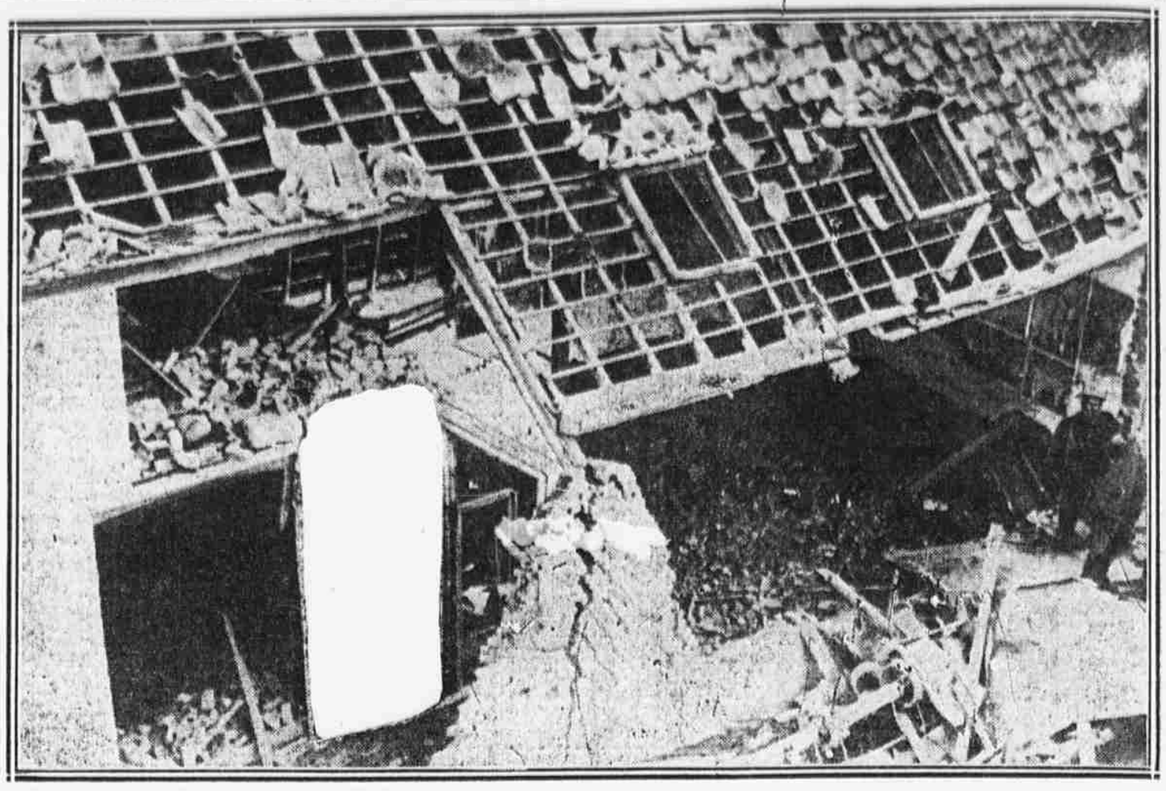
# SCENES WHERE THE BREATH OF ACTION LIFTS WAR'S BLOOD-STAINED CURTAIN

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

## 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 Przemysl and along the San River to a point north of Jaroslav.

It was officially stated here today that of the 350,000 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 assail the Austrians on the flank and [illegible] other German reinforcements reaching them. At the same time the Russian guns, recently manded by General Rennenkampf, in Prussia the main Austrian forces south of Lemberg in the vicinity of Gnilek.

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 their rear, while heavy artillery has been posted at certain points to cut off the retreat of, or precipitate is the Austrian flight [illegible] are abandoning everything. There are are strewn with rifles and [illegible] equipment thrown away by the fleeing Austrians who found that it hampered their flight. Artillery has been killed everywhere, and the fact that [illegible] were cut and not defeated 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 power of the dual empire are spinning.

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 crushing of the Austrian army and the clearing of the direct route to Berlin, it is possible that after an investment of Cracow, General Brousiloff will advance an army against Vienna.

## RUSSIANS AGAIN MOVE FORWARD IN PRUSSIA

### Later Dispatches Contradict Petrograd Admission of Retreat.

ROME, Sept. 14.

The Russian Embassy today gave out the following statement:

General Hindenberg's army has been defeated near Mlawa, a village of Western Poland, near the northern border. The Germans are evacuating Poland. The German losses are estimated at 50,000.

The Russians are resuming the offensive in East Prussia, and have commenced a siege of Konigsberg.

These dispatches contradict earlier Russian admissions of a retreat from East Prussia.

## CZAR'S TROOPS JOIN BELGIANS IN FIERCE ATTACK ON GERMANS

### Great Force of Russians Landed at Ostend Swoop Down Upon Right Wing of Invaders.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A dispatch from Amsterdam says that a combined Belgian and Russian force has attacked the German army at Louvain, and that a desperate battle is raging, with heavy losses on both sides.

The Russians were landed at Ostend and immediately marched for the front. They were joined by the main Belgian army.

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.)

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.

Regiment after regiment of the Russians were landed in England, and were brought to Ostend from Southampton in smaller vessels. A long line of 42 steamers was engaged in carrying off these forces.

It was while the Aquitania was bringing the Russians from Archangel to England that she was badly damaged in the collision with the steamship Canadian, of the Leyland Line. She was steaming south of the Irish coast with no lights back when she hit the Canadian, barely damaging that boat and causing a panic. The Cunard liner Caronia, which was engaged in the transportation of Russian troops, was fortunately also hit, and stood by both disabled vessels until they could both enter the Mersey River.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

"Send help or we are whipped. We have been ambushed."

This message, according to the Central News, was caught by a Belgian operator who "cut in" on a German military wire in a way being used in Belgium from Brussels.

## TACT MARKS PRESIDENT'S CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE

### Washington, Though Reticent, Believes Mediation Moves Afoot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A mantle of silence has been drawn over the peace campaign which, it is said, President Wilson now is tactfully conducting among the warring nations of Europe. The informal inquiries which the President made of the German Emperor as to whether he was ready to discuss terms, have not yet been replied to, according to Administration officials, and further comment is declined.

President Wilson is now placing himself in a strategic position to act as mediator in the great struggle when the proper time comes. It is understood that the President does not believe there is any chance for the war to be ended for months to come, but has decided that this Government will not overlook any opportunity to emphasize itself as the foremost peacemaker of the world.

The President, according to the report, will take advantage of the slightest opening to proffer good offices, believing that the moral influence of the United States will count for much when the final peace pact is signed. It is probable American influence will be exerted for the lightest possible terms for the defeated nations, so as to stress the strict neutrality which the United States has maintained from the first.

## 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. Poiret, 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 Poiret. "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 turned the machine and landed home safely. I found ten bullet marks and two fragments of shells in the machine."

## COTTONSEED COMBINE REPORTE

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 14.—United States District Attorney Herbert Fisher is investigating reports that a combination on cottonseed prices exists in this vicinity.

## HUMOR, PATHOS, HEROISM LIGHTEN WAR'S GRIMNESS

(By Associated Press Dispatches from the Front.)

In a village on the point of occupation by German cavalry, a French soldier, the last of his regiment there, heard a woman's cries. He turned back. At that moment a Uhlan entered the village. The soldier hid behind a door and shot down the first officer and then one of the soldiers. While the rest of the patrol hesitated, the soldier rushed out, seized the officer's riderless horse, swung himself into the saddle and, hoisting the woman behind him, rode off amid a hail of bullets. Both reached the French lines unscathed.

On the banks of the Oise, in the days of the retreat, a captain of engineers had been ordered to blow up a bridge in order to cover the French retreat. The bridge had been mined, but the fuse had not been laid. When a detachment of the enemy appeared on the other side of the bridge the officer ordered his men back and, then running forward, fired the mine with his own hand, meeting a death which he must have known to be certain.

The drinking shops in Petrograd have been converted into free dining rooms for soldiers' families. Two days ago the police arrested a German chemist named Keller, who was employed at the Russo-American Rubber Works, where mysterious wholesale poisoning had occurred. A month ago papers were written by him, showing the existence of poisons that produce the same effects.

A wounded Russian officer relates how the soldiers of his regiment bravely rescued a wounded comrade, going out and bringing him back with his horse without drawing the enemy's fire. The Russian commander later discovered the rescued soldier to be a young woman who had joined the Russian volunteers.

A corporal and two privates of the Black Watch, all wounded, who had just arrived in London from the front, were on Sunday surrounded by a crowd of admirers and loudly cheered in Leicester Square.

"I want to let the public know how the Black Watch went through it," said the corporal. "In the thick of it all we were singing Harry Lauder's latest, 'Aye, Laddie.' It was grand. All around us were the dead and dying and every now and then the German shells would burst and as we popped away at 'em we sang about 'Roaming in the Gloamin' and 'The Boss of Killiecrankie.'"

A Belgian statesman, according to an Antwerp correspondent, said:

"Only two Christmases ago, Emperor William, of Germany, and King Albert, of Belgium, spent part of the holiday season together. King Albert's baby daughter loved the Emperor so much, because he played with her, that she cried to get onto his lap, and was inconsolate when his visit was ended. How he can order his Zeppelins, now, to drop bombs on the house where this little girl and her brother and sisters and father and mother are sleeping, I can't understand."

Switzerland is in gloom. The general wail is: "We are to suffer without ever getting back a sou for the losses we have suffered. No visitors are here—all our hotels are empty. The winter season is impossible and in the end there will be no recompense. All the other nations will recoup, but not poor little Switzerland."

King Albert of Belgium today wired his congratulations to President Poincare on the sweeping victory of the French arms. He said: "Belgium heartily congratulates the French arms on their notable successes. The abominable cruelties which our population is suffering only increase our energy and the ardor of our troops."

In reply President Poincare wired King Albert as follows: "When the hour of reparation arrives none will forget what the heroic Belgians have done for the triumph of the common cause of civilization and liberty."

## ALLIES' STRATEGY SUPERIOR, REPORTS SIR JOHN FRENCH

### War Office Issues Field Marshal's Statement Concerning Last Week's Action Preceding German Retreat.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The official report of Field Marshal Sir John French to the War Office on the past week's fighting in France, which resulted in a general retreat of the Germans, was made public by the Government Press Bureau today.

It shows that since the battle at Mons, on August 23, the first German army has been engaged in a colossal game of strategy, endeavoring to duplicate the battle of Sedan by outflanking and enveloping the left wing of the allied army in order to encircle both French and British and drive them southward.

Field Marshal French shows that the Germans drove southward with tremendous force, attempting to throw a wedge between Paris and the allied army, but the strategy of the French and British general staffs proved superior.

Sir John pointed out that the Germans fully expected to carry out this enveloping movement to a successful conclusion and enter Paris. Letters found on the bodies of German soldiers and officers prove this, said the British general. By their ability to move forward, day after day, on the big swing through northeastern France, the Germans had come to look upon victory as being within their grasp, when the tide suddenly turned.

"It will be remembered," says the report, "that the general position of the British troops on September 6th was south of the Marne with the French forces in line on their right and left. There had been practically no changes since the 3d, which marked the end of the British troops' long retirement from the Belgian frontier.

"On the 4th it became apparent that there was an alteration in the direction of the advance of almost the whole first German army, which had been endeavoring to outflank and envelop the left of the allies' whole line in order to drive them southward. The German forces opposite the British were beginning to move in a southeasterly direction instead of continuing to the southwest to the French capital.

"Leaving a strong rear guard along the River Ourcq to keep off the French Sixth Army, which was northwest of Paris, the Germans began executing a flank march diagonally across the British front, ignoring the British in an effort to attack the left flank of the French main army, which stretched in a long curved line from the British right towards the east, and tried thereby to carry out the envelopment, which has failed against the combined forces of the allies.

"The Germans continued the movement on the 5th. Large advance parties crossed the Marne, and there was considerable fighting with the French Fifth Army on the French left, which fell back toward the Seine.

"On the sixth heavy German forces crossed the Marne and pushed through Coulommiers, past the British right. Further east they were attacked in the night by the French Fifth Army, which captured three villages at the point of the bayonet.

"On the 7th there was a general advance by the allies in this quarter. The British forces, which had been reinforced, pushed in a northeasterly direction in cooperation with the advance of the French fifth army to the north, and the French sixth army pushed eastward against the German rearguard along the Ourcq River. The Germans, possibly weakened by the detachment of troops to the eastern theatre of operations and realizing that the French and British advance considerably endangered their own flanking movement, commenced to retire toward the northeast.

This was the first time the German troops had turned their backs since their attack at Mons a fortnight before. It is reported that the order to retreat when so close to Paris was a bitter disappointment. Letters found on the dead prove that the German troops generally believed they were about to take the French capital.

"On the 8th the German movement northeastward continued, their rear guard on the south of the Marne River being pressed back to the river by the British and French. The latter captured three villages after a hand-to-hand fight, the infantry inflicting severe losses upon the enemy."

## LOCAL FIRE RECORD

| A. M. | | Loss. |
|---|---|---|
| 1.23 | 1313 South 4th st.; store and dwelling; Lesser Orchon | Unknown |
| 3.47 | Race Street Wharf, Baltimore and Ohio lumber yard | Unknown |

## *GERMANS HURLED BACK AFTER EFFORT TO CHECK ROUT*

Continued from Page 1

"On our left we have crossed the river Aisne below Soissons. Valenciennes and Amiens have been evacuated by the enemy.

"At the centre our armies are North of the river Marne. In the Argonne the enemy has left Britigny, but still holds Laimont.

"In the East we occupied St. Die, Raon L'Etape, Baccarat, Lanceville, Renezenville.

## GERMANS RUSH FRESH ARMY TO FACE ALLIES

BERLIN, by way of Amsterdam, Sept. 14.

A new German army has been sent to France.

This important news was officially announced here today. No information was given out as to the progress of the campaign against the allies, the bare official announcement stating only that another army had been dispatched.

It is understood that this army is under command of General Von Boehn, and that it contains either three or four army corps (120,000 or 160,000 men). Part of General Von Boehn's forces have already reached Belgium and are in the vicinity of Renaix.

(This indicates that the new German army will be used to strengthen the German right wing and to prevent the lines of communication being cut.)

There is some anxiety here over the lack of official announcements as to the progress of the campaign against the Franco-British armies, the last statement from the General Staff merely stating that the Germans had fallen back to strong positions where they could withstand an attack.

BERLIN, Sept. 14, via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The German Crown Prince has captured the enemy's fortified position southwest of Verdun and is now bombarding with heavy artillery the outer forts lying to the south.

A battle is going on between Paris and river Marne on front of 125 kilometers stretching from Nanteuil on the west, where the English are, to Vitry on the east.

This was the position of the German armies previous to the battle of the Marne, which, after five days of severe fighting, concluded two days ago. Since then the Germans have been driven back across the Marne, and now occupy a line from Laon through the country south of Rheims to Chalons.)

The Crown Prince's army is separated from the main battle by the forest of Argonne. The army of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and General von Heeringen are in formal battle near the upper Moselle.

Ambassador Gerard gave out an interview to the press denying the persistent reports that the United States was preparing to join the allies; that Mr. Whitlock had attached the Mayor of Brussels to his legation; that the American flag had been raised at Ghent, and that the Tuckerton incident was an unfriendly discrimination against Germany, and that he is advising Americans to hurry away because the United States is going to mix in the war.

General Hinderberg defeated the Russians and crossed the Russian frontier, and until now made 10,000 prisoners and captured 80 guns, many machine guns and aeroplanes.

The above message, signed in duplicate by Karl H. von Wiegand and the Berlin corespondents of other press associations, was received today from Berlin. Part of the information contained therein had already been sent to the United States and given out by the German Embassy at Washington. The wireless failed to state when the information contained therein was given out by the German Government.

The following official statement was issued today:

"The garrison at Antwerp has been repulsed.

"The Crown Prince's army is now attacking the forts between Verdun and Toul on both sides.

"Prince Joachim (wounded son of the Kaiser) has arrived in Berlin and been lodged in Bellevue Palace.

"Last night's official details of the Paris battle cannot be made public here. A new battle is at present favorable.

"Reports from Paris and London of the German defeat are declared untrue.

"The retreat of the Russian army in East Prussia appears to be developing into flight and demoralization. General Von Himbenburg reported the capture of 150 guns and 20,000 to 30,000 prisoners.

"The Times confesses that attempts at recruiting in Ireland had failed.

"Prince Ernst of Saxe-Meiningen, badly wounded, handed to a sanitary service soldier a paper expressing the wish not to be interred in the ducal mausoleum, but in common with his comrades. The paper terminated with, 'I wish to salute my Emperor.'"

## GERMAN CROWN PRINCE FORCED TO FALL BACK

LONDON, Sept. 14.

That the army of Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, comprising the flower of the entire German field forces, has been driven northward across the Aisne River was the significant announcement of the official war bureau at 5:30 this afternoon. It was stated that as a result of the fierceness of the French assault in force the Crown Prince had been compelled to remove his headquarters from St. Menehould, on the main highway, 23 miles southwest of Verdun, to Mont Faucon, which is 15 miles northwest of Verdun.

Official circles explain that this movement means that the German attack on Verdun must soon be lifted, as the French are advancing in force toward that fortress, and, if the army of the Crown Prince is unable to maintain its present lines, the force around Verdun will have to retire or be in grave danger of capture. They say that this movement reported this evening indicates a hasty retreat of the Germans toward the gap at Stenay, through which the Crown Prince's army entered France from Luxemburg.

The bureau, discussing the other movements in France, says:

"Headquarters reports that yesterday the Germans stubbornly disputed the passage of the Aisne River. Despite the difficulties of forcing a passage of a river of this character in the face of the Germans, who were holding strong positions, the allies had gained nearly all of the crossings by sunset.

"On the right and left the French armies, although confronted by similarly difficult tasks, have been equally successful.

"We have captured many additional prisoners."

## 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 kicked 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, 31 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 noosed cable over the side, Government rescuers seizing them as they neared the water and drawing them into the two boats.

Then the 19 women, starting with the eldest, were lowered over the side in a comfortable steamer chair, trticed up in a swing to the powerful motor cruiser of the Federal service, which had stood by the stranded liner 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 Inlet pavilion, while the men were landed from the surf boats on the beach at the Royal Palace Hotel by Keeper Lambert Parker, of the Atlantic City station. Captain Townsend, veteran skipper of the pounding liner, sent shoreward a glowing story of the bravery of his passengers during a night that might have tried the hearts of more seasoned sailors. There was not even a hint of panic from the time the Atlantic City struck the treacherous fringe of shoals before noon yesterday until the landing was effected today.

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 light aboard ship was turned on and the 31 travelers proceeded to make merry. More than half turned in at midnight when the gale abated and slept soundly until daybreak. Those who remained up became alarmed when the wind shifted and blew heavily in the early morning, but found comfort in the bobbing lights 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 insists that the ship has stood its severe battering on the shoals admirably, and that the prospects of floating the craft at high water are excellent.

Robert Laxton, a salesman, of New York; Abraham Baner, 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.

## PATRIOTISM IN DUTCH PURSES

### Six Hollanders Will Pay $1,000,000 a Day for Army Mobilization.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch to a news agency from The Hague says that Queen Wilhelmina has accepted the offer of six of the most wealthy men in Holland to give outright one tenth of their fortunes to pay the expenses of the mobilization of the Dutch army, which is estimated at $1,000,000 a day.

The donors stipulated their names be not made public.

## FLETCHER'S NEW COMMAND

### Admiral Who Made History at Vera Cruz Will Hoist Flag on Wyoming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14. The superdreadnought Wyoming, flagship of the North Atlantic Fleet, with Rear Admiral Badger, fleet commander, on board, tied up at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday afternoon on her first visit to this port since the occupation of Vera Cruz by the United States forces last April. When she leaves next week, however, it will be with Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher's pennant at the main masthead.

The formal ceremonies of the transfer of flags has been set for Thursday in the Brooklyn yard. Admiral Badger, who has been relieved of the fleet command because his term of sea service has terminated, will return to the general board at Washington, and his successor, whose post was secured largely through his success in handling the delicate Mexican situation, will take his ship to the southern drill grounds off the Virginia Capes and then on to Vera Cruz.