

Attack on Warsaw is Described

Newspaper Correspondent Who Saw at Close Range Some of the Terrific Fighting in Poland Give Account of His Experiences.

By FRANCIS McCULLAGH.
 Correspondent Chicago Daily News.
 Petrograd, Russia.—The German advance on Warsaw was achieved as a result of that most difficult operation known as a change of front, performed with marvelous speed and efficiency. The transfer of one-fourth of the German army from Belgium to Poland was the least of the difficulties that were overcome. Far greater was the establishment of entrenchments (shelters) and lines of communication in hostile territory. The Germans not only overcame these difficulties, but conceived a masterly plan of attacking Warsaw and very nearly carried it to success.

Grand Duke Nicholas expected a German advance from East Prussia eastward on Grodno or southward on Warsaw and had prepared for these movements with General Rennenkampf's army west of Grodno and another army at Keveno. Warsaw was defended in the north by the fortress of Novogeorgievsk and a powerful army.

Attack Comes Through Swamps.
 The grand duke did not expect an attack from the south, where there are swamps, the worst wagon roads in Europe and few railways. But it was from the South that General von Morgen came.

In all there were four German groups. One, from Thorn, bombarded Ploesk, but retreated, this being only a demonstration. Two groups advanced from Kalisz and Chensstokov and uniting at Skiernevitzy, moved on Warsaw with blinding rapidity. The fourth group, from Cracow, attacked Radom and then Ivangorod, where the object was to cross the Vistula, thus outflanking the Russian army at Warsaw and compelling its retreat.

The whole Austro-German battle front was 462 miles in length, extending from the Baltic to the Carpathians and therefore the battle of the Vistula in the middle of October was in some respects the greatest ever fought. I confine myself to a description of what I saw with my own eyes.

Had Only to Walk In.
 Warsaw was absolutely lost on the evening of October 11. The Germans had only to walk in and take it. But they delayed, probably waiting for the fourth German force to cross at Ivangorod.

Next day the Russians had more troops, and within a week they had ten corps, or 400,000 men, south of Warsaw, and as General von Morgen's force was threatened from both flanks, he fell back October 20, with amazing skill and rapidity.

I was able to see all the fighting on the extreme front because of my friendship with Russian officers formed during the Manchurian war. From the station of Prushkov, six miles south of Warsaw, I traveled the whole Russian line. The Germans were driven from Prushkov a few hours before my visit, but fighting continued on the outskirts.

Great Trees Hurling Off.
 I crossed the fields to Sokoloff amid a frightful bombardment. I saw one big German shell alight under the gnarled roots of an enormous tree. When the smoke cleared away this tree was lodged in the top branches of some other trees close by. It had been torn up by the roots and shot upwards hundreds of feet with terrific velocity.

The curious effect of these monstrous shells passing close to one's head is that they produce nervous collapse, deafness, numbness and frequent insanity. I personally helped to the rear a dozen soldiers thus afflicted. More dreadful sights I never saw. Now there are two hospitals in Petrograd and Moscow for such soldiers with more than one thousand patients in each.

This frightful bombardment drove me into the cellar of a factory, where I found two men and several women and children, who had been there three days, not daring to emerge even to get a drink of water from the pump only a few yards from the opening of the cellar. They told me that the bombardment had continued day and night, and in proof of their wisdom in not venturing out they pointed to the bodies of three men and a child lying in the factory yard.

Germans in Solid Mass.
 When darkness fell I looked out again and soon took refuge again in

the house of a Polish gentleman, who invited me to sleep in his house for the night. I slept on a sofa, but in the small hours of the morning I was awakened by a shell which shook every window frame in the house. My host and his family soon appeared saying that the servants had all fled. I decided to depart also, but was prevented by the sounds of firing and shelling in the adjacent village, so I remained all day in the house. The next day the German troops rushed past the house, a solid wall of men so close together that they obliterated the flower garden and the adjoining young shrubbery completely as if a steam roller had passed over both.

I cast a hasty glance in the opposite direction, speculating if even yet I could escape that way but at a crossroads near the house I saw four Hungarian hussars who sat motionless in their saddles. They formed a square, each man looking down a read, with a rifle unslung, the butt resting loosely against his bright red riding breeches, and with finger on trigger.

I realized that it would be a mad race down any of these roads and that a wild scamper through the adjacent fields would be bad for my health.

Finds Himself at the Front.
 Turning again to look at the Germans, I reflected with secret exultation that my most sanguine hopes as a war correspondent had been realized. For a long time the wisest heads in the Russian foreign and war offices prevented me from getting to the front. Now with a rush, like a Niagara, the front had come to me.

The Germans were no beauties as they advanced in their "pickelhauben" (helmets) and grayish uniforms, looking as if they had not shaved or washed for weeks. It was with no ordinary curiosity that I gazed at that formidable host which had wrought devastation from Antwerp to Warsaw, before whose cannon first-class fortresses had gone down like houses of cards, whose monstrous armies were measured not by miles but by degrees of latitude.

Meanwhile the tide of battle rose higher and higher around us. It was impossible to leave the house, whose walls were lashed by a spray of sharpshooter and rifle bullets. It was cracked in several places from the foundation to the roof by the concussion of gigantic shells.

Sees Battle Approach Warsaw.
 I mounted to the roof and observed the distant lights of Warsaw, which were not lowered despite the terror of aeroplanes and Zeppelins. South of Warsaw I saw a great irregular line of foam tipped sharpnel explosions, the boiling edge of a Teutonic sea of iron and blood.

At one point the line bent sharply outward and approached perilously close to the Polish capital. The line moved closer and as I looked I felt sure that Warsaw had gone like Antwerp, Brussels, Liege and Mantebeuge. Then the line fell back and the red tide of war ebbed and flowed like a crimson ocean.

My reflections were interrupted by the whizz of a bullet and then sharpnel bursting above the chimney sent me inside.

Suddenly the darkness was lit up by a tremendous glare. The Saxons had retreated, setting fire to the village. A young pleasant faced Russian officer entered the house, went to the cellar entrance and regarded the women and children in silence. He seemed deeply moved.

"What a ghastly time they must have had!" he said.

Then he quickly commanded us to clear out at once, as the Germans would probably return and the house would surely be smashed. He began speaking in Polish and ended in Russian. He gave us a soldier to guide us.

It was a strange, frightened procession of men, women and children. As we crossed a hill southeast of the railway line the fight behind us recommenced with great fury.

Young Count Potoski Killed.
 The Germans retook the house, which was burned and obliterated, and the young officer was killed. His death sent a thrill of grief through all Poland, for he was no other than the brave young Count Potoski, head of an ancient family of Polish aristocrats.

The fate of the mansion in which I found succor is typical of thousands of similar homes. From Warsaw to Kalisz, Cracow and Chensstokov, Poland has suffered almost as much as Belgium. Where the Germans have not been the Austrians have been. The Lublin government was devastated.

During the battle of Warsaw alone hundreds of hamlets and mansions were flattened in this steam roller war. They were taken and retaken by the opposing forces. In back gardens, narrow stairways and private chapels men fought like fends.

Over a wide area south of Warsaw the struggle raged for ten days and nights in village streets and isolated

Death of Miss Mosser Follows Surgical Operation

Following an operation performed at the Malulani hospital on Wednesday evening, Miss Magdelene H. Mosser, well known in central Maui as one of the office staff of the Maui Agricultural Company, died at an early hour Thursday afternoon. Internment was in the Makawao cemetery.

Miss Mosser had not been well for some little time but until a few days before her death her indisposition was not considered serious. When it became evident that an operation was the only hope, Dr. Judd of Honolulu was wireless for, and he arrived by the Mauna Kea on Wednesday evening, performing the operation immediately after. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. R. B. Dodge.

The deceased has a sister in the islands, Miss Clara Mosser, teacher at Paia in the kindergarten. She is also mourned by a host of friends among whom her going leaves a very real void. She has been in the Islands for about ten years, coming here from Pennsylvania.

New Valley Isle Theater Absorbs Mani Theater.

Coincident with the opening of the new Valley Isle Theater, now set for New Year's day, the Mani Theater at the corner of Market and Main street will go out of business. This arrangement resulted from a meeting of the managements of the two play houses held last Sunday. Under the agreement J. H. Kunewa and J. N. K. Keola, owners of the old theater, accept stock in the new theater in exchange for their property.

J. C. Cohen, who is associated in the new enterprise, was here to attend the meeting. The Valley Isle Theater is rapidly nearing completion, and will be by far the finest show house on Mani. It will be under the management of M. T. Lyons.

On the Other Islands

New Judge Makes Clean Sweep.

Judge Thomas B. Stuart, who succeeded Judge Robinson as third judge of the first circuit, began his work by accepting the resignations of the whole staff of court attaches and appointing a number of others to fill the vacancies. Clarence D. Pringle gets the place of V. M. Harrison, as deputy clerk, and Miss Rose Edith Holt was appointed stenographer in place of Col. J. W. Jones. Miss Rose was previously stenographer in the public lands office. M. T. Simonton, clerk, has resigned but his place has not been filled. It is reported that John Wise was offered the job but declined it. Miss Bernice Dwight has also declined the place.

Two Inter-Island Seamen Drown.

While anchoring a mooring buoy off Kukuhaele yesterday, Second Officer Kahaunale and Seaman Kitahara of the Inter-Island steamer Kaulani were drowned, when a gigantic wave swamped the boat they were working in. Although they were both expert swimmers, they were dashed against the rocks and drowned before assistance could reach them.

Second officers Kahaunale is survived by a widow and several children who reside in Hilo.

Lost Scientist Lost in Africa.

W. W. Thayer, secretary of the Territory, has cabled the department of state in Washington to request the American consular representatives in West Africa to endeavor to trace the whereabouts of J. C. Bridwell, a local entomologist. Professor Bridwell's family has not heard from him since last August. At that time he was at Lagos, Northern Nigeria.

Gets High Odd Fellow Honors.

M. T. Simonton, of Honolulu, has been appointed deputy district grand sire for Hawaii. His commission is expected within a few days. The office is the highest in Odd Fellowship in this Territory.

Will Import Birds.

By a resolution adopted by the Sugar Planters' Association, at its meeting last week, the planters' experiment station was instructed to look into the matter of importing various varieties of birds which can be demonstrated as beneficial in keeping down insects. A year or more will be spent in studying this matter in order that no mistakes may be made. It is believed that a number of desirable song birds may be found to meet the requirements.

Mrs. Smart's Will May be Contested.

It is rumored that relatives of the deceased Thelma Parker Smart, who by will left her entire fortune to her husband, not even mentioning members of her own family, will invoke the aid of the law in an effort to break the will. The document was read at the Parker Ranch following the funeral which took place last week in the family burying ground. It is stated that the will was drawn up last January by attorney Frank Thompson, of Honolulu. The estate is valued at about \$2,000,000, and the income under the deed of trust guaranteee's Smart at least \$3000 monthly. The trust under which the estate was placed before Mrs. Smart's marriage, remains in force during the life of her mother, Mrs. Knight, of San Francisco.

Diplomat Dies in Honolulu.

William Woodville Rockhill, one of the oldest members of the United States' diplomatic corps, died at a sanitarium in Honolulu at an early hour Tuesday morning from heart disease, induced by a severe cold. He had been on his way to China to act as advisor to President Yuan Shih-Kai, but was so ill that he was removed from the vessel at Honolulu on December 4. The remains will be taken to his former home in Connecticut by his widow. The deceased was sixty years of age and had been connected with the diplomatic service for many years. He held many high positions in Washington besides having represented this government abroad on many important missions.

Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

Issued By the Territorial Marketing Division, Dec. 4, 1914.

Butter.	
Fancy Island.....	50
Glenwood Creamery.....	45
Island 10.....	40
California Extra Creamery.....	35
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen.....	50 to 55
California Ranch, per case 30 doz. 12 doz. 12 doz.....	12.00
Truck Eggs, doz.....	35
Poultry.	
Broilers 2 to 3 lbs., lb.....	32 to 35
Young roosters, per lb.....	30 to 35
Hens, good condition, per lb.....	25
Turkeys, lb.....	30
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.....	30
Ducks, Pekin, lb.....	25
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.....	5.40
Geese, lb.....	30
Vegetables and Produce.	
Beans, string, green, per lb.....	.03 1/2 to .04 1/2
" wax, lb.....	.04 to .05
Beans, Dry	
Maui Red, per cwt.....	4.00
Calico, per cwt.....	3.00 to 3.25
Small Whites, per cwt.....	5.00
Dry Peas, per cwt.....	3.25
Beets, per doz. bunches.....	30
Cabbage, lb.....	.02 to .02 1/2
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.....	.03 to .03 1/2
Carrots, per doz. bunches.....	40
Corn, sweet, per 100 ears.....	2.00 to 2.25
Corn, Hawn, small yellow.....	37.00 to 40.00
Corn, large yellow.....	34.00 to 37.00
Rhubarb, lb.....	.06
Cucumbers, doz.....	35 to 40
Peanuts, large, per lb.....	.07
" small, ".....	.07
Onions, Island—None on market—	
Green peppers, bull, lb.....	.05
Green peppers, Chile, lb.....	.04 to .0 6
Potatoes, Island, Irish—none in market—	
Egg Plant, doz.....	15
Pumpkin, lb.....	.01 1/4 to .02
Sweet potatoes, native varieties, per cwt—Market getting better—	1.50 to 1.00
Taro, wet land variety, per cwt.....	1.25
Taro, bunch.....	15
Tomatoes, lb.....	.02 to .03
Green Peas, lb.....	10
Live Stock.	
Hogs, up to 150 lbs, per lb.....	12 1/2 to 13
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, per lb.....	11 to 12 1/2
Hides, Wet-Salted.	
Steers, No. 1, lb.....	13 1/2
Steers, No. 2, lb.....	13
Klips, lb.....	13 1/2
Sheep Skins, lb.....	10 to 20
Goat Skins, white.....	10
Fruits.	
Alligator pears, doz—none on market—	
Bananas, Chinese bunch.....	25 to 50
Bananas, cooking bunch.....	50 to 1.00
Breadfruit, per doz.....	40 to 60
Figs, 100.....	85 to 1.00
Grapes, Isabella, lb.....	10
Oranges, Hawaiian, per 100.....	90 to 1.50
Limes, per 100.....	75 to 1.00
Pineapples, doz.....	50 to 80
Strawberries, scarce, lb.....	25
Pohas, per lb.....	10
Papayas, per lb.....	.01 1/2
Roselle, lb.....	.04
Dressed Meats.	
Beef, lb.....	11 to 12
Veal, lb.....	12 1/2 to 13
Mutton, lb.....	11 to 12
Pork, lb.....	18 to 22
Feed.	
The following are quotations on feed f. o. b. Honolulu.	
Corn, small yellow, ton.....	40.00 to 42.00
Corn, large yellow, ton.....	36.00 to 40.00
Corn, cracked.....	42.00
Barley, per ton.....	31.50 to 32.00
Bran, per ton.....	30.50 to 31.00
Oats, per ton.....	35.50 to 36.00
Wheat, ton, shorts.....	42.50 to 43.00
Middlings, per ton.....	37.50 to 38.00
Hay, Wheat, per ton.....	23.00 to 28.00
Hay, alfalfa, ton.....	25.00
Alfalfa meal, ton.....	23.00 to 25.00

Sheriff Crowell Stops Runaway And Is Hurt

The mystery of Sheriff Clem Crowell's month's stay in Honolulu has been explained. It was all caused by his breaking into the hero class in stopping a runaway team which was charging at a mad gallop towards a throng of people on Emma street. The sheriff did the stunt all right and possibly saved a number of persons from injury or death, but he was thrown, and two wheels of a heavy express wagon ran over his leg just below the knee. He was laid up for several weeks, and is still suffering from the injury.

Frear Says Duty on Sugar in 1916

Former Governor Walter F. Frear, who returned to Honolulu this week after more than a year's absence, spent chiefly in Washington, declares it is his belief that following the 1916 elections, a moderate duty will be placed on sugar. He believes that the Republicans will win a majority in the House at that time, and very possibly the presidency. He doubts that President Wilson can be re-elected.

Governor Frear's chief mission in Washington was as attorney for the Hawaiian Dredging Company and the San Francisco Bridge Company in connection with the Pearl Harbor dry dock contract. This matter has lately been straightened out so that the work will soon be under way again. Mr. Frear also took an active interest in a number of other things concerning the islands, and was instrumental in getting action on a number of matters, among which is the Honolulu federal building and the Kalihii harbor extension for Honolulu harbor.

Foss Gets Contract.

Contracts for the construction of a new 2-room school house at Spreckelsville and a teacher's cottage at Uleuino, Hana, bids for which were opened yesterday by the county supervisors, were both awarded to J. C. Foss, Jr, on his tenders of \$982 and \$1370 respectively. The only other bidder was J. A. Aheong who bid \$1197 for the Uleuino job and \$2100 for the Spreckelsville contract.

houses, backward and forward, like a roaring flood. The Germanic flood finally ebbed, but with its stupendous strength so little impaired that it is liable to roll back at any moment.

NOTICE.

Attention is called to Acts 89 and 127 of the Session Laws of 1913, providing for a Public Utilities Commission and defining its powers and duties. Any person or persons having good cause for complaint against public utilities, under control of the Commission, should notify the Commission of such complaint in writing.

J. N. S. WILLIAMS,
 Acting Chairman.
 Honolulu, Hawaii, December 5, 1914.
 Dec. 12, 19, 26, 1914.

The hop crop of California has just been harvested and the leading authorities place the production at between 100,000 and 105,000 bales.

Authorities place the output of cured figs from the San Joaquin valley at between 6000 and 7000 tons this year, as against 4500 tons in 1913.

It is said that 1914 will yield one of the largest olive crops California has ever produced. The output for the State will total about 15,000 tons. The value of such an output is figured at about \$2,000,000.

The total citrus fruit shipments from California for the season November 1st to September 14th was 45,409 cars, as against 17,470 for the same period the previous season.

A recent report of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange says that California citrus fruits forwarded aggregate over \$47,500,000 for the twelve months ending with August 31st.

It is stated that the Ontario-Cucomonga Fruit exchange will disburse around \$2,000,000 to its members for citrus fruits shipped during the 1913-14 season.

The California Fruit Distributors place the total number of carloads of various kinds of fruit shipped this season up to September 30th at 11,905 1/4 carloads, as against 10,247 1/4 carloads in 1913. For this season the shipments were as follows: Cherries, 166 1/2; apricots, 282; peaches, 2143 1/2; pears, 2579 1/2; grapes, 4706 1/2; miscellaneous, 21 carloads.

During the month of August 43,306 gallons of wine were shipped from San Francisco by sea to fifteen foreign countries, 742,835 gallons to Eastern States, and 57,392 gallons to Hawaiian Islands.

W and Double U.

"Spell your name!" said the court clerk sharply.

The witness began: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double I, double U."

"Wait!" ordered the clerk; "begin again!"

The witness repeated: "O, double T, I, double U, E, double I, double U, double O."

"Your honor!" roared the clerk, "I beg that this man be committed for contempt of court!"

"What is your name?" asked the Judge.

"My name, Your Honor, is Ottiwell Wood, and I spell it O, double T, I, double U, E, double I, double U, double O, D."—Ladies Home Journal.

Roughing It.

Algy: Did you enjoy yourself roughing it this summer, old top?

Lionel: No; blowed luck! First the chef took sick, then some one stole our safety razors, and to cap it all, the pianola broke down!

Hard to Recognize.

"Poverty is a blessing in disguise," quoted the Sage.

"Well," replied the Fool, "the disguise is certainly effective."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Many Kinds of Hard Work.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."

"Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."

"So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Cohen (entering delicatessen store)

"Gif me some of that salmon."
 Prop.—"That's not salmon, that's ham."
 Cohen—"Vell. Who asked you what it was?"—Lehigh Burr.

Canada Using Cotton-Seed Oil.

Because of the war, Canada is already in need of drugs and chemicals. Scarcity of olive oil has led to the use of American cotton-seed oil as a substitute.

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