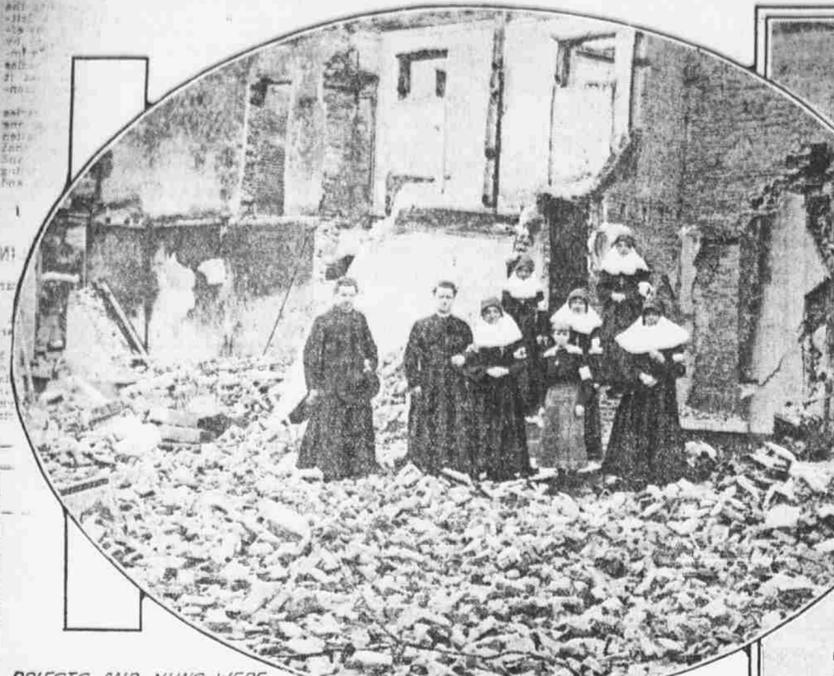
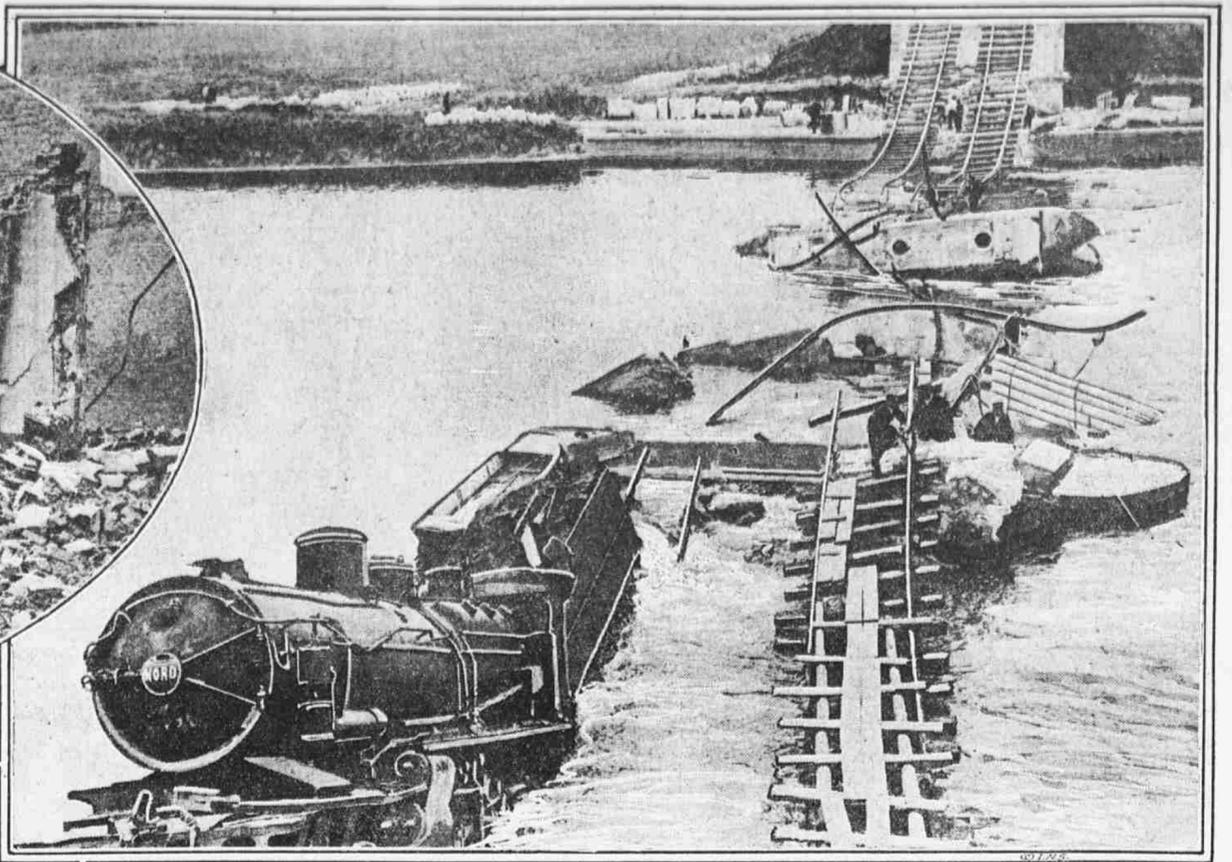


WRECK AND RUIN NOW IS THE FATE OF THE BLOOD-STAINED COUNTRIES OF EUROPE



PRIESTS AND NUNS WERE THE ONLY ONES TO REMAIN THROUGH THE CAPTURE AND RECAPTURE OF TERMONDE



BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER CURCY BLOWN UP WHILE TRAIN CARRYING WOUNDED WAS CROSSING, FORTY SOLDIERS WERE DROWNED



TYPICAL BELGIAN REFUGEES

RUSSIANS SWEEP BACK ON WARSAW, BERLIN DECLARES

Kaiser Master of South-western Poland—Czar's Troops Flee From Galicia and Abandon Przemysl Siege.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—The Russians are retreating from Galicia to the north side of the Vistula, pursued by the Austrians and Germans, according to a dispatch from Vienna which has reached here. In the Southern end they occupy only Warsaw. That the German armies are masters of all of Russian Poland west of the Vistula River is the declaration made in an official statement issued at the War Office shortly after midnight. The statement admits that the Germans lost a little ground in Russian territory near the East Prussian frontier, but declares this is of no consequence, as they had never planned to occupy the Government of Suwalki. (The territory that the Germans say they have conquered west of the Vistula may be roughly estimated at 700 square miles. It contains a number of important manufacturing towns.) The official statement follows: "After their expulsion from East Prussia, the Russian armies were pursued across the frontier. The centre of German military operations is now Poland. The whole of Poland west of the Vistula is now in possession of the Germans. The Russians occupy only Warsaw." "If Poland west of the Vistula, has been cleared of Russian troops, the indications are that the portion of the Czar's army which has been proceeding against Cracow will have to retreat, or else face the possibility of the Germans cutting off their lines of communication. In Galicia many towns held a few days ago by the Russians have been recaptured by the Austrians. Przemysl, according to the consensus of dispatches, has been relieved by the advancing Austro-German forces.

FRENCH EMBASSY HEARS OF VICTORIES NEAR LYS

Decisive Gains at St. Mihiel Also Are Reported. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—News of French victories over the German cavalry north of the River Lys today was received at the French Embassy. The dispatches read: "The 4th corps of German Cavalry has been thrown back to the north of the Lys toward Arrmentiers. Two other corps were stopped between the Lys and the Canal du Hesse at noon. "Before Lille, which is occupied by our troops, there were no Germans, other than those in the vicinity of Lille-Scelin, Carvin and Douai. "Roya is still occupied by the enemy. "On the 11th we decisively repulsed the German attacks on Biesee, four kilometers southwest of St. Mihiel."

BOTH SIDES MASS FOR FIERCE FIGHT ON BELGIAN FIELD

Reinforcements Hurried to Allies and Germans for Next Important Engagement Across French Line.

Paris, Oct. 13.—General d'Amade, commanding the French forces on the extreme left, has been sent reinforcements in the belief that the next big general conflict of the war will be staged on Belgian soil. The Allied forces in this theatre of the war are said to be well situated. Cavalry encounters continue without cessation. The rehabilitated French aeronautical division is showing unusual activity in aerial patrol work in guarding against incursions of the German bomb-dropping over Paris during the last two days.

ARMIES THRILLED AT AIRSHIPS' DUEL 6000 FEET IN AIR

French Monoplane Combats Two German Machines, Driving One Back and Sending Other to Ground.

Paris, Oct. 13.—An aerial victory for the French, fought thousands of feet in the air. In the presence of troops of both armies, is reported by Lieutenant de Lains, of the French Aerial Corps. The air duel was one of the most thrilling since the war began. Lieutenant de Lains' account of the combat follows: "I had been ordered to fly over the German lines with an observer, who was to drop pamphlets. These pamphlets contained the following inscription: 'German soldiers, attention. German officers say that the French maltreat prisoners. This is a lie. German prisoners are as well treated as unfortunate adversaries should be.' "We had no sooner taken wing than the aeroplane was stalked by German observers in captive balloons anchored about six miles distant. Immediately two Albatross machines rose from the German camp and came forward. "We continued to advance, meanwhile sending the aeroplane higher and higher until the barograph showed we were 6000 feet above the ground. Our machine was speedier than the German aeroplane, which was constructed of steel and was so heavy it could not work up the speed of the French air monoplane. "We were able to get over the German lines and my companion began hurling thousands of the pamphlets in every direction. It was like a snowstorm. "In the meantime the German artillery got their long-range anti-air guns in action and were firing volley after volley against us. The shells were of special type, designed to create violent air waves when they burst. We were too high to be reached, but we had to turn our attention to the two aeroplanes which were rushing toward us. As they approached the German artillery fire stopped. We were too high to distinguish what was going on beneath us, but I could imagine the thousands of soldiers staring skyward in wonder at the strange spectacle above them. "We kept swerving in wide circles over the German lines, and I kept getting higher and higher in order to out-maneuver the German plane and to prevent it from getting above us so that bombs could be thrown at us. "The machines were all equipped with rapid-fire guns, and when we got within 500 yards of each other both sides opened fire. The bullets went wide. Finally, we began to swing backward, getting lower and lower. One of the German machines was thus lured over the French lines and one land artillery opened against it. One of the wings was shattered and it dropped, but the other escaped."

GERMANS CUT THEIR WAY TOWARD ENGLISH CHANNEL

Continued from Page One. werp has been published, and it is not expected that any announcement on that subject will be made. The Government is doing its utmost to meet the problems facing it here."

GERMANS CAPTURE LILLE, FRANCE OFFICIALLY STATES

Paris, Oct. 13.—Lille has been captured by the Germans. This is the outstanding feature of an official statement issued here this afternoon after the usual hour. The fighting has centred about Lille for nearly two weeks. The admission by the French that it has been lost indicates that the Germans are gaining in their counter-attacking movement against the Allies' left wing and that the Kaiser's troops now will sweep quickly to the coast. The capture of Lille was effected by a German army corps, says the official statement. A German corps numbers 40,000 men. It is stated that the French force in the city consisted of only a detachment of Territorials. To offset the loss of Lille, the French state they have gained ground between Arras and Albert, southwest of Lille, and also at the centre of the battle front in the region of Berry-au-Bac. The complete official statement follows: "On our left wing, our forces have retaken the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and Bethune against some forces of the enemy composed for the greater part of cavalry coming from the front along the line of Bailleul, Estaires and La Bassée. The city of Lille, held by a detachment of Territorials, has been attacked and occupied by a corps of the German army. Between Arras and Albert we have made some marked progress. At the centre we have made equal progress in the region of Berry-au-Bac and have advanced slightly toward Souain, to the east of the Argonne and to the north of Malancourt, between the Argonne and the Meuse. "On the right bank of the Meuse our troops, who hold the heights of the Meuse to the east of Verdun, have advanced to the south of the road from Verdun to Metz. In the region of Apremont we have gained a little ground on our right and have repulsed a German attack on our left. "On our right wing (Voisee and Alsaee) there is no change. Summing up, yesterday was marked by an appreciable progress by our forces at various points. "In a letter of yesterday General Joffre recommends that the cross of the Legion of Honor be conferred on the flag of the 54th Colonial Regiment for having taken from the enemy a flag under the following circumstances: "On September 25, at 5 o'clock in the morning, the Germans succeeded in taking the trenches occupied by a battalion of the 24th Colonial Regiment. The 15th and 12th companies of that regiment made a counter attack in their turn. They forced one company to yield, which was made prisoner, and in ransacking the trench discovered the flag of the 18th Regiment of the German infantry. The fighting is getting nearer and nearer to the English Channel littoral as the German cavalry is pushed forward in advance of the infantry and

CZAR'S FORCES WIN TWO VICTORIES IN GALICIAN CAMPAIGN

Austro-Germans Are Routed Near Sandomierz and Pushed Back in Fierce Battle on River San.

Petrograd, Oct. 13.—The General Staff announced today the defeat of the Austro-German forces in Galicia near the River San. The exact location was withheld in accordance with the new policy of secrecy regarding this campaign. It was declared, however, that the enemy suffered greatly, losing a number of guns and many transport wagons. The attack was begun by cavalry charges on either flank, supported by infantry and artillery to the centre. Defeat of the Austro-German army advancing on Sandomierz, a town of Russian Poland on the Vistula about 90 miles northeast of Cracow, is announced in a statement issued by the Government News Bureau today. It declares that the Germans lost an entire division. While the statement does not give the exact location of the battle, it is believed to have occurred south of the Vistula in Galicia. (This apparently confirms the statement issued at Vienna that the Austrian army had taken the offensive east of Cracow.) "The Russian advance column," says the statement, "delivered another defeat on the Austro-German army advancing on Sandomierz. The Russian cavalry took the offensive before the Germans had taken advantageous positions. Cossacks swept down on the flanks of the enemy and captured some guns. "When the Germans retreated they had lost one entire division with its equipment. (A German division numbers 20,000 men.) "In Poland, the Germans are being drawn into a position where their heavy cavalry artillery, and sometimes, complete divisions of foot artillery, are placed in such positions that they have to accept battle where they find their adversaries not only better fighters and better shots, but also commanded by more efficient officers. "The scope of the present campaign has fully justified the Russian strategy in that in the Province of Kielec and along the banks of the War, the Germans will have to suffer such slaughter that the Russians can advance in full force on the banks of the Oder before the opening of the winter campaign." "It is stated at the War Office that reports from the front show the Germans are short of clothing and that their commanders have ordered that the dead be buried only in their shirts, the uniforms and boots being kept to supply new forces.

SISTER SHIP EXACTS QUICK REVENGE FOR SINKING OF PALLADA

Disaster to Russian Cruiser in Baltic Followed by Crippling of German Submarine.

Petrograd, Oct. 13.—The belief persisted here in official circles today that at least one of the raiding German submarines responsible for the sinking Sunday of the Russian cruiser Pallada in the Baltic Sea had been disabled. The Naval Office had only bare details of the Pallada's torpedoing. The exact location was not ascertainable. At least 375—all aboard the Pallada—went down with the ship. The cruiser Bayan, scouting with the Pallada at the time, is believed to have hit one of the submarines. An official bulletin admits that the Russian armored cruiser Pallada was torpedoed Sunday in the Baltic Sea by a German submarine, and sank with all her crew. The text of the bulletin follows: "On October 10 German submarines were sighted in the Baltic. The same day, early in the morning, the submarines attacked the cruiser Admiral Makaroff, which was searching a suspected bark flying the commercial flag of the Netherlands. "A submarine of the enemy launched several torpedoes, which, luckily, missed the mark and caused no damage whatsoever to the cruiser. "On October 11, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the submarines of the enemy again attacked our cruisers Bayan and Pallada, which were patrolling the Baltic. "Although the cruisers opened a very strong fire, one of the submarines succeeded in launching torpedoes against the Pallada, whereupon an explosion resulted and the cruiser sank with all her crew. "The Pallada, Bayan and Admiral Makaroff are sister ships, all of 42 knot length, 775 tons displacement, with a speed of 21 knots. The Pallada's armament included two 8-inch and eight 6-inch guns in the primary battery and 22 12-pounders and four 3-pounders in addition to torpedo tubes.

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