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WEATHER SNOW AND WARMER TO-DAY. TO-MORROW, SNOW OR RAIN.

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RECESS CHECKS SENATE VOTE ON SHIP BILL

At Midnight Senate Forces Declare a Truce Over Sunday.

HAD SAT 37 HOURS WITHOUT A PAUSE

Record Breaking Filibuster Floods Capitol with Onlookers.

SPEECH BY SMOOT TAKES ALL NIGHT

Lodge, Sutherland, Perkins and Smith Follow with Attacks on Wilson Measure.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Jan. 30. The drive of the Democratic majority in the Senate to break the Republican filibuster and pass the ship purchase bill through to a final vote was temporarily checked today and a truce was declared over Sunday to give the exhausted forces on both sides an opportunity to recuperate. The fight will be resumed on Monday, and, according to the present plans of the Democratic leaders, it will be carried on until the issue is decided.

Senator Smoot held the floor through the night and established a new long-distance record for continuous speaking—eleven hours and thirty-five minutes. While he stood off the Democratic onslaught his colleagues gathered their forces and by the time he was ready to give way had prepared to carry on the debate indefinitely.

He was succeeded by Senators Lodge, Sutherland, Perkins and Smith, of Michigan, while other speakers were held in reserve. The Democratic leaders, realizing that their own forces had been exhausted by the all-night vigil, abandoned their purpose to maintain the conflict without break, even on Sunday, and proposed a recess from midnight to midnight on Monday morning.

By midnight the rare spectacle of a continuous Senate filibuster had flooded the great wing of the Capitol with a crowd of onlookers. The galleries were filled to overflowing, and the rows of eager faces peered down at all about the deserted chamber, where a half dozen tired Senators nodded in their seats while the speaker, without pause, poured broadcast over the halls and through the corridors a stream of criticism into the Democratic party, the administration and its policies.

Slept in Cloak Rooms.

The Senate itself had interest in the struggle no longer. Some of its members slumbered in the cloak rooms and committee rooms to be on hand for a call to action. Others had come home for a bath and sleep. The duck of congress was gone. The struggle, which had lasted for thirty-seven hours without a pause up to midnight to-night, during which time the Senate had been in continuous session, had settled down to a grim test of physical endurance.

What the final result will be no one would predict with confidence. It is probable that the Democrats, who have checked in their own hands the majority vote, will employ all the resources of their power to bring about a change of opinion among the minority. This, at least, is what the minority leaders are expecting.

The witness which has been made by the ship purchase bill was made only keener by the all-night struggle. When Senator Lodge took the floor during the afternoon he met Senator Fletcher's charges that a lobby was being formed to bring about passage of the bill with the intention that the interests behind the measure were not above suspicion.

He would not raise the cry of lobby, Senator Lodge said, because Max Warburg, brother of Louis M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, was a director of the Hamburg-American Line and of the German war bank, or because the agent of the line had been in Washington during the past week. He also referred sarcastically to the presence of Secretary Tumulty on the Senate floor last night and early this morning when the light was in progress.

At 12:30 this morning Senator Smoot threw way to his colleague, Senator Sutherland, who, after the ten-minute interval necessary for calling a quorum, began a constitutional argument which he finished at 1:40 this afternoon.

When he took his seat a demand was again made for a quorum, and fifty-four Senators, some of them haggard and weary after the all-night vigil, relieved by snatches of sleep on a couch in a committee room or an upholstered settee in one of the ante-rooms, answered to their names. By this time the signs of the monotonous struggle which had prevailed through the night were removed. Senators Lippitt and Sterling, who were still in working clothes when they appeared on the floor at the end of Senator Smoot's speech, were relieved by some of their colleagues and went home to recuperate for another stage.

Checks were put in order, paper which lined the floor had been swept up and carried away and the Senate went to bed as if nothing had happened to disturb the course of dignified procedure.

Senator Lodge spoke a little more than two hours, expressing resentment against the Democratic charges that a lobby was being maintained to defeat the bill.

The Senator from Florida, Mr. Fletcher, said Mr. Lodge, "has charged that there is a lobby here against this bill. I do not know whether ship own-

QUITS BREAD LINE TO ROBB

Was Convinced Burglary was Solution of Unemployment.

Emmie Shubert, who led the bread line at the Knickerbocker Hotel Friday night, was locked up as a burglar last night. He said that standing around in the cold waiting for a cup of coffee and a bite of bread had convinced him that burglary was the solution of the unemployment problem.

THREE DEAD IN FIRE

Mother and Two Children Suffocated at Elizabeth.

Elizabeth, N. J., Jan. 30. Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, thirty-five years old, wife of George Miller, of 113 Liberty st., and her two children, George, three years old, and Edger, nine months old, were suffocated to death in a small bedroom of their home.

POLICE CLAMP LID ON BOWERY BARS

Wrecking Squad Routs 860 and Enforces Sunday Closing Law.

The uplift struck the Bowery at 12:01 o'clock this morning.

A crusade that is believed to be the forerunner of a determination to make New York's Sundays dry in name as well as in fact resulted in the shutting of forty saloons on the Bowery shortly after midnight this morning.

Acting on orders from Commissioner Woods, a squad of police descended on the wet places, ripped out partitions, tumbled occupants out on to the street, padlocked the doors, and in general furnished the Bowery with one of the most crowded and alarming nights in that famous thoroughfare's history.

As for the Bowery, it was stunned. Saloon habitués, accustomed for years to regard 12 o'clock on Saturday night as nothing except the time that the clock strikes, gazed at the police in disbelief when the peremptory order came to clear out. Bartenders paused in the act of mixing drinks and would have protested, but the invaders gave them no time.

Captain Faulkner, of the Elizabeth station, was in charge of the "wreckers." He started the work at Five Points, the beginning of the Bowery, and swept up that street to Grand st. without fear or favor.

"It's a filthy Sunday," mumbled one outcast, as he watched the work proceed. "They're afraid he's going to come over here and show them up, and they want to get ahead of him."

When it was all over the street was as dead as a doornail. The dust was as hoarse as the number could be counted, 860 men were forced to exchange the warm saloons for the cold streets as a result of the crusade. The police took a hasty census of those men as they were shoved out and reported that all but about 300 were homeless and had counted on spending the night in the barrooms.

They did not, however, go unprovided for, because tickets were distributed calling for the night's lodging and a meal at the headquarters of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

WIFE IN GOVERNOR'S SEAT

Colorado's Head Has Substitute While He Is Ill in Bed.

Denver, Jan. 30. Mrs. Roy Carlson, wife of Governor Carlson and "Assistant Governor" of Colorado, is substituting for her husband while he is confined to his bed with grip.

ROOSEVELT STRIKERS WIN AT ONE PLANT

Armour Chemical Co. Grants Terms—Other Concerns May Surrender.

Roosevelt, N. J., Jan. 30. Notice of an arrangement with the strikers was posted today by the Armour Chemical Company. The employees will return to work Monday at 20 cents an hour, with a working day of ten hours. There were conditions stipulated by the employees when the strike was declared. Notice of the company's decision was posted in the postoffice.

Representatives of the Armour Chemical Company said all strike breakers and guards would leave the plant tonight or to-morrow. Those who struck at the Bowker Chemical Company's plant in Elizabeth have gone back to work. The men from the Bowker Fertilizer Works are still out.

DEMOCRACY IS FAILURE, SAYS LABOR LEADER

Lawson Tells Industrial Board Obedience to Law Is Sole Salvation.

MINE OPERATORS TOO RICH TO SUE

Labor's Chance Slim, He Thinks—Pinchot for Union Recognition.

John R. Lawson, executive member for Colorado of the United Mine Workers of America, and Amos R. E. Pinchot, of this city, were on the stand yesterday before the Federal Industrial Commission at City Hall. The labor man continued to declare the ignorance of John D. Rockefeller, jr., regarding conditions in the mines and the methods of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Mr. Pinchot assailed college presidents and professors of economics, who, he said, "were generally the last persons to look at labor questions from a practical point of view."

"I was at Newcastle during the 1905 strike," said the Colorado man, "when the homes of five labor leaders were blown up by dynamite. Mine was one of them. No one has yet been punished for that crime. Mr. Rockefeller made the statement last April that so far as his company was concerned, it would rather lose all it had invested in the Colorado mines than recognize the United Mine Workers of America. Two weeks later Colorado had its Ludlow, I hope there was no connection between the two, but I think men whose words mean so much, especially to gunmen in the industry, should be careful of the words they employ."

The social life of the miners, he said, was limited, especially in closed camps. The companies own all the buildings, run the schoolhouses and churches, and even direct the recreations of the workers, he declared.

Company Has Coroner, Too. He pictured how a young man might go to work at one of the camps. If he wishes to buy he must do so at the company's store; he is also compelled to visit the company doctor, and if he is injured he goes to a company hospital.

"And I want to say, Mr. Chairman," the speaker continued, "if he dies he will be examined by a company coroner. And the fatalities in the Colorado mines have been much higher than any place in the world—so much so that humanity has been shocked."

Lawson explained that detectives and gunmen-marshals spied on the men when they gathered to discuss grievances, and had been known to drive them down the canyon many times for this reason. The company was also said to control the ministers so absolutely that mine bosses could dictate just what was to be spoken from the pulpit. And it was just the same with the school teachers, the witness added.

Replying to questions from members of the commission, Lawson said a law had been passed six years ago forbidding the use of scrip and providing that workers be paid in cash. Yet he said that the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company continued to pay in scrip until 1913, and the workers were forced to cash it at a 10 per cent discount with the company store.

Chairman Walsh then asked the witness to tell of his meeting with John D. Rockefeller, jr., on Friday. He replied that he had an agreeable talk with the financier.

Didn't Like Rockefeller Plan. "I discussed the Rockefeller situation informally, for I was not as a representative of organized labor, but as an American citizen to another. I told him I didn't think much of the plan outlined to bring about a correction of abuses on the part of the government. The holding of a conference to talk the matter over, if that were held I think a scheme might be evolved to bring peace to Colorado coal mining."

During Lawson's story of the hardships which the workers had to endure in Colorado there were several outbursts of applause, and more than once Chairman Walsh rapped on his desk for order. The audience, which filled the Aldermanic Chamber, apparently sympathized with the miners and was much interested in the witness's tale. He brought a laugh when he told how he had frequently been followed by company thugs and had been arrested and even thrown into jail for carrying a gun when he didn't happen to be one on him.

When asked about Dr. Eliot's testimony that it was wrong to elect men as heads of unions who had been convicted of crime, he said: "Because of my knowledge and observation that the great corporations can take any man they wish to elect as their president, and that the time comes when the laboring man has the same standing in court as the millionaire. I do not agree with Dr. Eliot. I believe a criminal who violates the law should be punished, whether he is within or without the ranks of labor."

He was asked what should be a citizen's duty in dealing with a bad law. He gave as his view that every man owed it to society to live up to every law, and if the law was not good to use his influence to have it either taken from the statute books or have amended.

BOY SCOUT KILLED BY BELGIAN RIFLE

Lad Slain Accidentally While with Party at North Beach—Mate Had Gun.

A rifle from Belgium, which was being examined by a group of Boy Scouts, went off last night while in the hands of one of the youngsters and shot Joseph Semby, thirteen years old, through the heart. He died instantly.

The boys, who belong to a Polish chapter of the Scouts, having headquarters at 188 Grand st., Brooklyn, took tents and blankets last evening and prepared to camp out in the woods near North Beach. There were nine Scouts in the party.

FIRE AT ROCKEFELLER'S

Squad of Servants Put Out Blaze at John D., Jr.'s Home.

Smoke was discovered in the elevator shaft at the home of John D. Rockefeller, jr., at 19 West 54th st., yesterday afternoon, by the housekeeper. She summoned a squad of servants, who used extinguishers and also telephoned to Fire Headquarters. When the engine arrived, however, the fire was out. It did no damage, but water had to be removed from the cellar before the elevator could be made to run. Defective insulation is believed to have caused the blaze.

SCOLDED GIRL ENDS LIFE

Shoots Self Despite Pleas of the Younger Children.

Headless of the pleadings of her four little brothers and sisters, Angela Colombo, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Pasquale Colombo, shot and killed herself with her father's revolver in her home, 23 Everett st., New Rochelle, last night.

The girl, who had been scolded by her mother, took the revolver from behind the bar of her father's saloon on the first floor of her home, and going to the room where she and the younger children slept shot herself in the forehead. She died almost instantly.

WHITMAN PLEDGES REAL CIVIL SERVICE

Governor at Lot's Club Declares Reform Most Vital of Moment.

Governor Whitman was guest of honor at the dinner of the Lot's Club last night. The other speakers were Frank R. Lawrence, president of the club; District Attorney Charles A. Perkins, Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education; George McAneny, president of the Board of Aldermen; Frederick C. Tanner, chairman of the Republican State Committee; ex-Senator John C. Spooner, of Wisconsin; Dr. Talcott Williams and F. W. Whitridge.

"I have no desire to ride a hobby," said Governor Whitman. "I am not trying to create a sensation or, in the words of a distinguished reformer, to pander to the better element, but I am going to try, with the aid of a commission which I expect to appoint on the 1st of February, to take hold of this civil service situation and make a start in the right direction.

"This, I believe, the most vitally important undertaking in which the Executive can be engaged to-day. I believe that the general sentiment of the Republican party, whose candidate I was, is in sympathy with this movement. I believe the men conspicuous in the halls of the State Legislature agree, and I know that the best sentiment of the state, without regard to party, indorses and approves.

"But it isn't an easy task, and it is a kind of work the good results of which will be demonstrated only after months and years of labor.

"For this effort, for the men who are going to undertake this work, for an administration honestly endeavoring to bring about real civil service reform in New York, I hope for your approval, I ask, as I believe I have a right to ask, your support and the support of every good citizen in this state."

Governor Whitman said there was enough law in the state, if properly enforced, to insure the very best government, but the best statute, so far as the public was concerned, was no better than the men who were to enforce it. He declared it was high time for "honest enforcement of law."

He asserted that one cause of evil, in his opinion, had been the total disregard of the basic law of the state requiring appointments to office after competitive examination.

"The provision of the constitution contains a clause which I hope will be stricken out at the next Constitutional Convention," he said. "Four words appear in the section which I refer to, and they have opened an avenue of escape from the provision itself. They are 'so far as practicable,' and are the words following the mandatory provision. The result of my somewhat careful study of the payrolls of the state during the last few months has convinced me that in the opinion of those charged with the enforcement of the provision it hasn't been practicable at all."

Others at the guests' table were Major J. Stanley Moore, Governor Whitman's military secretary; William H. Chester, S. Lord, vice-president, and Charles W. Price, secretary, of the Lot's Club.

VILLA SHOT, DIED ON TRAIN, JUAREZ HEARS

Major Fierro, Slayer of Benton, Reported To Be Assailant.

LATTER SAID TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

Shooting Followed Threat of General to Arrest His Bodyguard.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30. Unofficial reports to Juarez to-night say that General Villa died to-day while being brought to the border for surgical attention from Aguilas. Previous reports said that Villa had been shot twice by Major Rodolfo Fierro, his personal bodyguard.

The shooting took place at Villa's car in the railroad yards at about the time John R. Silliman, the American Consul at Mexico City, telegraphed Washington officials that he had received a report of Villa having been seriously injured.

Villa and Fierro, the report says, quarrelled and Villa threatened to have Fierro arrested. Fierro then opened fire upon his chief, shooting him once in the stomach and once in the right hip.

Major Fierro, who was held responsible by a commission appointed by Carranza for the death of William S. Benton, a British subject, and Gustav Baugh, an American, in Juarez, is reported to have escaped. Carranzista secret agents in Torreon say they have received word that he has been caught and put to death.

General Tomas Ornelas, commanding the Juarez garrison, says no word has been received there which would indicate that harm had befallen Villa, although he was in Villa to-day in communication with Villa to-day. George C. Carothers, special agent of the State Department, now in El Paso, but who has been with Villa for some time, received a telegram from Villa to-day, which was dated at Aguilas. It said it was sent at 10 p. m. and made no mention of Villa having been shot.

American and Mexican agents having business connections in Chihuahua and Torreon, however, received code messages to-day saying there was no question but that Villa had been shot. The same report has been made to the Carranzista consulate here by secret agents in Chihuahua, which is in direct communication with Aguilas.

For two days no definite word has come of conditions in the interior south of Aguilas. The Villa officials at Aguilas or Carranzista nor of any important military movements on either side. South of Aguilas there is an embargo on both railroad and telegraph service. The Villa officials at Aguilas have failed to confirm reports that Carranza troops occupy the capital.

Laredo, Tex., Jan. 30.—San Luis Potosi is again in the hands of Carranza forces. It was turned over yesterday without a battle, and the fall of Monterrey, now held by Villa troops, is reported imminent.

General Blanco and General Robles, commanding 10,000 Carranza troops, were preparing to attack General de la Garza's force, who is at Vera Cruz. General Villa is at Aguilas. General Zapata at Cuernavaca, and the whereabouts of Roco Gonzalez Garza and Emilio Gutierrez, lately successively in charge of the executive power in Mexico City, is unknown.

This is the geographical distribution of the various chiefs in Mexico, shown in advices to-day to the State Department. Three distinct movements indicate that each other are in the field, with forces of varying magnitude.

General Carranza, at the head of a large part of the original Constitutional forces, will remain at Vera Cruz, which it is understood will continue as the capital of his government, notwithstanding the occupation of Mexico City by General Obregon's men.

The forces of General Zapata menace the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. They are still said to be working in harmony with the Villa forces under the authority of the convention government.

In the north the Carranza forces hold San Luis Potosi, and are threatening Monterrey, which is held by General Felipe Angeles, chief lieutenant of General Villa.

NEWSIES TEST FIRE DRILL

Flames Interrupt Film Show at Home.

Fire interrupted a motion picture exhibition last night in the Newsboys' home, 170 Second av., and gave the newsboys their first opportunity to put their newly acquired drill to a test. The boys lined up in fours and marched out in 46 seconds. The fire was confined to the operator's booth.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND HIS GRANDSON

Francis Sayre, The White House Baby



(Photo copyright by International News Service)

SHIPS IN IRISH SEA SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

The U-21 Gives Captain of the Ben Cruachen Ten Minutes to Take to Boats with Crew—One Other Steamer, Perhaps Two, Torpedoed.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) London, Jan. 31.—The Fleetwood correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says: "The Ben Cruachen was sunk about forty miles off Fleetwood, some distance from the Morcombe Bay Lightship. It is reported that the German submarine signalled the vessel to stop and then came alongside. In excellent English the commander said he would give the crew ten minutes in which to leave the Ben Cruachen, and they hastily abandoned the ship, taking to the boats. They were unable to save any of their belongings and just managed to pull away from the doomed vessel when the submarine, having withdrawn to a distance, discharged a torpedo. It struck the Ben Cruachen fairly. There was a loud explosion, and it was seen that the vessel was hit, for she speedily settled down and disappeared from view."

"Submerging herself, the submarine then made off to seek fresh victims. "The crew of the Ben Cruachen, twenty-three in number, pulled vigorously in the direction of Fleetwood and were eventually signalled by the fishing smack Marjorie. Her skipper, Captain Leadbetter, went to take the crew aboard, and then headed for Fleetwood, where she landed the men at 5 p. m., but little the worse for their experience, and they were conveyed to the local seamen's home."

"It is stated that the Germans did not board the Ben Cruachen and took none of her stores."

The Fleetwood correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" states that the crew of the Linda Blanche, eleven in number, were landed there at 8 p. m. by a trawler. The Linda Blanche was on its way from Manchester to Belfast. About fifteen minutes after noon, when the steamer was eighteen miles north-west of the Liverpool Bar lighthouse, the German submarine moored itself to the leeward side of the steamer. Officers came aboard, and in perfect English intimidated their intentions. The Germans gave their cigars and cigarettes to the crew, and the latter were eventually given ten minutes to leave the ship, as the officer in charge said it must be sunk, according to orders. The crew got their belongings together and were towed for some distance in the direction of some steam trawlers which the Germans said they could board. As they were leaving, the crew said the German placed explosive shells in the Linda Blanche's forecastle and attached a mine to the bridge. When these were exploded the vessel was destroyed.

The skipper on the trawler stated that at 2 p. m. yesterday he sighted another ship, on which an explosion had evidently occurred. He was steering in the direction of this vessel when he picked up the Linda Blanche's boats. The German raider or raiders sunk a third steamer.

Reports are current in Fleetwood that the German raider or raiders sunk a third steamer.

RUSSIANS RE-ENTER TABRIZ, IS REPORT ADMITTED BY PARIS

Turkish Troops Again Defeated in Persia—Hundred Killed. Reported "Serious," While Berlin Claims Regiment Was Annihilated.

London, Jan. 30.—The Paris correspondent of Reuters' Telegram Company telegraphs that he hears that the Turkish troops in Persia and have entered Tabriz, capital of the province of Azerbaidjan, which the Turks occupied early in January.

Paris, Jan. 30.—The Turkish forces have suffered a fresh defeat in Persia, following those inflicted on them north of Erzerum, according to dispatches received by the "Matin."

The Turkish right wing, which is reported to have been routed by the Russian forces, was routed by the Russians, who have returned to Tabriz. The Turks are said to be retreating toward Maragha, fifty miles south of Tabriz.

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—Success by the Russians in the vicinity of Tabriz, Persia, is indicated in the official communication issued by the General Staff of the army in the Caucasus to-day. The statement says: "In the valley of Alashkert we came in contact with the enemy and, after a stubborn battle, captured their colors, guns and military supplies. The enemy himself retired toward Tabriz, abandoning on the battlefield many hundreds of killed."

RUSSIAN ARMIES, BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH, ADVANCE

Giant Jaws Menace Teutonic Allies in Prussia and Hungary.

CZAR'S LINES AT WARSAW UNBROKEN

Grand Duke's Columns Are Threatening Foe's Left Above Tilsit.

FIGHTING FRONT COVERS 1,500 MILES

Extends from Near Baltic to Persia—Great Struggle On in Carpathians.

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—The end of the first half year of the European war finds Russia with her immense resources at last fully employed, conducting two great offensive movements on a battle front which, with the exception of the gap where the Czar's dominions touch upon Rumania, extends from above Tilsit, in the far northern region of East Prussia, to Tabriz, in Persia, a distance of more than 1,500 miles.

Reports, both official and unofficial, declare that all is going well with the huge armies under the command of Grand Duke Nicholas. In both East Prussia and in Hungary, just below the Carpathians, the Russian columns are operating in pairs, and the strategy of both the northern and southern campaigns is plainly designed to crush the opposing army between giant jaws.

The Russian outflanking movement in northern East Prussia is gaining momentum. The armies on either side of Tilsit have cut the German railway between that city and Memel, on the Baltic.

Russians Advance on Thorn. On the southern front in East Prussia another army is advancing toward the German fortress of Thorn, while still another is holding a line which protects Warsaw and which General von Hindenburg has been trying vainly to batter through for some time.

Two vigorous offensives in the Balkans, through the Duklja and Vyskhov passes and are retreating across the country as far east as Heskid, where they have very large forces of Russian troops, have moved northward to prepared positions in more open country, where this Austrian army must either fight or accept attack from the Russians.

Conquest of Carpathian Passes Claimed by Vienna. Vienna, Jan. 30 (via London).—The official statement issued here to-night says: "On the Polish-Galician front general quiet prevails, except for some brief artillery duels."

The result of recent vigorous battles in the Carpathians has been the reconquest of the passes. In severe actions lasting a week the Austrian troops, despite unfavorable weather conditions, fought the Russians to a severe and stubbornness. Although often fighting in deep snow, they have won great successes, and we have captured from the enemy a total of 10,000 prisoners and six machine guns.

The official communication issued earlier in the day by the Austrian General Staff says: "The present phase of the war in Galicia is proceeding favorably for us. The attempts of the Russian Galician army to outflank Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army near Nowy Sądce and attack Tarnow which threatens the rearward communications of the Russians in Galicia and the Carpathians."

Equally successful was the Russian invasion of Hungary, and the attempt to invade Transylvania from Bukovina in order to isolate General Fischer's army and outflank our Carpathian forces.

In the north the German trenches are approaching the forts of Warsaw, and we are also gaining ground in the Carpathians.

In Bukovina the enemy has retreated to Kimpoling near Kirihibaba. Berlin, Jan. 30 (By wireless to London).—The German Army Headquarters to-day gave out the following: "In East Prussia a Russian attack against the German forces protecting a bridgehead to the east of Barkeim was without result. Some of our forces in the east of the lake district were shelled by the enemy. A Russian attack to the southeast of Lake Loewenstein broke down under the German fire, and a Russian night attack near Borjowka, east of Lomwa, was repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy."

KAISER UNDER FIRE AT SOISSONS FIGHT

Correspondence Agency, of this city, asserts that it learns from a dependable source that Emperor William stood in a heavy fire at the battle of Soissons, and that it was only after instant representations from his entourage that he consented, after a long while, to leave the exposed position.