

There was no warning or aerial defence... Whether or not spies or traitors facilitated the attack, it is clear that the Germans worked with the accuracy and certainty that have characterized their desultory attacks by sea and air.

German Attempt to Take Offensive in Poland Fails

Attacks Before Warsaw Are Repulsed. Petrograd Announces—Russians, Meanwhile, Are Gradually Forcing Invaders Back Toward Thorn and Posen.

TEUTON ALLIES RETREAT AFTER TARNOW DRIVE

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS. The Russian General Staff reports generally successful operations by its troops to Poland, Bukovina and Galicia. German assaults were repulsed on the Polish front.

Two Zeppelins in Raid. It is believed at King's Lynn that two Zeppelins took to the air on the night that they separated on reaching the coast, one going to Yarmouth and the other to Cromer.

Recovered from the shock of the German air raid England expresses anger and indignation over the bombardment of undefended towns and villages.

Weighted From 60 to 100 Pounds. An examination of unexploded bombs and fragments of bombs goes part way toward answering the question as to what type of airship was used in the raid.

On the other hand, one of the bombs had two propellers and the type used in aerial torpedo tubes such as are fitted to Zeppelins.

Apparently the raiders, described in the German official report as naval airships, which might mean either Parsevals or Zeppelins, were equipped with a large number of bombs.

The most authoritative statement as to the type of aircraft comes from Major Astley, commanding the National Reserves at King's Lynn.

The explosive employed has not been analyzed, but they are manufactured quickly. The bombs dropped weighed from sixty to 100 pounds each.

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GERMAN ATTACKS ON FRENCH FRONT FAIL

Kaiser's Troops Driven Back After Violent Fighting, Paris Report Says.

SOISSONS SECTOR QUIET

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 20.—The operations at the front to-day were characterized mostly by German attacks which were directed in force at several points and when were all repulsed.

Other German attacks told of in the night statement were at Notre Dame de Lorette and between Thiepval and Albert.

Official Night Report. The night statement follows: Yesterday evening the enemy had gained a foothold in one of our trenches north of Notre Dame de Lorette.

During the night of January 19-20, in the region of Albert, the enemy attacked in a series of attacks.

The afternoon War Office announcement tells of further progress in the Soissons sector.

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GERMANS ADVANCE IN ARGONNE REGION

Berlin Announces Capture of Trench at Notre Dame de Lorette Also.

PROGRESS NEAR SENNHAIN

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. BERLIN, Jan. 20, via wireless to London.—The capture by the Germans of a 200 yard trench at Notre Dame de Lorette and the occupation of trenches in the Argonne.

The communication is as follows: In the western area of the war the territory between the Argonne and the Vosges saw yesterday nothing more than artillery exchanges.

At Notre Dame de Lorette, northwest of Arras, a trench 200 yards long was captured by the Germans.

In the Argonne our troops occupied a few trenches, in one place the ground gained by the Germans in the last few days amounts to 500 yards.

In the forest north of Senheim (Germany), in Alsace, our attack made good progress.

In the eastern arena of the war the situation shows no change.

KAISER SEES VICTORY. Says Nation Is United and Will Fight to End.

Berlin, via London, Jan. 20.—Emperor William's confidence in a victory for Germany today was taken to the streets.

Count von See, who in ordinary times is considered the most conservative of general headquarters in which he said that he had breakfasted recently with the Emperor, who was in good health and in good spirits.

APRUSIA SEIZES WOODS. Appropriates All Forests Capable of Growing Crops.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Jan. 20.—A despatch from Brussels, in North Holland, to the telegraph, says that the export of fresh meat to Germany has ceased owing to the lack of dynamite.

A despatch from Berlin says that the Prussian government has ordered all administrators of forests to turn over without charge all such lands as are suitable for the growing of crops.

HELPING POOR OF LODZ. Germans Send Coal and Provisions to Polish City.

BERLIN, via wireless to Bayville, Jan. 20.—The German Civil Governor of Lodz, Polesian, says that he has taken active steps to relieve the acute suffering in the city since its occupation by the Germans.

STEAMSHIP DIRECTOR TO MANAGE ALL GERMAN RAILWAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—A despatch from Copenhagen says that Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Line, has been put in charge of the management of the German railway system.

VIENNA DENIES UNREST. VIENNA, via London, Jan. 20.—The Government has issued a statement denying reports of unrest throughout the monarchy, saying that there have been no plots over the lack of bread and that no demonstrations against the war have occurred at Vienna or elsewhere.

CARDINAL INSISTS HE WAS PRISONER

Belgian Primate's Pastoral Letter, Which Caused Arrest, Now Published.

SAYS NATION STILL LIVES

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20.—The text of the letter which Cardinal Mercier sent to all the priests in his diocese on January 10, which, it is said, showed convincingly that the Cardinal, if not in prison, was certainly put under restraint.

The Cardinal was summoned by Gen. von Bissing, the German Governor-General of Amsterdam, on January 2 to answer for the pastoral letter.

Soldiers forced an entry into priests' houses, seized copies of the letter and forbade the recipients to read it, on pain of severe punishment.

BELGIUM NOT CONQUERED. "We Await Day of Revenge," Wrote Cardinal Mercier.

In the pastoral letter which is understood to have led to Cardinal Mercier's arrest, he said that it was at Rome, during a visit to the Pope, that he heard one after the other of the destruction of the college of Louvain, of the devastation of the Metropolis, of the torture of men, women and children.

"Far from my diocese, without means of communicating with you, I was forced to retreat to the solitude of my cell in my soul, with the recollections of you that never left me, to the foot of the cross.

"Then I regarded my crucifix. I looked upon the face of Jesus the gentle, lowly Lamb of God, bruised and enveloped in His blood as with a tunic, and I thought that I heard from His lips the words: 'I am with you until the end of the world.'

"The fundamental truth recalled, I felt more at ease to ask you to face our common situation and to speak to you without evasion of our duties and of our hopes.

"Our King in the estimate of all is crowned with more honors. His name is known by all men and all things of his soldiers, he is in the trenches encouraging with the serenity of his smile those whom he asks to have no fear as they fight for their land.

"The first duty of every Belgian citizen, the letter continues, was gratitude to the army. "Pray for each day, my brothers," he says, "for the Belgians who are our leaders who lead them to victory. Pray for our brothers in arms, pray for those who have fallen, pray for those who still live, pray for the recruits who come forward to fight the battles of tomorrow.

"When the day for final victory during the honor will be for us, it is just that we should all suffer. In the concentration camp at Munsterlengen, the letter goes on, are 1,100 civilian prisoners, and thousands of others of the letter says that he has taken active steps to relieve the acute suffering in the city since its occupation by the Germans.

"History will tell the story of the physical and moral suffering of their long captivity. Thousands of Belgians have been shot. In my own diocese alone I know of thirteen priests or monks who were put to death. I footnote to the letter says that he has taken active steps to relieve the acute suffering in the city since its occupation by the Germans.

"We cannot count our dead or measure the extent of our grief. Even when life is saved and buildings untouched, how much hidden suffering there. Families yesterday in comfort are in woe. Business is stopped. The activity, the bustle of work is suspended. Idleness reigns in place of industry; thousands and thousands of workers are unemployed. Workmen, shopkeepers and household servants are deprived of the wage which brought them bread. Those poor souls who are the victims of these things, when they are asked, 'Why can't you work?' we can only reply: 'That is God's secret.'

"Belgians in large numbers were using their strength and squandering their time in barren quarrels of class and race and personal passion.

"But when, on August 2, a foreign Power, confident in a solemn treaty, dared to threaten our independence, all Belgians, without distinction of party, condition, religion, race or language, linked by the side of King and Government, to say to the invader, 'You shall not!'

"We do not regret our first aim, writing in a tragical and solemn page of our history, we will that it should be true and glorious, and we shall know how to make proof of our endurance. The people have given us the example. Let it be my judge from the feeling, I have found in the more populous quarters of Malines, and in the most afflicted communes of my diocese, in spite of the suffering they still have energy. They wait the day of revenge. Courage, my brothers, our suffering will pass, but the crown of life for our souls and of glory for our nation will not pass."

For any advertising campaign to meet with the greatest success it should have 3 perfectly balanced sides— 1. A good product. 2. The right man. 3. Good advertising.

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ALIVE AFTER WEEK IN QUAKE RUINS Many Women and Children Survive, Although Strong Men Succumbed.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. ROME, Jan. 20.—A heavy fall of snow which began at Avezzano yesterday afternoon has greatly increased the sufferings of the earthquake survivors.

The relief work at Avezzano at least is now as well organized, because of the snow which has been cleared off sufficiently. It has been decided to remove the most feeble of those who escaped to Rome and other cities and to provide for them until normal conditions have been restored in the stricken districts.

Living people are still being taken from the ruins, which had been buried for a week, when they were surprised that many who seemed likely to have succumbed first, have led out the last.

Women and children have left alive under the ruins, covered by snow. The men who were stronger, died long before the rescuers reached them.

Only forty-five persons were rescued today in the wreckage of Avezzano. Most of them were children, girls from San Felice, Andrier and Pescina. They owe their lives to the fact that there were cellars within a few feet of the ground.

The delay in their rescue was due to the depth of the debris. Tons of those which were brought out, due to the enormous supply of provisions sent to the district, bread is still lacking. The soldiers and survivors both need food.

The children who were half dead, further rescue work is impossible. Cold is hastening the death of many survivors still living in the wreckage.

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SHOCKS IN FRANCE. PARIS, Jan. 20.—Severe earthquake shocks are reported from several cities near the Swiss border.

Berlin Newspapers Enthusiastic Over Air Raid. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 20.—Despatches from Berlin describe the excited joy manifested by Germans over the raid. It is stated that the stroke had been planned for months.

ONLY A BEGINNING. The Berlin newspapers comment enthusiastically on the raid, saying that it is only a beginning because of her insularity and saying that the raid is only a beginning.

ADVANCE IN HUNGARY. Russians Force Withdrawal of Austrians From Psetzekanish. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of the Daily Mail at Bucharest telegraphs the following: The Russians descending during the night of January 16 from Punoil Moldvit, in the southwest corner of Bukovina, passed over Mount Colacul and advanced as far as Ciocanesti, near Jakobeni, where the Austrian artillery was unmasked.

WITTE SEEKS PEACE. Petrograd Papers Accuse Him of German Proclivities. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Patriotic correspondent of the Temps reports that Count Witte is working energetically in favor of peace and has undertaken a propaganda in Russian drawing rooms.

PARISIANS GROPE IN FOG WITH ALL LIGHTS OUT Even Street Illuminations Shut Off in Response to Police Order. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PARIS, Jan. 20.—It now appears that yesterday's fog was not a mere accident, but a deliberate act of the police.

TARNOW ATTACK FAILS. Austrian Offensive Is Broken, Says Petrograd. Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. PETROGRAD, Jan. 20.—Probably the most important campaign in the whole eastern theatre of war at present is the determined offensive movement on the part of the Russians in Northwest Poland.

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