Authorities.

Any inhabitant of the City of Antwerp in whose house there are wounded, or who knows where wounded are must notify the fact to the office of the Commander within 48 hours.

All infringements will be rigorously punished in accordance with Martial Law.

Certified as a true copy and for communication.

Antwerp,

18th October, 1914.

Jan de Vos,

Burgomaster.
City of Antwerp.

The following notice is issued to the population with the approval of the German military authorities.

IT IS HEREBY FORMALLY ANNOUNCED:

1. That the officers and men of the city militia who have given up their arms will not be molested.

2. That the report that the young Belgian men will be sent to Germany or will be forced to military service in the German army is devoid of all foundation.

3. That Belgian soldiers in civilian clothes will be treated as prisoners of war, and should immediately report themselves to the Commandant upon their return, otherwise they will be subjected to the laws of war.

(Signed) Freiherr Von Huene,
Governor of Antwerp.

For the Mayor and Sheriffs:
(Signed) Jan de Vos,
Mayor.

By Order:
(Signed) Hubert Melis,
Town Clerk,

For the Intercommunal Commission,
(Signed) Louis Franck,
President.

Antwerp,
18th October, 1914.
Antwerp No. 10

REQUISITIONS.

Extract from the Order of the Commandant.

It is absolutely forbidden to the troops to make their own requisitions. The Government alone will give out to officers requisition notes for the needs of the service.

Requisitions cannot in any case include things for private use, in Antwerp these must always be purchased. In particular, bicycles cannot be seized except the proper officer of Commissariat requisitions them from dealers in bicycles. In no circumstances are houses to be broken into nor armed force or threats resorted to.

The troops must take the greatest care that no misdemeanours take place, for these not only injure our reputation, but are contrary to the conditions of surrender.

(Signed) Freiherr Von Bodenhausen,
Major-General,
Commandant of Antwerp.

Antwerp,
21st October, 1914.

Certified true copy,
Jan de Vos,
Mayor.