

GERMAN DRIVE CHECKED, SAYS PETROGRAD

ery, more than ten machine guns and several hundred prisoners. Stubborn actions are developing normally on the Czenstochowa-Cracow front, where we captured 2,000 Austrians on November 17 and 18.

In Galicia we have occupied Wisnica, Gorlicke, Dukla and Ulok.

It is unofficially reported that the Russians have made great progress in the siege of Przemysl and are again in possession of important outer defence positions. The rumor is that Przemysl will fall very soon.

DECISIVE BATTLE ON.

German Victory Means Winter Occupation of Russian Soil.
By HAMILTON FYFE.
Special Correspondent of the London "Daily Mail."

PETROGRAD, Nov. 20.—The great battle in progress in Poland will decide whether the Germans and Austrians can settle themselves in a position on the Russian side of the frontier, probably for the best part of the winter, or be forced to divide their forces in order to defend the roads to Vienna and Berlin.

The main attack by the enemy is to the west of Warsaw, between that city and the frontier. The first plan was to throw the bulk of their forces against the Russians between Czenstochowa and Cracow. This was favored by the Austrians for obvious reasons, but at a council of war at Breslau the Kaiser, who presided, decided that a great effort should be made to check the advance of the Russians toward German territory.

This gave offence to the Austrians and is still causing uneasiness at Vienna. It was hoped there that the concentration of troops near the Austrian frontier would relieve the anxiety of the Austrian public. Now that part of the line has been left weak in comparison with the German left, between the Vistula and the Warthe.

The movement of the troops has been ably and swiftly helped. The Germans are profiting enormously by the number of railway lines built and maintained at heavy expense for a number of years with no object except their usefulness in war.

The aim of the Russians is likely to be to draw them away as far as possible into the roadless region, where the usual tactics are impossible. This succeeded well in the last battle.

The question may be asked, why the Germans will allow themselves to be caught in the same way again. The explanation is that their only hope of safety lies in advancing. It appears that the positions which they expected to be able to occupy along the Warthe need strengthening. If they failed to take the offensive to cover the work which is being done here they would be hurried back on the other side the Russians would be on German soil.

This the Kaiser is desperately anxious to avoid, as is proved by a telegram which he sent to Gen. von Hindenburg, telling him that he was to be in the field. The Kaiser was fixed on him and the people were eagerly awaiting news of a decisive victory which would relieve the terror felt in Prussia over the thought of a Russian invasion.

It is recognized that both armies on the western front are suffering from exhaustion caused by the interminable struggle, with so little change in fortune that a little encouragement to either side from this front might mean much.

The leading military organs in Russia think that the result of the battle in Poland may affect the duration of the war. One calls the German effort "William's last throw." Another compares the activity of the Russian armies to the position of the Allies in France and Belgium and considers that the deadlock may last for a long time yet, in which case the fighting on the western front would lose in interest.

"Russia's role becomes all important," the writer says, "the only way to end the stalemate and gain the victory is to bring up fresh forces, either British or French, to deal the finishing touches."

CZAR'S WINGS PRESS ON.

German Rush in Poland Fails to Stop Advance in Prussia.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The significant news from the eastern battle front today was that the Russians are continuing their attack in East Prussia and in southwest Poland. These far advanced offensive movements could not be maintained if the Germans had broken the Russian centre in their new and powerful advance from Thorn through northwest Poland.

This estimate of the situation is made by military critics from an analysis of the official Russian and German reports, supplemented by unofficial news from Petrograd and Berlin. There is no doubt whatever that the genius of Gen. von Hindenburg, probably the ablest commander who has appeared on the German side, has found the men and the method to endanger gravely the whole Russian line, but it is equally certain that the Germans have so far been able only to press back the Russian centre and not to break it.

So long as the Grand Duke Nicholas can hold a defensive position between the Warthe and the Vistula, keeping his line from the Baltic to the Carpathians intact, although far from straight, military writers concede that he can continue his invasion of East Prussia and maintain his advance against Cracow.

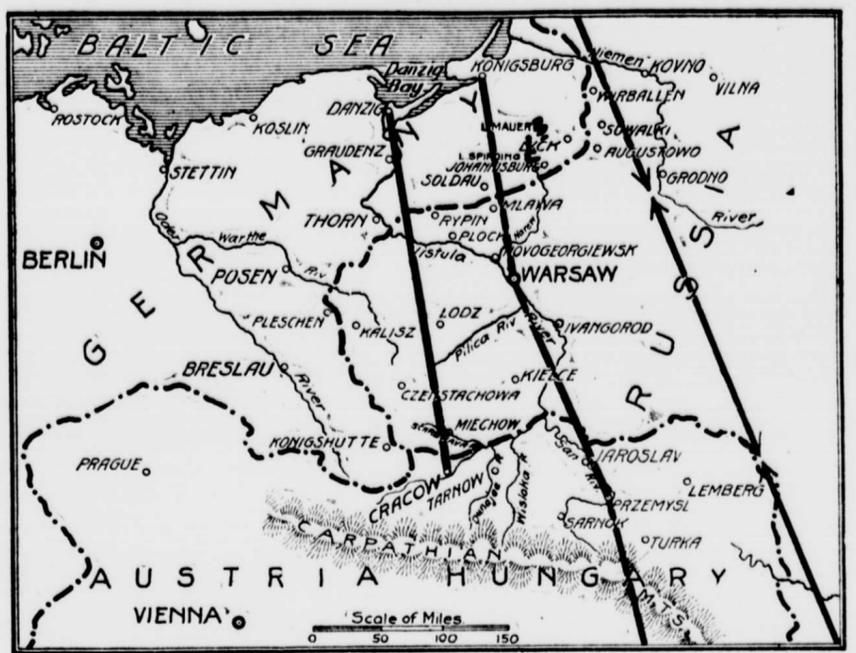
The German Government claims no vital success in the operations at the centre and there is no irreconcilable difference between the official German and the official Russian statements. The outstanding feature of the fighting in the most important region, Russian Poland, between Thorn and Warsaw, is that the great battle continues with no decisive result in sight.

Upon the outcome of that battle depends whether or not the Russians must withdraw from East Prussia and from before Cracow, a necessary outcome of a defeat in northwest Poland, or whether or not the Germans will be able to advance once more to the Vistula and invest Warsaw after driving every Russian soldier from German soil.

It is interesting that Petrograd appears to be little concerned over the German advance in Poland. The impressively Russian capital is that the Russians withdrew from the Warthe purely for reasons of strategy, and that the Grand Duke Nicholas may be luring Von Hindenburg to advance, according to the often employed and usually highly successful Russian strategy.

There is a report in Petrograd that three German aces were captured Tuesday against the Russian positions along the River Bzura were repulsed by the Russian artillery and that the Germans had already been killed and wounded. It is officially announced that the Russians have reached the wire entanglements of the German position east of Augerburg and have broken through at

Gen. von Hindenburg in Poland Has Role of Napoleon in Eastern France in 1814



A SIMPLE and satisfactory fashion in which to follow the campaign in the East is to take a map which shows the whole field of operations, including East and West Prussia, Poland, Silesia and Galicia, and on it lay down a line from the extreme northeastern point of East Prussia to the extreme southeastern point of Bukovina. In a general way this line will represent the front of the Russian armies at the opening of the war. Now, divide this line into three parts, one facing East Prussia, a second behind Warsaw, a third on the frontier of Galicia—these will represent the three masses of Russian armies, to be described in this article as the Russian armies of East Prussia, Poland and Galicia.

Now, looking at the map it will be seen that a slight advance of the East Prussian and Galician armies would bring them into German and Austrian territories respectively, while owing to the westward sweep of Russian Poland the army of Poland could advance for nearly two hundred miles in Russian territory before it reached the frontier.

Now draw a second line from Cracow to Danzig. Looking then at the map it will be seen that when all these Russian armies arrived at this line they would be in fact ready to begin a sweep west, with one flank on the Baltic, the other on the Carpathians and the river facing Breslau and Poland. But until East Prussia and Galicia were conquered there could be no such alignment and any advance of the centre would expose it to attack from the northern and southern salients.

It was natural, then, that Russian armies should first invade Galicia and East Prussia, having mobilized as they did in the first line suggested above. Thus, before August 25 a considerable Russian force flowed over into East Prussia, overmost of the province and for the moment seemed to be irresistible. This was the first Russian movement. To meet it the Germans rushed four army corps from the west, won the battle of Tannenberg and before October 1 cleared East Prussia of Russians and threw the Russian East Prussian army back to the Niemen.

At the same time the Russian army of Galicia crossed the Austrian frontier and drove westward, with Lodz as a central point. Lodz was occupied on September 1; by September 12 the Russians were west of the San River and driving for Cracow, pounding the Aus-

trian armies to pieces as they advanced, and approaching the outskirts of Cracow. A second German counter stroke was then required. This time the Germans, gathering up all their strength, drove to the Russian centre, against the Russian army of Poland. The immediate purpose of this advance was to compel the Russians to retire troops from Galicia and use them to reinforce the army of Poland. A secondary object was to occupy western Poland and take up a defensive line from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

To grasp the German conception draw a third line, this time from Konigsberg, through Warsaw and Przemysl to the Carpathians. Such a line would have as a military advantage the Masur Lakes, the Narow, Vistula and San rivers. Behind these natural obstacles the German-Austrian armies could have stood on the defensive for an indefinite time.

The second German counter stroke succeeded temporarily in the first object. Russian troops were withdrawn from Galicia and transferred to Poland. Austrian armies were able to take the offensive and regain western Galicia. But before Warsaw the Germans were outfought and compelled to retire hastily, and the general withdrawal presently extended to Galicia, where Austrian troops fell back and the Russians again approached Cracow.

Meanwhile, Russia, in her turn, struck back, using her East Prussian army. Once more look at the first line and it will be seen that with Russian troops again before Cracow and westward of Lodz, in Poland, the conquest of East Prussia would straighten out the whole front. Thus, instead of sending their masses after the retreating Germans in Poland, it now seems probable that the Russians turned them north to reinforce the East Prussian army, already well across the frontier.

As the Germans had drawn troops from East Prussia to send against Warsaw it now became necessary to relieve the pressure there. To do this Hindenburg repeated the manoeuvre which had before relieved the pressure upon Galicia and struck east along the Vistula toward Warsaw. This is the operation now going forward which is filling in the war despatches to-day.

In this situation the Russians have to choose between drawing troops back from East Prussia to reinforce their

army of Poland and drawing back their army of Poland slowly. Looking at the map it will be seen that this army is still much west of the northern and southern forces and further withdrawal is possible without affecting the general alignment.

As it now stands the problem is this: Can Germany exercise sufficient pressure in Poland to halt two successful Russian advances, one in Galicia, the other in East Prussia? If she can, we shall presently see Russian troops retreating from before Cracow and Konigsberg. But if Russia can bring up sufficient reserves without weakening her invading armies the German advance may be halted, while the progress of Russian armies north and south may in turn compel the Germans in Poland to retire to their defensive lines on the frontier and send reinforcements to East Prussia and Galicia.

Von Hindenburg in Poland is now attempting to do what Napoleon tried in eastern France in 1814. Napoleon, with a small army admirably led, endeavored, by successive blows to hold back three armies moving west toward Paris. Each of them in turn he defeated speedily, but which was he fighting with one the other two slipped forward and he was compelled to turn to deal with them before he could destroy the army he had just beaten.

Similarly when the Russian army of East Prussia was assailed it withdrew, having suffered defeat, but the armies of Galicia and Poland advanced. To-day the army of Poland, being attacked, is withdrawing, but those of Galicia and East Prussia are storming forward furiously. The parallel with the Napoleonic campaign in eastern France is being displayed a real measure of Napoleon's genius, but numbers are terribly against him. Napoleon was finally obliged to give up the campaign and Paris to one of the invading armies which had penetrated that far west while Napoleon was battling with the other two. For Hindenburg the Austrians seem to be playing Marston's role.

Meantime no one should mistake the great value of Russian operations to the Allies in the west. More and more it is clear that the German advance made by Russian progress, and in this time French and British numbers count to mount rapidly. So far the Allies seem to be working in perfect harmony, the coordination and the "base on the two fronts" is beginning to assume the proportions all German writers have suggested with apprehension.—From THE EVENING SUN of yesterday.

Russia Strikes Back.

Meanwhile, Russia, in her turn, struck back, using her East Prussian army. Once more look at the first line and it will be seen that with Russian troops again before Cracow and westward of Lodz, in Poland, the conquest of East Prussia would straighten out the whole front. Thus, instead of sending their masses after the retreating Germans in Poland, it now seems probable that the Russians turned them north to reinforce the East Prussian army, already well across the frontier.

NERVES TO DECIDE WAR, SAYS VON HINDENBURG

Russians Good Soldiers, but They Can't Stand the Strain, Says General.

By the London "Daily Mail" War Service.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.—A correspondent of the *Nene Eric Press* of Vienna has interviewed Gen. von Hindenburg, who is reported to have declared that Germany will win because the Germans and the Austrians have stronger nerves than the Russians.

"The Russians have numbers on their side," said Gen. von Hindenburg, "but numbers alone are not the decisive factor. In the present stage of the war we are afraid less than ever before of Russian numerical superiority. At Tannenberg the Russians outnumbered us three to one, yet the result was a notable German victory."

"The Russians are good soldiers and observe discipline, but discipline of another sort than that of the Austro-German army, which is based on thinking and the execution of command, while the Russian discipline is a mere blind, dull obedience."

"The Russians have learned much since the Japanese war, particularly in the science of trenching, but when the ground is frozen they will no longer be able to dig themselves in. Then they will have a bad time of it. That is one of the advantages the winter campaign will bring us."

"It is a sad but good thing that war and sentimentality do not go together. The merciless conduct of war is in the end the most merciful, because war is soonest ended thereby."

"The war with Russia is now chiefly a question of whose nerves will snap first. If Austria and Germany have stronger nerves—and they have them—then they will be victorious."

USE BEST IN POLAND.

Germans Being Led Into Trap, Says Petrograd.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the *Morning Post* at Petrograd says: "The Germans are advancing along both banks of the Vistula, have gained points within a few marches of Warsaw

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AUSTRIANS EAGER TO SUBSCRIBE WAR LOAN

Reports of Victories Over Serbia Bring In \$170,000,000 in Two Days.

VIENNA, via Paris, Nov. 20.—Despatches from Vienna say that 700,000,000 crowns (\$170,000,000) of the new Austrian war loan have been subscribed in the first two days. Public investments were stimulated, according to the despatches, by the reports of victories over the Serbians. The Imperial family, banks and industrial corporations invested heavily in the loan. The total of the war loan is \$210,000,000. Reports from Trieste say there are 20,000 unemployed there and the city is much depressed. The municipality has announced that it cannot support the unemployed much longer and appeals are made to private charity.

German and Austrian agents are smuggling prohibited goods into Austria secretly, according to reports, but it is believed that the recent Italian decree requiring that the ultimate destination of all ocean freights be stated in the ships' papers will increase the difficulty of these operations.

The American steamship *Josephine*, said to have been the largest vessel engaged in carrying contraband between Venice and Trieste, has been sunk by an Austrian mine off Pola. It is said that her loss will be seriously felt by Austria.

AUSTRIA CLAIMS VICTORY.

Has Taken 3,000 More Prisoners, Says Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A despatch from Vienna received late today at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here sadly reports that the Austrians in Russian Poland have forced Russian main army to battle, which developed along whole front. A group of Austro-Hungarian troops captured 3,000 more prisoners.

FOODSTUFFS SCARCE.

Lack of Grain Is Felt Throughout Dual Monarchy.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Trieste reports indicate that there is a marked scarcity of foodstuffs through Austria. The Anglo-German blockade has resulted in little grain reaching Austria from America and Argentina, and the Allies in Russian Poland have operated all lines of trade. "Major-General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, declared that it was only by treaties with the Allies which led England to fight against Turkey. From all sections of Egypt come reports of enthusiastic manifestations in favor of a holy war. The Shah-ul-Islam has communicated with the Allies and offers provisions for Asia and Africa, who declare they will assist Turkey in a war against England. "Despatches from Rome state that there is a serious agitation among the Sudanese working people of Alexandria, in consequence of the manifesto of the Caliph, declaring a holy war. "Information from Durban, South Africa, is to the effect that 3,000 Boers have gathered near Bloemfontein and that an attack on the town is feared. The garrison there numbers only 518. "The information comes from the Turkish military headquarters that the fighting in Trans-Caucasia is proceeding

GERMAN STEAMSHIP SUNK.

Hamburg-American Liner Ekbatana Lost in Persian Gulf.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A despatch printed in the *Daily News* says that the Hamburg-American steamship *Ekbatana* has been sunk in the Persian Gulf. No details are given.

The *Ekbatana* was a steamship of 2,888 tons. She sailed from Gotenburg, Sweden, on June 12 and was last reported at Basora (Basra), on the Shatt-el-Arab, just north of its outlet into the Persian Gulf, on August 8. British naval forces have been active there for several days.

GERMAN SHIPS ESCAPE.

Leave Chilean Ports Secretly—Government Protests.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Nov. 20.—Two German steamships, *Albatross* and *Albatross*, have gathered near Blumentown and the German Pacific squadron escaped from Chilean ports last night, the steamship *Luxor*, from Coronel, with 3,000 tons of provisions, and the steamship *Memphis*, from Punta Arenas.

The Chilean government will protest to Germany against this violation of the orders given for the maintenance of the provisions of German steamships of the *Kaiserliche Marine* in Chilean ports. Fourteen ships of this line are now detained in different ports of Chile.

FRENCH SEAL ALSACE VICTORY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, via Berlin, Nov. 20.—The French fleet occupying France, in upper Alsace, found in the City Hall the seal used by the French municipal authorities before Alsace became one of the lost provinces after the war of 1870. The seal is again in use by the French.

BATTLE AREA FROZEN IN WEST FLANDERS

Movement of Troops Is Difficult, Says Official Report From Berlin.

FRENCH ATTACK REPULSED

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The official communication issued by the German general army headquarters at Berlin today and received here from Berlin by wireless is as follows:

In West Flanders and in north France no appreciable change in the situation has taken place.

The French have lost 20,000 men in the fighting in the region of Bixschote and Dixmude and 1,500 British were drowned in the Yser Canal.

Heavy rains and snows which first soaked the ground and then partly froze have made our movements very difficult. A French attack at Cambresis, to the southeast of Verdun, was repulsed.

It is estimated that the Russian forces in Poland, which have fallen back fifty miles before the advance of the German troops under Gen. von Hindenburg, number 900,000 men, without including those in the Schirwindt region.

The position of the Russians is considered unfavorable, because of the nature of the ground and because they have concentrated so large a force within a comparatively small territory, and the Germans expect news of another great German victory.

The situation on the East Prussian frontier remains unchanged. East of the plain of the Mazurian Lakes the Russians captured an unoccupied fort, in which were some old obsolete cannon. The retreat of the enemy through Lipno and Neuwami continues. Our attack has made progress to the south of Plock.

No decision yet has been reached in the fighting around Lodz and to the east of Czenstochowa.

BERLIN IS HOPEFUL.

Expects Much From Anti-British Rivalry Among Moslems.

BRITAIN, Nov. 20 (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Press information given out in official circles today includes the following:

"Advices from Rome are to the effect that in the fighting at El Arish, a fortified Egyptian town on the Mediterranean, the British suffered heavy losses. The Italian colony in Egypt is suffering from the prostration of all lines of trade.

"Major-General Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, declared that it was only by treaties with the Allies which led England to fight against Turkey. From all sections of Egypt come reports of enthusiastic manifestations in favor of a holy war. The Shah-ul-Islam has communicated with the Allies and offers provisions for Asia and Africa, who declare they will assist Turkey in a war against England. "Despatches from Rome state that there is a serious agitation among the Sudanese working people of Alexandria, in consequence of the manifesto of the Caliph, declaring a holy war. "Information from Durban, South Africa, is to the effect that 3,000 Boers have gathered near Bloemfontein and that an attack on the town is feared. The garrison there numbers only 518. "The information comes from the Turkish military headquarters that the fighting in Trans-Caucasia is proceeding

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favorably. A Russian standard, big guns and many prisoners were taken. The Turkish troops have been reinforced by Persian tribesmen. "Lord Newton estimates the British losses at 80,000."

BELGIUM GUILTY, GERMAN VIEW

"Vossische Zeitung" Says Little Country Violated Law of Nations.
Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin interprets the international law of neutrality in a new fashion. It contends that Belgium had no right to resist the German crossing of Belgium because it was not a German attack, hence Belgium was guilty of a breach of the law of nations and therefore is unentitled of consideration. Swiss papers object strongly to the doctrine.

Kaiser Postpones Alsatian Diet.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Kaiser adjourned the session of the Alsatian Diet, which was to have been held on November 17.

GEN. VON VOIGTS-RHETZ DEAD.

German Commander Expires Suddenly From Heart Failure.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Reuter's correspondent in Berlin reports that the sudden death of Major-Gen. von Voigts-Rhetz, Quartermaster-General of the Imperial Army, was officially announced in Berlin. The cause of death is given as heart failure.

PILOTS NEEDED IN NORTH SEA.

British Admiralty Makes New Regulations for East Coast.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The official news bureau announced to-day that because of the extension of the mine field in the Humber, Tyne, the Firth of Forth, Moray Firth and Scapa Flow, beginning on November 27.

The Humber and the Tyne are now being mined on the east coast of northern England. The Firth of Forth and Moray Firth are on the east coast of Scotland, and Scapa Flow is in the Orkney Islands. Hull is in the Humber, Newcastle on the Tyne, Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth. There is a large naval cruiser base at Scapa Flow.

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