The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; rain to-morrow; moderate east to southeast winds.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports will be found on page 21.

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WAR BOOSTS EXPORTS OF ARMS; NEW YORK LEADS IN SHIPPING; U. S. HOLDS TRADE BALANCE

Shipments of Materials Needed by Belligerents Not Yet in Full Swing.

OUTGO IN SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER NOT BIG

Statistics for November Expected to Show Much Larger Outward Movement.

DEMAND FOR HORSES IS A STRIKING FEATURE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—While large orders for munitions of war, breadstuffs, copper, iron and steel products, wearing apparel and other commodities, urgently needed by the belligerent nations of Europe, have been placed in the United States in recent months, figures just made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce show that export shipments are not yet in full swing.

The figures tend to disprove statements that have been made in various quarters that there were heavy shipments of munitions of war from the United States in September and October. The authorities say their advices indicate that such shipments increased this month, but the figures for November will not be compiled for several weeks.

It is the general expectation that the Government statistics for November, which will be made public the latter part of next month, will show a largely increased outward movement, made up of munitions of war and other articles in demand abroad.

The trade figures for September and October prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show generally only slight increases in the shipment of munitions compared with shipments of such products in the corresponding month in 1913.

Firearms Shipments Doubled.

The shipment of firearms doubled, but there was a decline in the quantity of gunpowder exported. A sharp decline took place in the export of dynamite and an increase in the shipment of articles enumerated under the head of "all other explosives." There was an increase of more than $2,000,000 in the shipment of gasolene.

The shipment of fuel oil more than doubled, but there was a sharp decline in the export price. The figures for October show a decline in exportations of bituminous coal, although unofficial advices indicate that such shipments jumped tremendously in November.

Despite reports to the contrary, Department of Commerce officials say the bulk of war materials were shipped from New York and are not going by way of Pacific ports as reported. This contention of the officials is fully borne out by the figures prepared in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The figures for October, which show American commerce at a comparatively low ebb, are in line with the returns for September. Neither month registered abnormal shipments in either munitions of war or other articles, but as indicated the officials are convinced that the outward movement began on a large scale in November and is expected to increase by leaps and bounds from now on.

More Horses Shipped.

One of the striking items in the bureau's figures is the increase in the shipment of horses. More than 12,000 mounts went abroad in October, 1914, as compared with less than 2,000 in October, 1913. Of the shipments this year more than 7,000 went to Great Britain.

Despite the low shipments in September and October the figures indicate a healthy growth in the export trade. For example, the excess of exports in September this year, as compared with September, 1913, was $47,155,158. The excess of exports in October, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913, was more than $57,000,000.

The balance of trade is still in favor of the United States. For example, exports in October last aggregated $195,404,630; imports, $138,324,110. For the ten months ended with October this year, the balance of trade in favor of the United States was more than $114,000,000. Exports were $1,662,806,619; imports, $1,548,531,394. However, exports dropped from $2,005,283,622 in the ten months period of 1913 to $1,662,806,619 in the ten months period ended with October this year.

An analysis of American sales abroad in recent months shows some surprising developments. The same is true of the import business. For example, in October, 1913, American sales to Germany represented $48,433,396; they dropped to less than $18,000 in October of this year. In October, 1913, Americans bought nearly $15,000,000 worth of goods from Germany. German sales to the United States this year dropped to less than $5,000,000. This tells the story of what has happened to German trade as a result of the war.

On the other hand, the trade of Great Britain has not suffered since the outbreak of hostilities. In October, 1913, the United States sold Great Britain goods to the value of $70,991,350, as compared with $72,474,221 in October of this year. The United States bought from Great Britain in October, 1913, goods to the value of $22,243,649, as compared with $25,057,590 in October, 1914. In the ten months period of the two years our sales to Great Britain were: 1913, $[illegible]; 1914, $446,756,693.

Officials insist that the trade figures are encouraging for the future. They are satisfied for one thing that the balance of trade is with this country. They explain that the comparatively small shipments in September and October were partly due to unsettled conditions brought on by the war, but more largely to the inability at the time to get bottoms to carry American goods. They declare that exports have vastly increased in November and will show still greater increases henceforth.

COMPARATIVE TABLES OF THE MUNITIONS EXPORTED

The following table shows exports for October, 1913, and October, 1914, of articles in use by the belligerent nations, and which may be classified as munitions of war:

	October, 1913. Quantity.	October, 1913. Value.	October, 1914. Quantity.	October, 1914. Value.
Gunpowder (pounds)	107,008	$14,561	90,982	$24,395
Firearms		356,129		692,146
Cartridges	334,273			1,432,740
Dynamite (pounds)	756,155	94,158	241,660	27,618
All other explosives		39,535		56,205
Gasolene (gallons)	16,009,098	2,495,489	18,108,166	1,971,029
Fuel oil (gallons)	36,771,851	1,092,994	64,530,325	1,900,866
Soft coal (tons)	1,749,693	4,448,341	1,351,977	3,351,231
Woolen blankets		191,883		1,057,913
Wheat (bushels)	7,434,106	6,760,223	19,578,469	22,066,657
Auto trucks (number)	79	129,506	672	2,286,964

The following table shows shipments in October this year of articles needed by the belligerent nations other than munitions of war, as compared with shipments in October, 1913:

	October, 1913. Quantity.	October, 1913. Value.	October, 1914. Quantity.	October, 1914. Value.
Horses (number)	1,958	$331,400	12,061	$1,918,433
Oats (bushels)	30,940	15,155	9,324,471	3,042,541
Rice (pounds)	1,216,202	49,452	7,159,210	279,461
Rye (bushels)	11,994	8,106	1,612,663	1,506,092
Copper pigs, &c. (pounds)	75,856,203	12,131,991	65,660,490	7,976,075
Cotton (bales)	1,517,981	107,381,317	497,152	20,415,413
Iron and steel (manufacturings)		25,193,887		16,455,832
Beef (canned, pounds)	353,680	48,495	8,055,124	1,391,618
Sugar (pounds)	39,465,481	1,265,538	138,372,386	7,251,878

MOTHERHOOD LIFE'S CROWN—MRS. CROKER

Her Husband Says She Is Not a Suffragette, but a Good Democrat.

SAVANNAH, GA., Nov. 28.—Richard Croker, on his honeymoon to Florida with his Indian bride, was not very loquacious to interviewers here to-day except on the subject of Mrs. Croker.

He broached the subject relative to his bride himself. He smiled when he spoke of her as Mrs. Croker. She had been taking a nap and had not yet appeared. Croker said his wife wanted to correct the report that she had appeared as an actress in one of the Hippodrome productions.

"This report is untrue, and Mrs. Croker wishes it corrected," said Mr. Croker. "She has always taken an interest in the affairs of her people, but she has never even thought of going upon the stage as their representative."

Asked if she was a suffragette, Mr. Croker said only in a partial degree.

"But she is a Democrat," he continued. "She is one of the most enthusiastic and energetic Democrats you ever saw. But I doubt if you could call her a suffragette. Certainly she is not a militant suffragette. She believes that women who own property in their own name should have the right of the ballot, but I do not think she wants women to be given the ballot indiscriminately. She is a very sensible young woman."

Mrs. Croker appeared with her hair plaited and wound around her head in a loose braid.

Mrs. Croker believes that motherhood is the highest glory that can come to a woman, and she candidly admits that it is her ambition to become a mother.

"There is one thing I want you to say for me," she said, "and that is to correct the statement in some of the papers this morning that spoke of me as an Indian squaw. Now an Indian squaw is an Indian mother. I am not yet a squaw, but I trust that I shall be.

"Motherhood is the highest ambition that a woman can look forward to," she said.

Mr. Croker said that he believes there will be greater prosperity in a short time than the country has heretofore known. He is unable to understand why the cotton market is not in better shape. He believes America will soon be called upon to clothe as well as feed the world.

Croker would not hazard a guess as to the probable length of the war or the possible victor. He was uncommunicative as to the beating the Democrats got in New York in the recent election, and he gazed out of the window and answered only in monosyllables when asked if he was going to train another Derby winner for this summer's racing in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Croker are at Palm Beach, where they will stay until the April sun drives them to seek a cooler clime.

HAWAIIAN VOLCANO ERUPTS.

Mokuweoweo, Believed Extinct, Is Again Active.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

HONOLULU, Nov. 28.—Mokuweoweo, the most spectacular of Hawaiian volcanoes and the great summit crater of Mauna Loa, is again in eruption after a long period of quiet. It was believed to be extinct.

Lava is now flowing down the mountain side. No damage can be done until it reaches the timber line, 4,000 feet below the crater.

CRADLE FOR THE SAYRES.

It Is Sent to Williamstown by the Misses Nevin.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 28.—The Misses Alice and Blanche Nevin, aunts of Francis Bowes Sayre, President Wilson's son-in-law, shipped to-day to Mr. and Mrs. Sayre at their home in Williamstown, Mass., a beautiful Lancaster made cradle.

The cradle has been in course of preparation for several months, its artistic design being the work of Miss Blanche Nevin, who is a sculptress.

The cradle is white and has handsome carvings and scroll work.

J. B. HARRIMAN SHOWS VITALITY

No Change in Serious Condition of Banker in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There has been no change in the last twenty-four hours in the condition of J. Borden Harriman, retired New York banker, who lies critically ill in his home in this city.

Mr. Harriman, who is suffering from a complication of diseases, has been ill for some time. His condition became serious early in the week, and members of the family entertain little or no hope for recovery. The patient is showing remarkable vitality, but is unable to retain nourishment.

True lovers of out door sport must visit the Florida East Coast. Perfect climate, golf, tennis, surf-bathing, fishing, sailing, etc. Through Pullman Service. Stop-off privileges. Offices, 243 Fifth Ave.—*Adv.*

MRS. MACKAY WEDS DR. BLAKE, IS REPORT

Marriage Said to Have Taken Place Yesterday in Paris.

The New York *American* prints a cable despatch this morning under a Paris date saying that Mrs. Katherine Duer Mackay, former wife of Clarence H. Mackay, was married secretly yesterday to Dr. Joseph Blake, who was divorced by Mrs. Blake in the Connecticut courts on Friday.

Mrs. Mackay was divorced last February and for some time prior to that she had been living in Paris. Dr. Blake went to Paris last spring, and since the outbreak of the war he has been engaged in the work of the American Ambulance Hospital in Neuilly, near Paris.

Dr. Blake is reported to have worked at the hospital yesterday until 2:30 in the afternoon operating on a number of wounded soldiers just brought from the front. Then he is said to have quitted the hospital, accompanied by Dr. Richard Derby, Col. Roosevelt's son-in-law, and to have driven in a Red Cross automobile to Mrs. Mackay's apartment in the Avenue Henri Martin.

Mrs. Mackay and Dr. Blake, so the report says, then drove to the district Mayor's hall, where Mayor Bollet was awaiting them. The persons gathered there were Countess Bonneval and Francis Briggs, the bride's witnesses; Dr. Walton Martin and Dr. Derby, the bridegroom's witnesses, and Benjamin Conner, an international lawyer.

The Mayor performed the marriage ceremony and then made a speech, saying that France was grateful to all America and to this bride and bridegroom especially for their services to the French soldiers.

Dr. Blake entered the automobile and Mrs. Blake drove the car herself to the hospital. There Dr. Blake resumed his operations, while Mrs. Blake returned to her apartments and continued knitting jerseys for the troops. Later on Dr. Blake went to the bride's apartments in time for dinner.

KAISER'S BROTHER IN LONDON?

Prince Henry Said to Have Visited Detention Camps.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Although no report thereof has been printed here it is rumored that Prince Henry of Prussia, attended by a naval aide de camp and escorted by six British naval officers, came to London last week and visited three of the concentration camps where Germans are interned. He left London to return to Germany the same night. The statement is made here that the Prince expressed satisfaction with conditions in the camps.

Reports are current that a similar privilege to inspect the concentration camps in Germany will be accorded to the Prince of Wales.

SAY DANES PLACED MINES.

Danish and Norwegian Trawlers Arrested by British Ships.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Two trawlers, one Norwegian and the other Danish, have been arrested by British ships on the charge of having laid the mines on the north coast of Ireland which have proved so disastrous to British and neutral shipping. The vessels made their headquarters at Fleetwood, on the English coast of the Irish Sea.

There has always been a suspicion that these mines were laid by vessels flying neutral flags, but it was hardly thought that they were making a British port their headquarters. It is believed that the arrest of these trawlers explains the mystery of the sowing of mines off the Irish coast.

Botha Routs Boer Rebels.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PRETORIA, Nov. 28.—A force under Gen. Louis Botha attacked the Boer rebels under Gen. Bruwer near Nestell to-day, killing six and taking thirty prisoners. Gen. Botha's loss was one killed and one wounded.

NEW MURDER GIVES CLUE IN BAFF MYSTERY

William Doyle, Gangster, Killed in Saloon at 8th Ave. and 41st Street.

SUSPECT SLAIN MAN OF BEING INFORMER

The possibility of a new clue to the mystery surrounding the murder last Tuesday night of Barnett Baff, poultry merchant, came last night with the murder of a gangster and reported stool pigeon in a saloon at Eighth avenue and Forty-first street. The man's name was William Doyle, better known in the lower world as Little Patsy, who is said to have given informaiton.

The moment Assistant District Attorney Deuel heard of the shooting he hurried over to the West Thirty-seventh street police station to view the body. Mr. Deuel is working on the Baff case, and though he went as a matter of duty in connection with his work in the homicide bureau he said before leaving his home about midnight:

"The name of Doyle is fresh in my mind, though I am not sure I have heard it in connection with the Baff case. My recollection is that Doyle was mixed up in a gang fight on the West Side last week and that he is one of several men for whom the police are looking."

The murder of Doyle is still another indication of the ease with which gangsters and professional gunmen operate in the city. Despite the vigilance of the police on the West Side, following the killing of Baff, it was easy for a gang of five gunmen to shoot down another man last night and get away.

Another Theory Advanced.

Another theory of Doyle's murder is that the Hudson Dusters of Greenwich Village killed him. Doyle was a member of the rival Gopher gang, and he was sentenced to Elmira a year ago for carrying a gun and was recently charged with felonious assault. He is well known to the police because of his gang interests, and it was suggested last night that he may have been one of the Gophers who escaped after a street shooting in Tenth avenue in the lower Twenties last week in which three bystanders were wounded.

Doyle went alone to the saloon on the northeast corner of Eighth avenue and Forty-first street last night, and was told a "friend" had called up and told him to be sure to wait, for he had a job. Doyle waited for half an hour, drinking with a dozen or so other men. Then, just as the crowd was leaving a nearby moving picture theatre, five rough looking men entered, two by the Eighth avenue door and three by the one on Forty-first street.

Doyle turned and evidently saw one he knew. He walked to greet him, but just then each of the five pulled out a pistol. Shots were fired from all with as much rapidity as they could be. The customers heard glasses break behind the bar and scattered. Two policemen who entered almost at once found smoke and scattering citizens, but no gunmen. They had gone the way they entered and had disappeared in the theatre crowd.

Doyle's body was found in the hall that leads to the flats over the saloon. There were six bullet wounds in his chest.

Capt. Convoy of the West Thirty-seventh street station and Detectives Flood and King found nothing that gave a trace of the gunmen. The shots they fired had been mostly of 38 calibre, but unlike most gangsters they had not left their weapons.

Love Letter in Pocket.

Doyle was 22 years old. He lived at 349 West Forty-ninth street. In his pocket was an unsigned letter from a girl who complained of his lack of affection for her, but professed never ending love for him. The letter ended saying, "you shall never see me again."

Working on a well defined theory and following certain definite clues, the police seemed yesterday to be making progress toward solving the mystery of the assassination of Barnett Baff, poultry dealer, near his office, 62 Thompson avenue, last Tuesday evening.

Detectives were out yesterday in Manhattan, in different parts of New Jersey and in Philadelphia searching the haunts of gangsters for men believed to have been concerned in the actual killing of Baff. They have received information about the brown automobile in which the slayers are reported to have fled and they were hunting not only the actual slayers but the driver of the car.

The police are now fully convinced that the murderers were hired gunmen who have associated in other days with gangsters and gunmen in this city.

No inkling came from Police Inspector Faurot, head of the detective bureau, as to the names of the men wanted as the actual slayers. From the fact, however, that detectives were despatched to Philadelphia to trail certain men; that others were in Newark, N. J., looking for certain persons, and that likewise in Jersey City and Hoboken no frequenting places of gangsters were left unvisited made it clear that the detective bureau was close upon the trail.

Watching Men Higher Up.

While this search was going on, the police were watching persons who are believed to have had something to do with hiring the gunmen or with stirring up sentiment that led to the slaying of the

Continued on Ninth Page.

THE SUN TO-DAY

CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

		Pages	
FIRST	—General News	16	22
SECOND	—Sporting, Automobiles, Kennels	6	
THIRD	—Society, Resorts, Fashions, Music, Theatres, Art, Problems		12
FOURTH	—Pictorial Magazine		8
FIFTH	—The War Illustrated		8
SIXTH	—Foreign, War Features, Schools, Books, Queries		8
SEVENTH	—Special Features, Real Estate, Gardens, Poultry, Financial		8
Total			66

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

60,000 RUSSIANS CAPTURED, VON HINDENBURG REPORTS; PETROGRAD CLAIMS GAINS

BOTH BERLIN AND PETROGRAD REPORT VICTORIES IN POLAND

THE German and the Russian announcements as to the situation in Poland absolutely conflict.

Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander in chief, informs his soldiers that the Kaiser has promoted him to the rank of Field Marshal, and issues the following general order:

> In the course of severe fighting lasting several days my troops have brought to a standstill the offensive of a numerically superior Russian army. I am proud at having reached the highest military command at the head of such troops. Your fighting spirit and perseverance have in a marvellous manner inflicted the greatest losses upon the enemy. Over 60,000 prisoners, 150 guns and about 200 machine guns have fallen into our hands.
>
> But the enemy is not yet annihilated. Therefore, forward, with God for King and Fatherland, till the last Russian lies beaten at our feet. Hurrah!

In the detailed report issued last night the Russian commander in chief declared that the Germans were being defeated between the Warthe and the Vistula and that the general situation was favorable to the Russian arms. As the Grand Duke located the position of his troops there was an official indication that the Russians have practically enveloped the Germans near Lodz, have pierced the German line in two places and are turning the German force at Lowiscz.

Czar's Offensive Checked, Berlin War Office Says

Germans Report Capture of 150 Guns and 200 Machine Guns—Kaiser Promotes Gen. von Hindenburg to Be Field Marshal.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—A despatch received here from Thorn says that the Russian offensive in Poland has been stopped by the Germans, who have taken 60,000 prisoners and an enormous number of pieces of heavy and light artillery.

The despatch states that Gen. von Hindenburg made the announcement in general orders to his troops in Poland after having received from the Kaiser a grateful telegram and a promotion to Field Marshal. The order read to the army was in part:

"In the course of severe fighting, lasting several days, my troops have brought to a standstill the offensive of a numerically superior Russian army."

Gen. von Hindenburg reproduces a telegram from Emperor William, in which the Emperor, after congratulating the commander in chief upon the new success gained by him and his troops, and thanking him for protecting the eastern frontier of Germany, adds:

"I cannot better express my thanks than by promoting you from the rank of General to the rank of Field Marshal."

Gen. von Hindenburg is 67 years old.

His order continues:

"I am proud at having reached the highest military command at the head of such troops. Your fighting spirit and perseverance have in a marvellous manner inflicted the greatest losses upon the enemy. More than 60,000 prisoners, 150 guns and about 200 machine guns have fallen into our hands.

"But the enemy is not yet annihilated. Therefore, forward with God for King and Fatherland till the last Russian lies beaten at our feet. Hurrah!"

[A United Press despatch to THE SUN, dated Berlin, states that the announcement by Gen. von Hinderburg was given out by the German War Office as part of an official statement.]

In an earlier statement the German War Office made the following announcement as to the situation in the east:

> Only unimportant engagements are reported from East Prussia.
>
> At Lowiscz our troops have recommenced their attacks and the fighting continues. Heavy Russian attacks to the west of Mowo and Radom were repulsed. In southern Poland there has been no change.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been Germany's military hero since early in September, when he drove the Russian invaders from East Prussia after the great battle of Tannenburg, in which the Russians are reported to have lost 250,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. All over Germany his enthusiastic admirers have been wearing lapel buttons bearing Von Hindenburg's picture.

He is one of the oldest Generals in active service and was not on the army list when the war began. There was a rumor at the time that he was in disfavor with the Kaiser, but he was recalled to service, probably on account of his extraordinary knowledge of the Russian frontier. It has been said that he has studied every foot of ground from the Baltic to the Carpathians.

Since the middle of September he has been commander in chief of the German armies operating against Russia. Driven back from Warsaw in the last days of October, Von Hindenburg organized new armies from his headquarters at Thorn and began a new invasion. Operating against the master strategist of the Russians, the Grand Duke Nicholas, Von Hindenburg has displayed the highest quality of military genius.

GERMANS CLAIM GAINS.

Von Mackensen Takes 40,000 Prisoners, Berlin Asserts.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Nov. 28.—It is asserted here that the Germans are blocking the Russian advance at Lowiscz and Lodz and have repulsed the Russians on the Radom-Kielce line. No definite decision in the fighting has been reached, but the position of the German forces is much improved.

The belief here is that Gen. von Mackensen has gained successes which prevented the Russian offensive from being dangerous. Gen. von Mackensen is reported to have taken 40,000 prisoners and a great quantity of cannon and military stores. Russian reenforcements are said to be arriving in great numbers, and the young troops of Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen are being put to the severest possible test.

Desperate fighting is going on, and although it is expected that the Germans will be able to resume the offensive, it is admitted that heavy Russian reenforcements are causing much trouble.

AID FOR RUSSIANS.

Czar Sends All Available Men to Front, Vienna Hears.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

VIENNA, via Berlin and Amsterdam, Nov. 28.—The Austrian General Staff, in a statement issued to-day, says that the fighting in Poland has slackened. The statement was as follows:

"Fighting on the Polish front yesterday was comparatively slight. There was no decisive victory there or in western Galicia or in the Carpathians."

It is reported that the Russians are straining their resources to put all their available men into the conflict. Military experts say that Russia has sent at least 4,000,000 men to the front in the attempt to inflict a crushing defeat upon Germany. However, it is stated that the Germans have stood their ground at Lowiscz and Lodz and have held their own while punishing the Russians heavily.

MAY LOSE GALICIA.

Berlin Says Russians May Have to Abandon Austrian Territory.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, L. I., Nov. 28.—Military critics here agree that the situation of the German forces is greatly improved. Major Moraht, critic for the *Berliner Tageblatt*, asserts that the Russians are in danger of losing Galicia because they are sending reenforcements from that region to their armies in Poland.

The Austrian General Staff reports further progress in Servia. The Servian centre on the Kolubara has been broken and further successes have been gained by the Austrians south of Valieva.

TO LEAVE PORTUGAL.

Germany Advises Its Subjects There to Depart.

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 28.—Germany will take no diplomatic steps as the result of the mobilization of the Portuguese army, the responsibility resting upon Portugal. German citizens in Portugal have been advised to leave.

The second war session of the Reichstag will open on December 2. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will return tomorrow in readiness to open the session.

Dr. Wall, Steamer Surgeon, Held as Spy

Arrested on Espionage Charge on Trent's Arrival at Kingston, Jamaica.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 28.—Dr. Maximilian Wall, surgeon of the Royal Mail steamship Trent, from New York via West Indies for Southampton, was arrested on the arrival of the vessel here to-day on a charge of espionage.

Dr. Wall was born in England of German parentage.

Lloyd B. Sanderson, New York agent for the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, owner of the Trent, said last night that he had received no word from Kingston regarding the arrest of Dr. Wall. He did not recognize the name as that of the ship's physician, and suggested that the man arrested might have been a passenger on the Trent.

GAVE AID TO EMDEN.

German Sentenced for Sending Information by Wireless.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 28.—News has been received from Singapore that a court-martial at that place has condemned an old German merchant to twenty years penal servitude for sending wireless information to the German "sea rover" Emden. The merchant is said to have informed the Emden's captain of the movements of French, English and Russian warships.

Christmas Photographs at our studio or your home. PACH BROS., 610 Fifth Ave.—*Adv.*

Germans All But Enveloped in Plock Region, Says Russians.

ADVANCE OF KAISER'S RESERVES IS BARRED

Decisive Victory Over Austrians Near Cracow Reported Unofficially.

20 OFFICERS, 1,250 SOLDIERS CAPTURED

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

The situation in Poland appears to be that tremendous battles are raging between the Warthe and the Vistula, with no complete victory yet attained by either Russians or Germans.

Petrograd says officially that the Russian armies are advancing and that sections of the German armies are being enveloped and captured in detachments. Unofficial despatches assert that an overwhelming triumph for Russia is at hand.

Berlin gives out that Gen. von Hindenburg has announced a successful stand against the Russian offensive, has taken 60,000 prisoners and many guns and has been promoted by a grateful Emperor to the rank of Field Marshal. Von Hindenburg says the fighting is not at an end.

Further reports by Berlin and Paris of an almost complete lull in Belgium and France are taken to indicate that a great movement is in prospect. Paris hears that 700,000 Germans are massed near Arras for an attack against the Allies' line.

It is reported in Berlin from Constantinople that 76,000 Arabs are advancing against the British force defending the Suez Canal. Anti-Christian agitation is developing in Turkey and there was an outbreak in Erzerum.

Myron T. Herrick, retiring Ambassador to France, will sail from Havre to-day. Leaving Paris yesterday he received an enthusiastic farewell from representatives of the French Government, from the people and from the newspapers.

It is reported in Paris that the German battleship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and cruiser Hertha have been sunk in the Baltic by Russian mines. There is no official confirmation of the news.

RUSSIANS CLAIM TWO VICTORIES

Capture of German Staff Officers at Brzesko Reported.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The very detailed report of the Russian operations in Poland, sent from the front by the Grand Duke Nicholas, indicates to military critics here that the Russian armies have all but enveloped the forces of the Germans under Gen. von Hindenburg and Gen. von Mackensen in the region between Plock and Petrokow and between Lenczyca and Brzeziny.

On the basis of the official report alone it is apparent that the Russians are very near to a tremendous victory if they can complete the circles they are throwing about the main German armies between the Vistula and the Warthe, while Russian troops at the frontier of East Prussia and Silesia hold back German reenforcements that are trying desperately to break through and march to the relief of Von Hindenburg and Von Mackensen.

An official statement given out by the Russian General Staff in Petrograd to-day claimed advances near Lodz and a decisive victory over the Austrians near Cracow. The statement was as follows:

> Our troops have won important successes along the Proszovice-Brzesko-Bochnia-Visnitsch front. In this locality, on November 26, we routed an Austrian army, taking more than 7,000 prisoners, capturing cannon, ten of which were outfitted with horses, and more than twenty machine guns.
>
> A Russian battalion at Brzesko captured what was left of the Thirty-first Regiment of Hungarian Honved. These prisoners included the commander, twenty officers and 1,250 soldiers and the flag. We also took an automobile carrying officers of the General Staff. We are continuing our energetic pursuit of the enemy.
>
> In the fighting at Lodz, which continued November 28, we succeeded also in making progress at certain points.
>
> In the Carpathians our troops have attacked considerable Austrian forces.

A Petrograd despatch to the *Matin* of Paris says that three German army corps are practically surrounded in the Brzeziny-Stykow region and are at the mercy of Russian artillery. The correspondent of the *Matin* insists that one German corps has been captured.

17,000 Germans Captured.

A despatch from Lemberg, the Russian base in Galicia, says that the Russians, in operations in the vicinity of Strykow, lasting three days, captured 17,000 Germans, a battery of heavy artillery and twenty-eight machine guns and took from the Austrians in the same fighting 16,000 men and twenty machine guns. Lemberg