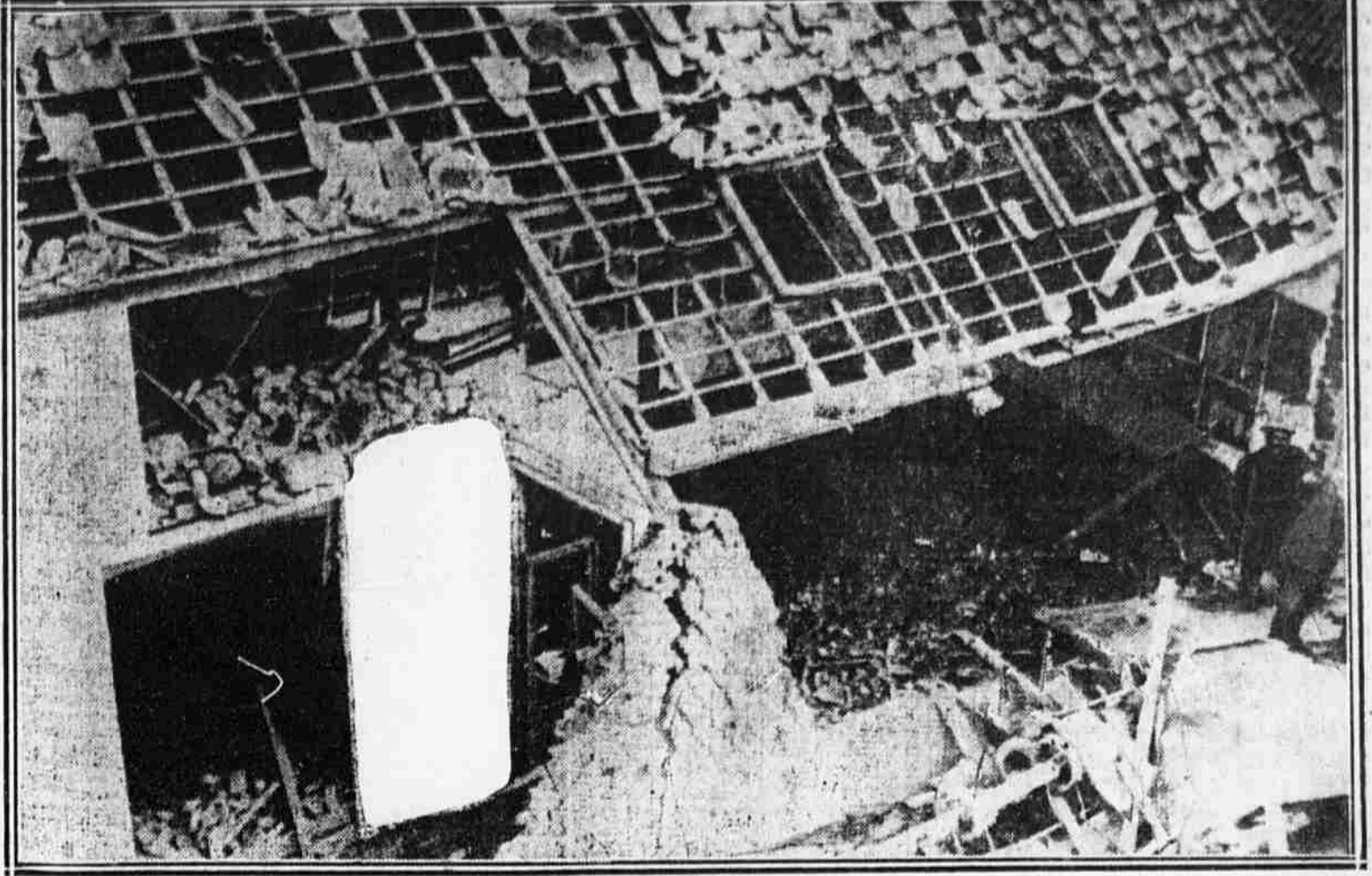




SCENES WHERE THE BREATH OF ACTION LIFTS WAR'S BLOOD-STAINED CURTAIN



WRECKAGE IN PARIS CAUSED BY BOMBS DROPPED BY GERMAN AVIATORS FROM AEROPLANES

ANTWERP HAS MANY SCARS AS THE RESULT OF GERMAN BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR

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, 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 steelside patrolmen on the beach, 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 maddening rain of water.

When the 19 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 liner throughout the night, most of the women came down smiling, glad to be free of their rolling prison on the sea.

Men and women alike accepted unhesitatingly 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.

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 trial with the prospects of floating the craft at high water are excellent.

MEXICANS WANT VERA CRUZ Villa and Obregón Insistent Upon Evacuation by U. S. Troops.

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.

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.

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.

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.

FRENCH AIRSHIP SHELLED AT HEIGHT OF 5000 FEET

German Artillerists Stop Note-taking Over Entrenched Position.

MEXICANS WANT VERA CRUZ Villa and Obregón Insistent Upon Evacuation by U. S. Troops.

WEATHER FORECAST For Philadelphia and vicinity—Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer; fresh northeasterly winds.

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.

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 Przemyśl and along the San River to a point north of Jaroslaw.

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.

SHOE FACTORIES REOPEN Employment for 3000 Persons in St. Louis Shops.

PRINCE OF WALES TO JOIN BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE Will Be Attached to Staff of General French.

MUSSULMAN INSURGENTS SLAY 200 IN ALBANIAN TOWN

DEPUTY SHOT AFTER RAID WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—After leaving the station of Patrick's Station, at Ashley, which they raided late last night, three of Sheriff Lewis P. Kniffen's deputies were seized on from ambush, and Jesse Weida, one of the number, received a bullet in the right arm, which took a jagged course from the wrist to the elbow and passed a bad wound.

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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 EUROPEAN WAR BY COUNTRY

France: General Joffre reports a general victory for the allied army. The retreat of the German army has become a general rout.

Austria: Vienna in panic. Austrian army virtually annihilated in Galicia, 200,000 prisoners having been taken by Russians.

Belgium: Reinforcements are being landed at Ostend today. The Germans have driven back the Antwerp army to the outer fortifications.

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ALLIES AGAIN HURL BACK GERMANS, WHO FIERCELY TRY TO CHECK RETREAT

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 Gallieni, 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.

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 200,000 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 Luxembourg.

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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 Meuse and the forest of Argonne.

According to the official announcement of the War Office, the various

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

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

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 Lunéville. French officers claim that at least 20,000 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 Kluck, which made up the right wing of the grand host of six separate armies, is now said to be between 60 and 70 miles from the most advanced point which it occupied on the swing toward the southwestward when the allies were giving ground.

According to the official announcement of the War Office, the various