

LILLE AND AMIENS HAVE BEEN EVACUATED BY GERMANS

which they had made during this period, and which efforts should be continued without relaxation. (Signed) Gallieni.
ADVANCE ON WHOLE FRONT.

The following official statement was issued tonight:
"No report has been received tonight from general headquarters. The statements published yesterday and this afternoon have depicted with what vigor our troops are pursuing the Germans in their retreat. It is natural that under these circumstances general headquarters cannot send twice a day particulars concerning incidents of this pursuit."

"All we know is that the forward march of the allied armies continues all along the front, and that contact with the enemy is being maintained."

"On our left wing we have crossed the River Aisne."
AMIENS IS EVACUATED.

The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans before reported in news despatches was officially announced today.

ITALIANS LAND IN ALBANIA.
Troops of the Italian army are being disembarked in Albania, especially at Valona, according to a despatch from Trieste to The Echo de Paris.

Recent advices from Valona stated that Kiamil Elbassan, at the head of 4000 men, had threatened to sack the town.
BELGIANS DRIVE OUT ENEMY.

A despatch to the Havas Agency from Antwerp gives the following official communication:

"The Belgian army has recaptured Termonde, and nearly all of East Flanders, as well as the provinces of Antwerp and Limburg, are free from the enemy. Operations resumed by our army at Antwerp are progressing satisfactorily. The Germans are suffering important losses, principally from our heavy field artillery, which is doing remarkable service."

60,000 GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS.
A despatch from Ostend says that since Sept. 9 German reinforcements numbering 60,000 have been moving toward Lille by way of Renaix, Belgium. The despatch adds that German troops who have been waiting at Beirlegem to receive the war impost levied on the City of Ghent also have been ordered to the French frontier.

Germans have been seen laying mines under the Belgian roads which the allies are likely to take while following the retreating German forces.

Another despatch from Ostend says reports are current there that Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Adalbert, sons of the German emperor, and Prince Carl of Wurtemberg have died in a Brussels hospital.

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST.

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 13.—(Via London, 5.40 a.m.)—A despatch from Berlin says that the total losses sustained by the Germans, including the twenty-first casualty list, which has just been published, are given as 6535 dead, 8391 seriously wounded, and 4242 slightly wounded. The number of officers killed and wounded was extremely high. The ratio of the wounded to the dead was about two to one, which is also extreme, the usual ratio being five to one. It is not known to what date the list extends.

ALLIES IN VIGOROUS PURSUIT.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—The following official statement was given out today by the war office:

"The left wing of the Germans continues its general retreat before the Anglo-French forces, which have reached the lower course of the River Aisne."

"In the centre the enemy is likewise retreating."

"On our right the enemy started today to retire, abandoning the region around Nancy. We recaptured Lunville, our troops vigorously pursuing the enemy in the retreat, which was more rapid than his advance."

"The Germans retired so precipitately that they left maps, documents and personal papers in the general's headquarters. This was especially notable in Montmirail."

DIE RATHER THAN RETIRE.

"On Sept. 6 Sir John French, commander-in-chief of the British forces, gave orders that every effort must be made to repel the enemy, and that troops unable to advance must die rather than retire."

"At Vitry-le-Francois, the French discovered in an abandoned German headquarters the following order, dated Sept. 7, and signed by Lieut.-Gen. Tullf Von Trescheppe and Werdenbach: 'The object of our long and trying march is achieved. The main French troops have been compelled to accept battle. Everything depends upon tomorrow's results.'"

SERVIANS STILL ADVANCE.

ROME, Sept. 13.—The correspondent of The Messagero at Nish telegraphs today that the Servian army yesterday continued its passage across the Save and Danube Rivers to Austrian territory. The headquarters of the Servian army was transferred to Semlin today.

196 IRON CROSSES CONFERRED.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—Emperor William has conferred 196 Iron Crosses for distinguished service in the field. Eighty-six of them went to members of the 53rd Regiment and eleven to the 83rd. Among the recipients is Count Helmuth Von Moltke, chief of staff, and Major Von Winterfeldt, formerly military attaché to the German legation in Paris, and twenty-one other officers.

SERVIANS CROSS SAVE.

NISH, Sept. 13.—(Via London, 8 p.m.)—It is announced that the Servian offensive continues successfully. Servian troops have crossed the Save at several points, and it is said that the Servians are being received enthusiastically by the population of Hungary.

700 GERMAN PRISONERS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—(7.35 p.m.)—Seven hundred German prisoners have arrived at Brienne-le-Chateau. They expressed surprise that the British were fighting against Germany. Another party of fifty Uhlans has surrendered at Montereau in a starving condition.

GENERAL GERMAN RETREAT.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—With the Anglo-French troops in close pursuit, the Germans are in retreat all along the line of battle, and are being driven into the great forests of Beloune and of the Argonne.

News of the victorious advance of the allies was received here today in official despatches from the front, and confirmed by announcements given out by the British war bureau.

Defeated in his attack of the armies on the French centre, Crown Prince Frederick William has been compelled to flee from Vitry-le-Francois, where he had erected fortifications to halt the French advance. The German losses are staggering, official despatches say. The retirement of his forces is said to have been so precipitate that they abandoned a large quantity of war materials.

RETIREMENT IS A ROUT.

It is also said that the retreat of the German right wing continues with the allies hotly pursuing the enemy along the River Aisne. The kaiser's retreat on the French left is reported to be slowly assuming the proportions of a rout. The Germans have almost used up all their ammunition, and their food supply is said to be getting low.

Official despatches from Paris declare that Germany's right wing army was driven in its disordered rout today to a point 70 miles from

WOUNDED SOLDIERS AT PLAY



Group of wounded British soldiers playing cards on a ship on their way home from Havre.

LAST GERMAN STAND MADE BEFORE VERDUN BULK OF ARMY NOW FLY

General Von Kluk's Army Has Retired More Than 60 Miles to Northeast, and Army Under Bavarian Crown Prince Falls Back to Lorraine Frontiers—British Army Turned Tide in Great Battle of Marne.

(Continued From Page 1.)

still cautious. While recognizing the possibility that the German armies may yet rally and draw a strong defensive line, they recognize also the possibility of the almost complete evacuation of France and Belgium.

Paris announces that the Germans have evacuated Amiens. The whereabouts of German reinforcements of 40,000 reported to be marching south on three roads in that neighborhood is unknown.

The Belgian army is credited with the determination to recapture Brussels and claims to have cut the railroad between Liege and Brussels, thus severing an important German line of communication and to be pushing the scattered German forces, composed for the most part of reservists, towards the southeast.

Military authorities in France consider the position of the German army critical. The army which was south of the Argonne forest, they

argue, can hardly retreat eastward owing to the danger from the strongly held French fortress of Verdun, while the mountainous, wooded character of the Argonne district renders retreat due north impracticable. The left wing of the Germans, they believe, must retreat in a northwesterly direction.

They also cherish the hope that the Belgians may succeed in clearing the Germans out of Brabant, when the entire German army would be obliged to retreat on Luxembourg, an operation which they liken to the passing of a large stream thru a narrow bottle neck.

The German version of the battle of Marne is yet to be heard. The German official wireless tonight is silent regarding the operations of the past week in that theatre. It records a local success by the army of the crown prince, which, it reports, took a fortified position to the southwest of Verdun, and the beginning of an attack on the forts to the south of Verdun,

with heavy artillery. No date is given and the operations may have occurred at an earlier stage of the battle.

Position of Forces.
The position of the troops, as stated in the French reports, is that the German right army is retreating beyond the River Vesle, which runs between Rheims and Soissons; that the German forces in the centre, which had penetrated farthest south, are falling back north of Vitry le Francois and Selmaize, and have crossed the River Marne, and in the hilly wooded country between Vitry and Verdun the Germans have lost Revinay and Brabant le Roi.

The French appear to have taken the offensive along almost the entire front, as indicated by successes in the east between Lunville and Saint Die, where they have retaken several towns they evacuated a fortnight ago, while reports from Basle say hard fighting occurred yesterday in the Guebwiller valley in southern Alsace.

its position of last Monday. The French and British have captured 6000 Germans abandoned by the main army force in its flight. The prisoners taken were half-starved and utterly demoralized.

MUCH ARTILLERY TAKEN.
A war press bureau statement says the allies' aeroplanes report that the enemy's retreat is very rapid. It is also said that the French army has taken all the artillery of the German army corps.

A significant part of the despatch from Paris is the statement that the German left wing near the Argonne forest is now falling back.

The Germans have evacuated St. Die, in the extreme western portion of the southern section of the Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle. That movement indicates that the French are assuming the offensive thru the Vosges, from which they were driven a few days ago.

BRITISH AGAIN VICTORIOUS.
Assisted by the French cavalry and light artillery, the first and second British cavalry divisions nearly decimated an overwhelming force of Germans northeast of Paris. The kaiser's forces were cut off from their base. They fought well, but they were completely routed, losing more than half their strength in killed and wounded. The British took 6000 prisoners and 15 guns in the engagement. As a result of the capture, it is learned from authentic sources that the Germans are short of all supplies.

GERMAN ARMIES SEPARATED.
Latest advices relate that the Germans have been separated completely as a result of their general attack on the allies' left. It is said that Gen. Von Kluk's army and part of Gen. Von Buelow's army is divided into detachments, separating in different directions. The losses of the Germans are heavy. It is said the German rifle fire does not improve. The Germans are withdrawing their forces. The French now hold everything from the Swiss border to a point well to the north of Muhlhausen.

CHANGING THEIR PLANS.
Semi-official despatches say the Germans are making their strong attack on Verdun by the army of the crown prince, because the German general staff realize they will be compelled to concentrate their effort. It is reported that Gen. Von Moltke and other members of the staff have been at the actual front on the German centre and left. Their presence there, it is said, would indicate that they are inspecting the German forces with a view of changing their plans, and there is a growing feeling that the Germans will attack in force from another quarter. In pursuing the enemy the British crossed the River Ourcq. Messages to the war press bureau state that aviators have officially reported the enemy is getting out of France at top speed.

RUSSIAN WEDGE IS DRIVEN.
It was announced by the official press bureau today that by the capture of Tomaszow on Sept. 10 it is possible that the Russians have driven a wedge thru the Austrian lines on the border between Russian Poland and Galicia. It reports also a brilliant Russian victory, in which the czar's troops took 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns. This action is probably the immediate result of the success at

Tomaszow, and undoubtedly occurred on the south or west of that former Austrian stronghold.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS CUT.
A Bordeaux despatch to Lloyd's Weekly News says the line of communications used by the Germans has been cut, and they cannot make use of the line east of the Argonne forest, owing to the rapid advance of the allies on the centre and right. They must therefore try the line thru the Meuse valley and Luxembourg.

FRENCH REOCCUPY LUNEVILLE.
A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says that the French have recaptured the City of Lunville, Department of Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIANS ALSO VICTORIOUS.
A despatch to the Belgian legation in London says that the Belgian troops, fighting along an extended line, have compelled the Germans to retire.

The Belgians have retaken Malines and Tierschot, and have blown up the railway between Louvain and Aisremont, cutting off communication between Brussels and Liege.

The Belgian offensive movement is continuing in a satisfactory way.

SOISSONS IS OCCUPIED.
A despatch to a local news agency says that the French forces occupied Soissons, in the Department of Aisne, at 6 o'clock Saturday evening.

MANY TROOPERS KILLED.
Advices from Basle, Switzerland, say that between Blotzheim and Sierenz, Alsace, French cavalry and artillery have annihilated two squadrons of German horse. The number of troopers killed was very large.

FRENCH VICTORY IN AIR.
LONDON, Sept. 13.—(6.15 p.m.)—A Reuter despatch from Troyes, France, says:

"After a chase of several miles a French aviator yesterday succeeded in bringing down a German aeroplane which had been dropping bombs on the town. The German pilot and two military observers (a captain and a lieutenant) were killed."

SERVIANS OCCUPY BIG AREA.
ROME, Sept. 13.—The Messagero's Belgrade correspondent reports that the Servians have now occupied all the Austrian territory between the Danube and the Save Rivers.

YOUNG GIRL TOOK LATER DIED ONE HOUR LATER
Catherine Long, an Owen Sound girl, 15 years of age and rooming with her sister at 320 George street, Toronto, drank a vial of carbolic acid in her room at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and died

AUSTRIAN ARMIES SHATTERED IN GALICIA AND SOUTH POLAND

Capture of Tomaszow Followed Up by Brilliant Russian Victory in Which Thirty Thousand Austrians Were Captured—Austrians in Full Retreat in Galicia.

(Continued From Page 1.)

chase, approaching within gunshot of the station at Travnik and enveloping Krasnostav (84 miles south of Lublin), Zamoso, Grabess near Josefow (on the east bank of the Vistula a short distance south of Opole).

Hurried Across Vistula.
"Two bridges were thrown across the Vistula over which troops from Radom crossed on their way to the battlefield while awaiting the result of Gen. Ruzsky's operations. Our plan was based on the rapid reinforcement of our right wing. The Russian railway carried out this task very successfully. Our troops in the Cheim district which were insufficient and too widely spread out, and against which the principal attack of the Austrians was directed, did not receive reinforcements—for the advance of the Austrians even to Cheim itself could eventually only increase the consequences of their defeat in the event of the ultimate success of our wings."

Repelled Continual Attacks.
"In spite of their numerical inadequacy, our troops in the centre did not confine themselves to defence. They delivered a counter attack obtaining considerable success near Lachewe, where for six days they did nothing but repel continual attacks of the enemy. Only on September 4 were they moved a little to the rear in accordance with orders received. This manoeuvre obtained a more enveloping disposition for our forces."

Fled in Disorder.
"The successes of General Ruzsky and General Brusiloff enabled us to make a general offensive movement, and the enemy's centre was beaten at Sukhodoye as a result of a rapid movement among the Austrian troops at Krasnik. These were attacked by General Ruzsky on the southwest on September 6 and were forced to accept battle on three fronts. We repelled counter-attacks of the Russian army, and carried by impetuous assault the enemy's position on the front at Opole, Tourbine, and extending over a distance of 60 versts, on September 9."

"They fled abandoning their arms. They continued vigorously to attack our left wing in order to win success in the direction of Lemberg. However, about September 12 we also repelled the offensive of the Austrians, and the battle of Galicia, which has lasted seventeen days is drawing to an end. The pursuit of the enemy continues."

WEDGE THRU AUSTRIAN LINE.
Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, Sept. 13, 11.13 p.m.—The British War Information Bureau's version of the Austrian defeat in South Poland follows:

"The Austrian invasion of South Poland, which penetrated as far as Opole and Krasnostav and Zamoso, was protected on its right by an army operating east of Lemberg. This latter army was completely defeated by the Russians on September 1 near Lemberg."

"From that moment it became evident that if the Austrian right flank could not continue its stubborn resistance the retreat of the main Austrian army from South Poland would be imperilled. By the capture of Tomaszow on September 10 it is probable that the Russians drove a wedge thru the Austrian line."

Today a brilliant Russian victory is reported in which 30,000 prisoners and several hundred guns were taken. This is probably the immediate result of the Tomaszow action."

A despatch to Lloyd's News from Petrograd, dated yesterday, says:

"Two Austrian armies are surrounded and 60,000 prisoners have been taken, including 500 officers from one army and 600 from another. The surrender of both armies is impending. The Germans are again moving troops from the east to the west."

A Reuter despatch from Paris says:

"The Main learns from Petrograd that the first Austrian army, under Gen. von Krasberg, has lost 100,000 men, 25,000 soldiers and 400 guns, and that the second Austrian army has lost as prisoners 500 officers and 10,000 men. The Russian victory is considered to be absolutely decisive."

A message from Petrograd to The Paris Journal states that the Russians have taken 120,000 prisoners, and that other captures are imminent."

DRIVEN OVER RIVER SAN.
Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, Sept. 13.—The Exchange Telegraph Co. has received the following official communication from Petrograd:

"The Russians gained a glorious victory over the Austro-Hungarian armies at Krasnik and Tomaszow, the enemy being driven over the River San. Over 200 officers and about 10,000 men were captured by the Russians, as well as a number of big guns, machine guns and stores."

The Boulogne correspondent of The Times has visited Lille to ascertain the truth of the statement that a German army corps was marching southwards from Lille, driven over the River San. Only a dozen Uhlans were present in Lille. They had ridden in that morning to ascertain whether the district was quiet, and left early, proceeding in the direction of Tournai. It was thought that these Uhlans comprised one of the patrols of the right wing of the reinforcements. According to the correspondent, the advancing force of Germans which would pass, but not enter, the town was 60,000 strong. At Dunkirk, the correspondent is quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter's Telegram Company. Later, the despatch states, the laundress class of 1902 and 1903, fit for active service, was to be sent to the front."

TOKIO SUPPLIES WAR MUNITIONS.
Canadian Press Despatch.
TOKIO, Sept. 13, 1.29 p.m.—In preparation for a lengthy war Russian military authorities here are busy in the navy in arms, ammunition and provisions. From here they will go to China and America.

MORE AUSTRIAN RESERVES.
Canadian Press Despatch.
LONDON, Sept. 13, 8.40 p.m.—Members of the Austrian landwehr, born in 1894, are to be called to the colors according to unofficial news from Vienna, which is quoted in a despatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter's Telegram Company. Later, the despatch states, the laundress class of 1902 and 1903, fit for active service, was to be sent to the front."

UNION TO SUPPORT EMPIRE IN BATTLE
Premier Botha of South Africa Declares Country at War With Kaiser.

Special to The Toronto World.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The attitude of the Union of South Africa towards Great Britain in the present struggle is shown in a telegram received today at the British embassy from the foreign office. Gen. Botha, premier of the Union of South Africa, is quoted as declaring that, in the event of a declaration of war, the Union will stand by the principles of liberty and justice, and the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

The conviction furthermore is expressed that the empire will emerge victorious in the gigantic struggle and that the conflict will be succeeded by an era of beneficent and lasting peace.

LOYAL RESOLUTION FROM CAPE TOWN
Canadian Press Despatch.
CAPE TOWN, Union of South Africa, (via London) Sept. 13.—The senate and assembly of the Union of South Africa have adopted an address to King George in which they state:

"While deeply deploring the outbreak of war, we are convinced that participation therein was forced upon the empire and we respectfully desire to be allowed to express our approval of the action taken in defence of the principles of liberty and justice, and of the integrity and sanctity of international obligations."

The conviction furthermore is expressed that the empire will emerge victorious in the gigantic struggle and that the conflict will be succeeded by an era of beneficent and lasting peace.

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NOTICE—AUTO TOURISTS
To accommodate automobile tourists are serving Table d'Hotel dinner daily from 12.30 to 2 o'clock. Highest standard of cuisine and service.

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