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\$65 to \$85 Motor and Utility Coats \$35— Serviceable styles—of high-grade materials.

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\$45 to \$95 Suits—\$18 and \$25 Successful winter styles—of fine materials—many fur-trimmed.

Furs—at close-out prices \$95 to \$295 Fur Sets—\$50, \$75, \$125 to \$195 \$175 to \$500 Fur Coats—\$95, \$150, \$195 to \$295

RUMANIA GETS BIG BRITISH AND TURKS LOAN FROM BRITAIN CLASH NEAR CANAL

\$25,000,000 to Go for War Invaders of Egypt Said to Have Suffered Heavy Losses.

Material—Country to Join Allies Soon.

London, Jan. 27.—Rumania's participation in the war is now regarded as fixed. An arrangement has been made for the advance through the Bank of England of \$25,000,000 to Rumania on treasury bills. The money is to be spent for war material. With Rumania coming in the allied cause will be greatly assisted, as the Rumanian field army of half a million men will be of high military value, relieving a vast number of Russians for other purposes.

Italian participation is at the present moment a rather uncertain matter. There is no doubt whatsoever that Italy will never fight on the side of Germany, and there is the strongest presumption that ultimately she will enter the war together with the Allies. Regardless of all other trends of events, Italy has for months been arming to the teeth. She has purchased vast quantities of supplies far beyond any merely protective needs. She has been preparing apparently for an aggressive war. The question remains just when she will decide upon active participation. It is generally stated in informed circles here that Italy will not enter until spring, when fighting in the Alpine countries will be easier.

Rome, Jan. 27.—The difficulties of getting news out of Austria, already great, are now increased by extra ordinary precautions taken to prevent the so-called smuggling of news across the Italian frontier. Passengers bound for Italy are now carefully searched and are shadowed by detectives if they are suspected of bringing information from Trent or Trieste. Even family correspondence is seized by the Austrians, and most of the discussion of ordinary domestic topics may be a cover for some hidden meaning. In Hungary the military authorities have ordered the killing of all carrier pigeons, which they have ascertained were used formerly to carry news to Italian Adriatic ports.

The new news of present conditions in Hungary is obtained through Rumania, whose frontier many inhabitants of Transylvania have crossed. The Rumanian authorities, however, are withholding all news of a military character, in view, it is said, of the imminent invasion of Transylvania.

The Hungarians are now related with what is considered a triumphant Magyar predominance throughout the empire. Count Tisza's power is said to be practically unlimited, and the Hungarians realize that they must take advantage of their present privileged position. If they succeed in saving Hungary, their predominance is permanently assured; if they fail, they are prepared to sacrifice everything—even Austria in striving at any cost to save their own independence.

Responding to the insistence of Germany, who now completely controls everything in Austria, the Dual Monarchy is making her last supreme effort to save the empire. Hungary and Austria, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, have been summoned to serve the country. Ten army corps, mostly of German troops, including all the available cavalry, are concentrated in Southern Hungary, where the decisive battles against Russia, and probably Rumania, will shortly be fought. Germany's plan is to mass the bulk of the available forces and oppose the Russian invasion of Hungary from Bukovina. Meanwhile other forces are being collected along the Serbian frontier, lest the Serbs should assume the offensive. Thus Hungary, after Poland and Galicia, will soon become the chief battlefield of the eastern theatre of war.

London, Jan. 27.—Dispatches from Cairo state that great military activity prevails at the Suez Canal. Troops and warships are being assembled and all civilians are leaving the vicinity of the canal. Important reconnoissances are being made.

Fighting in the vicinity of El Kantara indicates that not only has a Turkish invasion of Egypt been begun, but also that the British forces have penetrated a considerable distance into Egypt. El Kantara is a strategic point on the Suez Canal, which is a daily output of 100 tons. A native British force has been formed to work the mines.

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THE KAISER, WHO WAS 56 YEARS OLD YESTERDAY.



ALL GERMANY HONORS BIRTHDAY OF KAISER

Fifty-sixth Anniversary of Emperor's Birth Celebrated with Enthusiasm Tempered with Solemnity—President Wilson Sends Congratulations.

London, Jan. 27.—Emperor William's fifty-sixth birthday was celebrated with enthusiasm in Berlin today, although with a degree of solemnity far greater than in times of peace. A heraldic dispatch from Amsterdam transmits a telegram from Berlin describing the celebration. The city was decked with flags. Members of the diplomatic corps, court officials and representatives of the state and municipal governments attended a service at the cathedral. Crown Princess Cecilie and Prince August Wilhelm attended the service and were cheered enthusiastically. A reception was held later in the city hall.

The Emperor's birthday was celebrated generally in the other cities of Europe. Religious services were held at the headquarters of Emperor William, where the Emperor delivered an address expressing his satisfaction with the progress of the war, and in which he asked his officers to continue to discharge their duties to the Emperor and the Fatherland as they hitherto had done.

The Berlin newspapers, including the Socialist organs, publish warm eulogies of the Emperor, and predict that will emerge from the war not only victorious, but with his reputation considerably enhanced.

Empress Augusta Victoria sent a long, affectionately worded telegram to the Emperor, congratulating him on his fifty-sixth birthday. His message was as follows: "In behalf of the government and people of the United States, I have the pleasure to extend to your majesty cordial felicitations on this anniversary of your birth, as well as my own good wishes for your welfare."

On his own birthday, President Wilson recently received and acknowledged greetings from Emperor William, King George, President Poincaré and other rulers of Europe.

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TWO KAISERS SAID TO BE AT ODDS

Geneva, Jan. 27.—According to reports received here today from Innsbruck, in the Austrian crown land of Tyrol, Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria is arranging to abdicate. It is said he is unable to agree with the views of Emperor William on military affairs and with the German Emperor's attitude regarding peace.

The Austrian Emperor adopted this course, the advices from Innsbruck say, as the result of the recent visit to Berlin of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian heir apparent, and of Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs. The Austrian Emperor, it is stated, desires to leave his successor with a free hand.

counterattacks which cost the enemy heavy losses.

Russians in New Offensive North of Prussian Frontier

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—The official communication of today indicates a new offensive on the part of the Russians on the north of the Prussian frontier. Here they have occupied Pilsken, between Tilsen and Gumbinnen. The Russian detachment took possession of Pilsken in August during its raid on East Prussia, developments which were followed by the German invasion of Poland in September. Since September there has been little activity in this region.

To the southwestward of Warsaw, a few miles south of Grodsk, there has been a severe artillery engagement, in which the Russian attempt to break through the Russian line.

In Galicia the Austro-German forces have continued their offensive movement to the northward. They consist of three Austrian corps and six or seven Austrian corps. The Austro-German offensive line in this locality extends for a distance of approximately eighty miles.

German Forces Dislodged. Following is the statement issued today by the General Staff, which took the offensive January 25 and drove all the detachments of the enemy who opposed them back toward the line from Malvisehen to Gumbinnen. A garrison was reported on January 25 in this locality, and in the vicinity of Vyachpur the fire of our artillery has demolished a lookout post on the left bank of the Vistula.

Belgians Flee as Armies Prepare for Greater Battles

North of France (name of town obscured), Jan. 27.—It is certain that the fighting in Belgium will very soon become much more intense. On both fronts considerable bodies of troops are in movement. The Allies are in touch with everything that is going on behind the German lines. The Belgians are not very much concerned that they may be driven back with serious losses. All of today and yesterday large droves of Belgian refugees have been pouring out by trainloads. The trains follow the coast in quick succession, and at the stations charitable agencies are actively attending to the needs of the unfortunate immigrants, who are almost completely without resources. Many of them, who have not eaten food for twenty-four hours or more. These Belgians come for the greater part from the districts of Ypres and Dixmude. They are being taken to concentration camps in the south of France.

AUSTRIANS SEIZE CARPATHIAN PASS

Uzsook Road, South of Przemysl, Reported by Vienna as Captured.

Vienna, Jan. 27 (via London).—The official statement issued here reports the capture of Uzsook Pass, in the Carpathians, which has been in Russian possession since January 1. This pass is about fifty miles south of Przemysl and nearly two hundred miles in direct line from the scene of the hard fighting south of the Kimpelung region. The text of the statement follows: "Yesterday evening (January 26) the Russians had been driven back in the upper Ung Valley from their positions on both sides of Uzsook Pass. This is one of the most important passes of the Carpathians, for the possession of which during the course of the war many violent engagements have been fought. Since January 1 it has been occupied by the Russians. It was strongly entrenched and stubbornly defended. Several good positions, one behind the other, were now again in our possession after three days of fighting."

To the northwest of Uzsook Pass and in the Latorana and Nagyk valleys fighting continues. The Russian forces have been driven back in the latter region, owing to the snow falls. The earlier fighting in this region reported successes in the fighting in the passes leading into northeastern and northwestern Hungary. The statement follows: "In the valleys of Ung, Latorana and Nagyk the enemy has been forced to evacuate some important heights, after repeated and fruitless attacks."

GERMANY CONFISCATES BANK'S HIDDEN HOARD

London, Jan. 28.—The Berne correspondent of "The Morning Post" reports that the collection of gold by local banks for payment into the Reichsbank is still continuing. One small bank in Baden, for concealing 2,000 marks in gold, had this sum confiscated. Altogether 578,250 marks in gold has been sent to the Reichsbank by three different Bavarian banks during January.

Office Furniture Sale

WE have just bought another lot of—Desks, Chairs and Tables at about One-Half the regular prices. These goods are all best quality and carry our full guarantee. Roll Top, Flat Top, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks in Oak and Mahogany. These goods are on sale at prices which will move them quickly. The variety is too large to enumerate.

\$85,000.00 worth of goods in this sale

Roll Top Desks Range from \$21.00 to \$130.00  
Flat Top Desks " " 15.00 to 80.00  
Typewriter " " 3.00 to 25.00  
Chair " " 6.00 to 30.00  
Tables—Office and Directors'

Many manufacturers have found themselves over-loaded and need their goods. They have been able to buy as big values as we have this year. Our customers get the benefit. We stand back of all goods we sell.

The Globe-Wernicke Co. MAIN STORE: 380 Broadway, cor. White St. BRANCH: 20 Church St., Hudson Terminal Bldg.

KOLBERG ALSO SUNK REPORT OF BEATTY

Continued from page 1

The death of Engineer Captain Taylor, whose services have been invaluable, is deeply regretted.

"The behavior of officers and men was only what was expected, and great credit is due to the engine room staffs for the fine steaming of the squadron."

According to a trustworthy authority the condition of the German battle cruisers Seydlitz and Derfflinger, when the pursuit was abandoned owing to the approach of the German mine field, was desperate in the extreme. The Derfflinger was believed to have been torpedoed by a British destroyer, and it was considered questionable whether she would be able to reach the safety of the mine field.

The battering of the German ships was said by this authority to have been rather underrated than exaggerated. Two of the German destroyers, it was asserted, were so badly damaged by the British fire that it

question, according to the Admiralty here, cannot be stated positively because the ship could not be established with the certainty with which the Bluecher, a cruiser of a markedly different type from the others, could be picked out as the sunken ship of the German squadron. Air observers also declare positively that they saw one British torpedo boat sunk in the attack on the disabled Bluecher.

The destruction of the Bluecher is said to have been due to an accident, an explosion of her magazine. The Bluecher's machinery was first disabled by a shell and she dropped behind her consort. She was then surrounded by a group of torpedo boats. The crew of the ship finally saw and heard the explosion that sealed the fate of the doomed ship.

No further details of her end could be obtained. The dropping out of the Bluecher had not interfered with the German formation, and the engagement continued, still on a southern course. It is also reported that there were three German ships against five.

Observation of the effect of the shots of the Germans was difficult, as only the upper works of their opponents appeared above the water. However, it is said that the German fire was effective. The officers aboard one German cruiser declared that they could distinctly observe that one funnel and a mast of an opponent had been shot away.

Toward the end of the battle, which by this time had continued almost three hours, a German destroyer made a dash. Whether the little vessel was alone or with a flotilla could not be learned, but it was said it made its way between the lines under cover of the smoke to within torpedo range, and successfully torpedoed the British cruiser in the rear. This cruiser, it is asserted, immediately fell out of line and later sank.

The first British cruiser was also said to have been seriously hit, and British then, according to the accounts received, ceased the engagement and withdrew, being about seventy miles from Heligoland.

The Associated Press has been unable to learn how many men were killed or wounded aboard an unnamed German cruiser which was hit, or the nature and extent of the damage done. The information was given, however, that the ship would be repaired and the damage would not injure her fighting capacity.

Fleet Mot 30 Miles from Newcastle. How narrow was the escape is shown by the fact that the Germans were met by the British fleet only thirty miles from Newcastle. An hour and a half more steaming would have seen them in action on the coast. The British fleet, however, was forewarned of the oncoming enemy and got between the squadron and the coast and engaged.

British tactics differed from those employed at the time of the Scarborough raid. Then the British fleet endeavored and succeeded in getting between the enemy and their base, consequently when the raiders bombarded three towns and then ran for home the British ships were there ready for an engagement, but the fog settled and the enemy escaped. This time a different plan was adopted and the British ships met the enemy on the way over.

While several British ships were damaged, they will soon be ready for action. The Princess Royal and some of the other British ships were badly damaged, it is said in naval circles that if there had been another half hour of free fighting all the Germans would have been sunk.

As it is, the British fleet is mighty well pleased, and it is not believed any further raids will be attempted for some time, if for no other reason than the important one that the German battle cruisers won't be ready.

GERMANS HERE HONOR KAISER

Thousands Celebrate 56th Anniversary of Their Emperor's Birth.

The German element in Hoboken and Jersey City turned out in force last night to commemorate the fifty-sixth anniversary of the German Emperor's birth, a celebration which had been arranged by the German Union Club, Commodore Hans Ruser, captain of the Vatterland, presided, and the bands of several of the German boats which are in port here, addressed the music. Professor Thomas Hall, of Columbia University, was the principal speaker of the evening. He pointed out that the sympathies of the German people and always been on the side of the Americans, from the earliest period, when Washington brought home to the English the fact that the colonists opposed "taxation without representation." "Germany has never had a serious quarrel with the people of the United States. And yet, when the German people are so much in need of sympathy and aid, the United States in this country are trying to stir up hatred against them."

The speaker criticized the action of some American newspapers which, he declared, had addressed the audience in warfare of words against a people who had never given cause for complaint or grievance.

"Frederick the Great," Professor Hall said, was one of the first to rejoice with the colonists in their new born freedom at the close of the Revolutionary War. And ever since then the German immigrants have brought to this country the discipline and the training of a German army, which has been used to good effect in conflicts like the Civil War, to preserve the freedom which Washington established."

Dr. Herrmann Brauer, of the Seaman's Home, addressed the audience on the Kaiser's efforts for peace during his reign of twenty-seven years. The speaker called attention to the fact that it would have been easy for the Kaiser to plunge Germany into war any number of times if he really were the "War Lord" he is pictured.

In a hall at 86th st. and Lexington av. several thousand German immigrants, braver and braver. In many of the German churches in this city and Hoboken short services were held.

Several hundred German tars, preceded by bands and equipped with small German flags, were paraded along River and Washington sts., in Hoboken, yesterday morning, to the tunes of "Deutschland, Deutschland, über Alles" and Heil Dir im Siegerkranz. Every German ship in the harbor was decked out with bunting.

At the Ritz-Carlton Hotel Count von Bornstorff, who arrived yesterday from Washington, attended a private dinner given by German officials.

ALLIES TO DISCUSS PLANS OF PAYMENT

Coming Financial Conference Will Not Deal with Loan, Says London Paper.

London, Jan. 28.—"The Morning Post" denies that the forthcoming financial conference of the Allies to be held in Paris is for the purpose of discussing arrangements for a big joint loan. "We are strongly persuaded," it says, "that the impending conference is far more likely to be concerned with such questions as the best means for the Allies to secure the payment of their loans with the mere question of raising loans."

"So far as internal resources are concerned there are almost numberless ways of raising loans and meeting the situation generally within the respective countries concerned. It is otherwise, however, with payments which have to be made abroad, and that is why, during the recent months, international finance has been assiduously studied by the expedients which have been resorted to for facilitating the working of the exchanges and for enabling the United States—to take one example—and this country to continue active financial relations without the shipping of gold from one country to another."

AEROS IN COLLISION; 2 OFFICERS KILLED BRITISH IN BELGIUM ORDERED ARRESTED

Amsterdam (via London), Jan. 28.—According to Berlin newspapers received here, a heavy collision between aeroplanes in flight took place last Thursday above the flying ground at Johannisthal. Three airmen were killed in the crash, including two officers.

The name of the battle cruiser in question, according to the Admiralty here, cannot be stated positively because the ship could not be established with the certainty with which the Bluecher, a cruiser of a markedly different type from the others, could be picked out as the sunken ship of the German squadron.

The destruction of the Bluecher is said to have been due to an accident, an explosion of her magazine. The Bluecher's machinery was first disabled by a shell and she dropped behind her consort. She was then surrounded by a group of torpedo boats. The crew of the ship finally saw and heard the explosion that sealed the fate of the doomed ship.

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