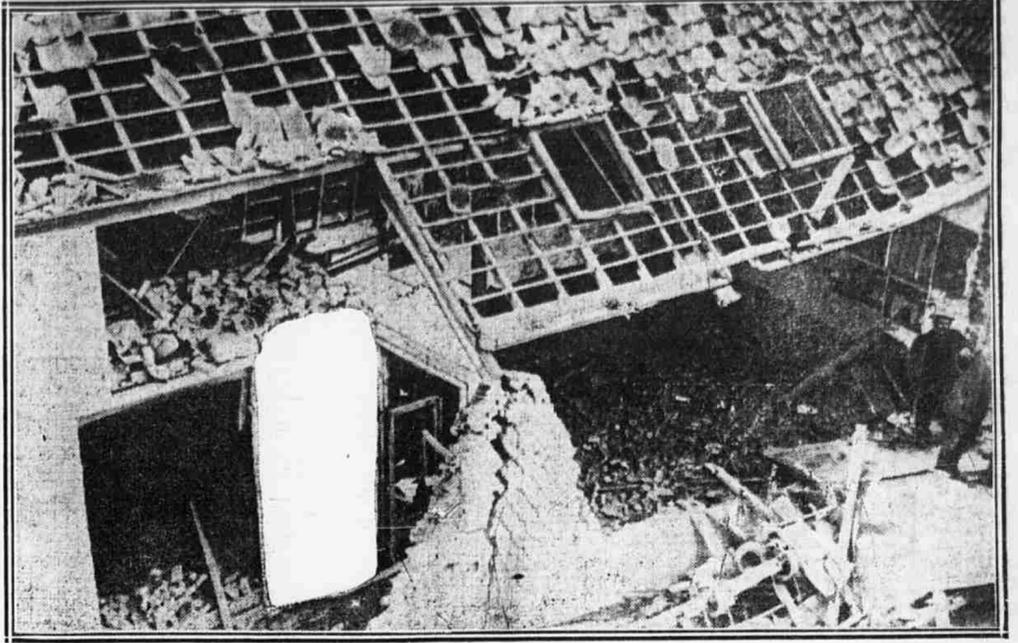




SCENES WHERE THE BREATH OF ACTION LIFTS WAR'S BLOOD-STAINED CURTAIN



WRECKAGE IN PARIS CAUSED BY BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMAN AVIATORS FROM AEROPLANES. In the main the effect of aerial bombardments has been far less than was expected. Damage in Paris has been trifling and there has been complete absence of panic among the people. As a scout, the aeroplane seems to render its most effective service.

ANTWERP HAS MANY SCARS AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR. Here a more determined assault has been made by the Germans from the air than at Paris. Nevertheless, reports agree that aerial assaults fail to inflict damage enough to be a factor in war. This form of attack amounts, usually, to murder.

SAFE ASHORE AFTER NIGHT ON STRANDED SHIP

Thirty-one Passengers of Atlantic City, 19 of Them Women, Rescued From Terrifying Predicament.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 14.—After a night of terror in the cabins of the stranded ship, rolling in a terrific sea lashed up by a 30-mile northeast gale, the lights of the big shore town glimmering through the spray of the waves racing over the shoals, 21 passengers, 19 women, one child and 11 men, were landed at 8 o'clock this morning from the steamship Atlantic City.

The transfer was effected by trained Government guards from the Atlantic City and Chelsea stations without the slightest mishap, while thousands, some of whom had kept an all-night watch with the sleepless coast patrolmen on the sands, followed every move with intense interest. While the big sea boats of the life savers rolled and pitched in the trough of the sea, the eleven men passengers were dropped, one by one, in a hoisted cable over the side. Government rescuers waiting them as they neared the water and drawing them into the two boats.

Then the 13 women, starting with the eldest, were lowered over the side in a comfortable steamer chair, triced up in a swing to the powerful motor cruiser of the Federal service, which had stood by the stranded ship throughout the night. Most of the women came down smiling, glad to be free of their rolling prison on the shoals. They were set ashore at the first pavilion, where the men were landed from the surf boats on the beach at the Royal Palace Hotel by Keeper Albert Parker, of the Atlantic City station. Captain H. Townsend, veteran skipper of the pounding liner, sent shoreward a glowing story of the bravery of his passengers during a night that might have ended in disaster for the men.

Men and women alike accepted unquestioningly the assurances of the veteran skipper that they were in no immediate peril, and behaved admirably. Last night when the ship officers, believing their craft would float at midnight, decided against sending the passengers ashore in the surf boats, every night aboard ship was turned on and the 31 travelers pursued to make merry. More than half passed the night in the cabin, the gale abated and the wind shifted and blew from the east in the early morning, but found comfort in the bubbling liquid nearby of the Government coast cruiser.

Officials of the Atlantic City Line early this morning brought ashore the baggage of the passengers. An official statement issued that the ship has stood its severe trial and the prospects of floating the craft are excellent. Robert Laxton, a salesman, of New York; Abraham Basser, hotel clerk, and Charles Jones, of Philadelphia, three of the passengers, said they were set ashore in compliance with a written demand served upon the captain that the company land them or pay damages.

MEXICANS WANT VERA CRUZ Villa and Obregon Insistent Upon Evacuation by U. S. Troops. MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14.—General Alvaro Obregon is on his way today from this city to Chihuahua to meet General Villa for a conference on their combined efforts to induce Provisional President Carranza to ask the United States to evacuate Vera Cruz.

CARDINAL FARLEY IS IN BEST OF HEALTH

Reports of His Illness Denied—Sails for Home Today. NAPLES, Sept. 14.—Reports in circulation in the United States that Cardinal Farley is ill are groundless. The cardinal had been visiting Sorrento and Amalfi for a rest and will leave today for the United States as he had previously planned.

ALLIES REINFORCED BY RUSSIAN TROOPS LANDED AT OSTEND

Number Reported From 170,000 to 300,000. March to Attack Right Wing of German Army.

ANTWERP, by way of Paris, Sept. 14. Russian troops have been landed at Ostend to reinforce the allied French and British forces in France. They are marching southeast from Ostend to attack the right wings of the German army of invasion.

The number of Russians landed on the coast is variously estimated at from 170,000 to 300,000 men. (The movement of this force of Russians undoubtedly explains the rapid retreat of the German right wing and the sending of a new German army to France by way of Belgium.)

ENGLISH LINER USED. The Russians that arrived at Ostend came from England whither they were brought by the liners Aquitania and Oceanic and the Union Castle fleet from Archangel. They included Cossacks and infantry, part of the best fighters of the Russian army.

FRENCH AIRSHIP SHELLED AT HEIGHT OF 5000 FEET

German Artillerists Stop Note-taking Over Entrenched Position. LONDON, Sept. 14. The Daily Mail's Petrograd correspondent sends a description of M. Polret, a French aviator who is serving with the Russian army, of a flight taken over the German position in company with a staff captain. "I rose to a height of 5000 feet," said Polret. "Fighting was in full swing. The captain with me already had made some valuable observations, when the Germans, noticing my French machine, opened fire on it. "A number of their bullets pierced the wings of the aeroplane and others struck the stays. We flew on, however, as it was necessary to obtain the exact position of the enemy. Then the German artillery began to fire. Their shells burst near the aeroplane and each explosion caused it to rock. It was difficult to retain control, as pieces of shells had seriously damaged two of the stays. The fantastic dances in the air lasted 20 minutes. "The captain was wounded in the heel, but continued to make observations. Finally I touched the machine and landed home safely. I found ten bullet marks and two fragments of shells in the machine."

RUSSIANS BLOCK AUSTRIAN RALLY AS 200,000 YIELD

Round Up Fleeing Foemen With Fresh Columns. War Office Claims Complete Triumph in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 14. An Austrian force of 200,000 has surrendered in Galicia, according to the latest report received from the scene of fighting. (A Paris dispatch conveys the same news.) The entire strength of the Russian first line troops was in action rounding up the completely crushed Austrian army, which endeavored to rally under the shadow of the fortress of Przemyel and along the San River to a point north of Jaroslav.

It was officially stated here today that of the 500,000 Austrians who comprise the Austrian first line of troops 200,000 are already prisoners of war. The entire army of General Dankl has been dispersed, and the main armies of General Moritz Von Auffenberg and Archduke Francis Frederick, which have been heavily reinforced from German sources, have suffered greatly.

There was no diminution of the Russian attack, under the immediate direction of Grand Duke Nicholas the assault being kept up. Strong Russian columns were sent down the territory between the San and the Vistula Rivers from the north to attack the Austrians on the flank and prevent further German reinforcements reaching them. At the same time the centre army, commanded by General Rousky, is driving the main Austrian forces before it from the vicinity of Grodek.

The Russian General Staff officially states: The Austrian military strength is completely crushed. They are retreating in the utmost disorder everywhere. Russian cavalry are pursuing them, and harassing them, while Russian artillery has been posted at certain points to cut off the retreat. So precipitate is the Austrian flight that they are abandoning everything. The roads are strewn with rifles and personal equipment thrown away by fleeing Austrians who found that it hampered their flight. Artillery has been mired everywhere, and the fact that traces were cut and not unfrequently shows that the enemy is completely panic-stricken.

Every high official here emphasizes the fact that the Austrian campaign has completely collapsed, and that the losses to the dual empire are appalling. Minister of War Sukhomlinoff today gave out the following interview in Petrograd. "The Austrian army is practically crushed. Its centre is offering desperate resistance, but with the fresh troops that have reached General Ruzsky he will be able to overwhelm it and clear the way for an advance into Silesia, which is the direct route to Berlin.

By the retirement of the Russian troops in southeastern Prussia, we have drawn a large German army into a position where it will be unable to render help to Breslau or Posen." Though the chief aim of the Russian General Staff has been the smashing of the Austrian army and the opening of the direct route to Berlin, it is possible that after an investment of Cracow, General Broussiloff will advance an army against Vienna.

The War Summary

The German retreat in France has become virtually a general rout, the rally of their armies in the region of the Argonne being again repelled. The German Crown Prince is still stubbornly resisting the allies. The armies of Generals von Kluk and von Buelow are retiring from the territory where the fiercest fighting of the war took place, abandoning the strategic positions gained through great loss of life. The allies are on the offensive along the entire line.

Paris and London, long in gloom over the successes of the Germans, today rejoice in victory. "Unparalleled in extent and intensity," wires Joffre, commander of France in describing the German defeat. City after city which Berlin shouted to the world when they fell before the invaders have Valenciennes, Amiens, Lille, Luneville, Rheims, St. Die, Raon and a score of cities, where thousands of Germans laid down their lives that the flag might wave over the Hotel de Ville, have again been taken by the French. To the region of the Argonne the remnants of the six German armies are moving with all the speed possible to the fatigued soldiers. At this point alone rests the salvation of German arms in France. The allies are confident of victory. The flight continues.

The British and French have crossed the Aisne, the allies' centre is north of the Marne, while in the east St. Die has fallen. Toward the Valley of the Meuse, the last outlet into Germany, the allies are pressing the Germans.

In Belgium the invaders have been more successful today, pushing back the Antwerp army to the city fortifications. Other reports, however, state that Brussels will be retaken by the army of King Albert and that the country will be freed from the enemy within a few days. Meanwhile, Russian reinforcements for the allies are landing at Ostend.

MUSSULMAN INSURGENTS SLAY 200 IN ALBANIAN TOWN

Victims All Christians—Zaeran Reported Returned in Flames. BRINDISI, Italy, Sept. 14. More than 200 men, women and children were massacred by Mussulman insurgents when they captured the Albanian town of Zaeran, according to a dispatch from Albania. The victims were all Christians. The town is said to have been burned.

GERMANS AGAIN HURLED BACK AFTER DESPERATE EFFORT TO CHECK ROUT

THE EUROPEAN WAR COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

France: General Joffre reports a general victory for the allies army. The retreat of the German army has become a general rout. With the exception of the stubborn resistance made by the troops under the German Crown Prince, in the vicinity of the forest of Argonne, the entire line has been broken. Generally believed that the Germans are retreating to make a final stand in the valley of the Meuse. More than 500,000 fresh soldiers are held in Paris to be sent against the Germans should the allies succeed in concentrating.

Russia: Optimism reigns in Petrograd. Great oil wells in Galicia to supply gasoline for allies. Reinforcements being rushed to Eastern Prussia. Serbia: "On to Budapest" is the national cry. More than 400,000 soldiers are marching against the Hungarians. Austria: Vienna in panic. Austrian army virtually annihilated in Galicia. 200,000 prisoners having been taken by Russians. Attack upon capital expected near Koenigsberg. A German fleet is cruising south of the Aland Islands.

Belgium: Reinforcements being landed at Ostend today. The Germans have driven back the Antwerp army to the outer fortifications. Brussels will be retaken within a few days, according to official reports. Majority of Belgian cities are evacuated by the Germans. The country now feels that the war is over so far as Belgium is concerned.

England: Reinforcements being rushed to front. Admiralty announces continual victories. Great joy in London. Italy: Popular demand that Italy participate in war probably will be met by the Government. The army is virtually mobilized.

REFUSED WAR TRIBUTE. GERMANS BURN TERMONDE

Flames Follow Failure to Collect 1,000,000 Francs Requisition. LONDON, Sept. 14. A dispatch received by a news agency here says that the city of Termonde, in Belgium, was fired by the Germans because its inhabitants could not pay the war requisition of one million francs imposed by the invaders.

When the Germans arrived in the city the wealthiest citizens were taken as hostages, including Van Der Tongeren, a millionaire ironmaster, from whom was demanded the fine. He refused to pay, declaring that all of his resources were in England. The Germans gave the citizens two hours to find the money or have their city destroyed. Angry at their failure to get the money, they burned the city.

Kaiser's Forces Driven From Fortified Positions and Retreat Becomes a Rout. Fall Back North of River Aisne and Upon Rheims.

Germans Abandon Outlying Positions and Make Great Effort to Preserve Main Line of Communication Through Namur and Liege.

PARIS, Sept. 14. "The German armies of invasion again have been dislodged from all their fortified positions and are retreating with rapidity and in disorder everywhere."

This official announcement was issued here by General Gallient, the Military Governor of Paris, on authority from the War Department at Bordeaux, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The statement says that the Germans had prepared a line of defenses north of the Aisne and in the vicinity of Rheims, where they had attempted to rally their forces and make a stand, but that the overwhelming strength of the French pursuit forced them again to retire.

The Germans have evacuated Amiens, retreating in the direction of Peronne and St. Quentin.

From Nancy to the Vosges the retreat is general. The French territory in this vicinity is now totally evacuated. From the stubborn resistance of the army under the German Crown Prince at the southern end of the region of the forest of the Argonne, which was the last to give way before the tremendous pressure of the French, it is probable that the next great battle will take place in that region.

The allies have continued to push forward their advance columns and have recaptured a score of towns previously captured by the Germans. More than 500,000 fresh troops of the allied army are being held in Paris to be hurled against the invaders when they turn at bay for a final stand.

The Germans are retreating on the only line of communication they hold intact and unthreatened, west of the forest of Argonne, through Namur, Liege, the valley of the Meuse and Luxemburg. Late reports state that the general retirement of the five German armies is becoming a rout. They have been forced to abandon the valley of the Oise, which would be their natural

route, and are withdrawing to the north through the barren and difficult country of Champagne. The other possible line of retreat, by Metz and Montmedy to Luxemburg, is commanded by the French guns at Verdun.

The armies of Generals von Kluk and von Buelow are retiring with rapidity from the points which three days ago were the scene of the fiercest fighting by the German centre.

The Germans have retired north and east of Rheims, and it is evident they do not intend to make a stand there. From Chateau-Thierry, a correspondent reports that the German General Staff's plan of campaign now involves the evacuation of the northwest of France and Belgium and a concentration eastward, either for the purpose of a rebound against the allies or to save the Empire itself, as events may dictate.

This means abandonment of the hope of attacking Paris in the near future. The new plan means improved western communication and a general concentration of the allies with an opportunity for a decisive battle possibly on the line of Laon, Rheims and Chalons. Even if the combined German armies of the Aisne and the Argonne are defeated, then there will remain the great fortresses of the Rhine and the Moselle.

Twenty thousand Germans are said to have fallen in the fighting at Nancy and 11,000 more at Luneville. French officers claim that at least 50,000 Germans must have been killed in the attempts to cut through the Anglo-French lines.

The Germans are not only suffering from lack of provisions and ammunition, but their movements are also hampered by a scarcity of cavalry horses.

The German army under General von Kluk, which made up the right wing of the grand host of six separate armies, is now said to be between 50 and 70 miles from the most advanced point which it occupied on the swing toward the southwestward when the allies were given ground. According to the official announcement of the War Office, the various