went immediately to the hotel, dashed up to the room of the stranger and knocked at the door. After a moment a voice asked what was wanted. They wasted very little time at this and just as they were about to use force the door was unlocked.

The stranger, half undressed, admitted them, and as they crowded into the little room he made a jump for his coat, which was hanging on a bed post. Ross was too quick for him and grabbed it. Out of the side pocket he pulled a large automatic revolver of German make, fully loaded. Ross told the stranger that he was under arrest.

It was known early that the stranger made no denial of his act. He had tried to blow up the bridge and was sorry he had not succeeded.

"I am an officer of the German army," he declared. "This is an act of war—nothing else." Then he submitted to a search as he told how he had gone about his work.

Deputy Sheriff Ross communicated with Attorney-General Pattangall of Maine at the earliest moment this morning and received word to hold the man pending orders from the Federal authorities. No further notice has come to-night and he is still held.

Canada was heard from this afternoon early. The Attorney-General of New Brunswick advised the Canadian Pacific authorities to make a charge of dynamiting against the man, which was done. The warrant, however, could not be served, for the man is already in custody.

EXPECTS EXTRADITION.

Content Says Federal Courts Will Not Concede "War Act."

Authorities agree that the dynamiting of the St. Croix bridge, providing the explosion occurred on the New Brunswick side, presents a fine question of international law relative to the extradition of Werner Van Horn, the supposed German army officer, who says he planted the dynamite. Those who have had experience with extradition cases perceive an opportunity in this affair for proceedings of record length.

Assistant United States Attorney Harold Content feels, nevertheless, that Van Horn must eventually be sent to Canada for trial. He does not believe that Van Horn's claim to having committed an act of warfare will hold in the Federal courts or that he will be interned in this country as a prisoner of war who has escaped into neutral territory.

According to Mr. Content, the planting of the dynamite on the American side of the bridge might still give the Canadian authorities jurisdiction in the matter, providing the damage extended to the New Brunswick side of the bridge.

There are others, however, who are convinced that Van Horn's claim to treatment as a political prisoner is well founded. The effort to prove this, however, might probably lead to diplomatic complications between this country and Germany, as it might necessitate proof by Van Horn that he was commissioned to blow up the bridge or that it was part of the German war plan. Such evidence might force this country to take cognizance of a violation of neutrality, if it is proved that the dynamite was purchased here and that Van Horn carried it through American territory to consummate his scheme.

EXTRADITION ASKED.

Canada Will Deny That Offence Was Act of War.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 2.—The Dominion Government has taken prompt steps to secure the extradition from the United States of Werner Van Horn, who attempted to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge at St. Croix on the Maine-New Brunswick boundary to-day. The Justice Department has sent the formal application for Van Horn's surrender to Washington, and as soon as the United States Government admits that Canada has a prima facie case the evidence against Van Horn will be submitted to an extradition court in Maine.

If Van Horn is extradited it will be on the charge of having committed in Canada a criminal offence which endangered human life. It is understood here that Van Horn claims to be a German officer and committed only an act of war or political offence. This story is not believed by the military authorities, who think the man can be extradited and punished as an ordinary criminal.

PLAN CIVIL ACTION.

Canadians May Attach No Military Significance to Offence.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 2.—The disposition of New Brunswick, as expressed to-night by Attorney-General J. B. M. Baxter, is to treat Van Horn, the German who attempted to blow up the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge over the St. Croix River as a civil offender with no military significance attaching either to his offence or the punishment for it.

Discussing the case to-night, Mr. Baxter said: "In my opinion Van Horn is liable to extradition. He does not appear to have been in uniform nor to have been acting under military orders.

"This man entered Canada purely as a civilian and the moment he crossed the line he became subject to the laws of this country. His entry was in no sense an invasion."

NO MILITARY GAIN.

Canadians Say Loss of Bridge Wouldn't Hamper Operations.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—Canadian officials here believe that Werner Van Horn, the German secret service officer who blew up the C. P. R. Bridge at Vanceboro this morning, was the instrument of a plot conceived by a German society in New York.

From a strictly military standpoint there was nothing to be gained. Neither troops nor supplies are being carried over this road through Maine. The bridge is jointly owned by an American and a Canadian company, the Maine Central and C. P. R. It has one end in the United States and one in Canada. Van Horn, while careful to dynamite the Canadian end, was careful also to cross into American territory after the crime. He invited, instead of avoided, arrest and when taken by the United States authorities not only admitted his guilt, but supplied evidence of it in the shape of blue prints and dynamite caps.

Passengers who were on the Boston and Montreal trains and were delayed at Vanceboro describe Van Horn as a middle aged man of military appearance, respectably dressed and very talkative.

While they were in the station waiting for their cars to be pushed across the bridge Van Horn talked quite freely. Among the statements he made was one to the effect that he secured the explosives on the Canadian side of the border, according to a prearranged plan. He arrived in Vanceboro on Saturday last and soon had the explosives in his possession. He also had blue prints showing the location of the bridge, its approaches and other fixtures.

MAY CLAIM IMMUNITY.

If He Is Regular Officer He Might Win Case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—State Department officials said to-day they had received no report of the dynamiting of the Canadian Pacific-Maine Central Railroad bridge at St. Croix, Canada.

It is not expected the State Department will be brought into the case until there is a movement for the extradition of Van Horn, it is understood here.

The natural course of events will be for the man's case to be passed on by a United States commissioner sitting in extradition proceedings to hear the demand of the Canadian authorities for his surrender to their custody. The function of the State Department is to review such extradition proceedings.

If Van Horn proves that he is an officer of the German army regularly attached, it is thought he may be able to claim immunity from extradition on the ground that he did not commit a crime, but an act of war. It is doubted if he will be able to establish this claim of immunity, however, if he is merely a reservist.

DAMAGE TO BRIDGE IS SLIGHT, SAY OFFICIALS

Temporary Repairs Are Quickly Made and Train Passes Over Within Half an Hour of the Attempt to Destroy Structure.

W. H. Snell, local agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said yesterday that the destruction of the Vanceboro Bridge over the St. Croix River would not have materially affected Canada as regards shipments to St. John, N. B., and Halifax, N. S., because shipments would have gone on as some do now via the Intercolonial Line direct to Halifax. Great delay and inconvenience would have been caused, however, in shipping from the Eastern States to Halifax or St. John, although he said too even that might have been avoided at this time of the year, the river itself being frozen solid so that freight could be carried across by teams if necessary.

The bridge is 1,200 feet long on the direct line of the Canadian Pacific road between Halifax and St. John and Montreal and connects the tracks of the Canadian Pacific with those of the Maine Central. It is the joint property of both. The structure is steel. It was built in 1910 and is supported on three granite piers. The point where it crosses the St. Croix is on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, but the road is used largely for shipping supplies east from Canadian points.

Although having no official word from the Canadian Pacific authorities in Canada Mr. Snell was inclined to minimize the significance of the attempt to destroy the bridge. The line which its demolition would have affected, he said, is known as the main short line between Boston, Montreal and Quebec. The bridge is the only point of connection between the Maine Central and the Canadian Pacific roads in this particular part of the country. In shipping from the Eastern States to Canadian ports the destruction of the bridge, Mr. Snell declared, would have meant a wider detour, probably through Newport, Vt., or some other junction, or would have compelled shipping by boat to St. John.

Mr. Snell said as far as he knew the delay caused by the explosion was slight and merely temporary. The railroad's best train, No. 16, between Montreal and St. John was delayed only twenty minutes and traffic was resumed as usual throughout the day. It is understood here that the part of the bridge damaged was that owned by the Maine Central on the United States side, although Mr. Snell was not certain of that. The St. Croix River empties out of Deer Lake, north of Vanceboro. Five miles east of that town is McAdam Junction, one of the main connecting points, with Edmundston and North New Brunswick.

LITTLE DELAY CAUSED.

No Interruption of Passenger Traffic Results From Explosion.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—J. M. Gibbon, general publicity agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, made the following statement to-day:

"At 2 o'clock this morning an explosion of dynamite slightly damaged the bridge over the St. Croix River, near Vanceboro, the joint property of the Maine Central and Canadian Pacific railways. Only a slight delay occurred to traffic, train No. 16 being twenty minutes late. Passenger trains are crossing the bridge, passengers not being required to leave the cars.

"A suspicious looking stranger has been hanging around the neighborhood for the past few days and a full description of him was put in the hands of United States and Canadian police, who captured him at 7:30 o'clock. He proved to be a German officer and is said to have admitted the deed. He is now in charge of the United States marshal at Vanceboro. The bridge is located at the international boundary and has 150 feet span. A steel beam has been damaged, also six bridge ties and an inside bolster post."

MAY BE BAVARIAN.

Former Minister of War Has Similar Name.

No one in the German colony of New York last night was able to identify "Werner Van Horn," the man arrested at Vanceboro, as any friend or acquaintance of theirs. The nearest they could get to him was that he might be the son of Baron Gen. Carl Friederich von Horn, formerly Minister of War of Bavaria.

Hermann Rundsmann, a waiter at the Hotel Endicott, said last night that two weeks ago a tall well setup German between 35 and 38 appeared at the cafe. He wore a monocle. Rundsmann served this man, who said he was the son of the former Minister of War and that his name was Von Horn.

"This man read all the German and English newspapers here," said the waiter, "and talked occasionally of the war. Once I saw him looking over some maps, but I do not know what they were."

In other circles it was said that a man of the name of Von Horn had been known in the city. He was the son of a noble family but a black sheep who had left the army because of financial matters. He had spent some time in South America and Mexico. This man, it was reported, was in the city recently and was incensed at what he said was the violation of neutrality by the United States in permitting the transport of British troops and supplies across the territory of the United States even for so short a distance.

No Van Werner or Van Horn in Army Lists.

An examination of the German Army Lists for 1915 and the Court Calendars fails to disclose the name of a Van Werner or a Van Horn as an officer of the German army. No officer of either name is to be found in the lists of retired or active officers.

TO TRY KRUGER'S GRANDSON.

Seventy-one Burghers Also Are Ordered Court-Martialled.

PRETORIA, via London, Feb. 2.—Pieter Grobler, grandson of Paul Kruger and a member of the Union Parliament, has been committed for trial on a charge of treason.

It is officially announced that seventy-one burghers who refused to serve against the Germans in the southwest have been ordered court-martialled and that 500 others who urged various reasons for exemption will be returned to their home districts, where their excuses will be investigated by local boards.

GERMAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

Russian Submarine Also Damaged Small Cruiser, Is Report.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:

"A Russian submarine sank a German gunboat off the German coast, and also hit and seriously damaged a small cruiser of the Gazelle type, possibly the Gazelle herself."

STURDEE BACK IN ENGLAND.

Victor in Falkland Islands Battle Returns Home.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Rear Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, winner of the battle off the Falkland Islands, arrived with his staff at Plymouth to-day on the liner India.

AMERICAN WINS PROMOTION.

Corporal Morlac of Foreign Legion Is Made Sergeant.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—THE SUN's correspondent with the American Volunteer Corps of the Foreign Legion writes that Corporal Edward Morlac has been promoted to the rank of sergeant.

BUCHAREST BARS ALIENS.

Foreigners Without Special Permits to Be Expelled.

BUCHAREST, via Rome, Feb. 2.—A law has been passed dealing with foreigners, who are to be expelled unless supplied with special police permits.

ALLIES WAR ON U. S., ARGUES DERNBURG

Says England's Effort to Crush Germany Costs This Country $500,000,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg, former Imperial German Minister for the Colonies, argued in a speech delivered here this evening that the war of the Allies against Germany is a war against the United States.

Quoting from Sir Edward Grey's letter to Sir E. Goshen (No. 123 of the British White Book) in an effort to prove that Great Britain cared little about the neutrality of Belgium, which Germany offered to respect, Dr. Dernburg said that Great Britain desired the war in order to strike down Germany, a trade competitor. He spoke of the huge amounts of money Germany used to spend in this country and continued:

"The logical sequence of this interchange of goods is that the war with Germany is a war against the United States. The stopping of the German competition on the sea means a loss of $500,000,000 to the people of the United States. The stoppage of most of the conveniences that Germany bought from this country means perhaps more. The absolute stopping of cotton exports to Germany would have meant a loss of $50 a bale, or $100,000,000 on the yearly export. What it means in lumber you in this country can figure better than I.

"But it is not only the loss on so-called contraband articles that weighs heavily. Business is even more unsettled in the articles that are classed as 'conditional contraband.'"

"There are about 350,000 miles of cables in the world, more than 300,000 of which are British owned and controlled. Only 21,000 miles were German, all of which have been cut. The mails are irregular, sailing dates few, and even the mails of the United States have been tampered with. In consequence there is an impossibility for the shippers of this country to get a clear idea of the state of the markets in Germany, Austria and the neutral States of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy and Switzerland. No reliable news gets through, no orders can be taken, no remittances can be made, and the trade even in innocent goods that have nothing to do with the war is seriously crippled.

"And this system not only disturbs the United States, but all the neutrals, especially those who, without great natural resources, draw a great deal of their national sustenance from their sea traffic. So the Scandinavians probably suffer as much as any belligerent country.

"But the worst of this state of things is that it will not be confined to the time of war. It must be expected that the consequences will reach far into the time when business shall have been reestablished, because if a trade is once dislocated and a customer lost it is hard to get him back again. If the source of supply is cut off for any considerable time the customer will provide himself from some other source or try to produce the needed article himself, thereby becoming independent, as Germany is now forced to do.

"If she cannot get American wheat she must eat rye. If she cannot get lumber she must use steel or cement or some other substance. If she cannot get copper she must help herself with alloys of cheaper metals. If she cannot get cotton she must go back to the use of flax. There won't be a patch of Germany which is capable of bearing anything that will not be cultivated this year in order to make her independent. If she does not like it she has nevertheless got to continue doing it in order not to lose the investment, the use of those substances.

"England wanted to fight Germany in order to strike down, with the help of the allies and without fighting herself, a competitor. She was not concerned at all with the consequences of her policy to the United States. She tried to strike down not only adversaries in Europe, but all the neutrals, including the United States, in order to retain her absolute dominion of the seven seas. 'Britannia Rules the Waves' is the national anthem. Her dominion commences at the three mile limit from any other nation and in spite of the assurances given her men-of-war are holding up all vessels in the vicinity of every American port, and she does not own merely one-quarter of the inhabited globe, but pretty much 80 per cent.

"The fight is for the mare liberum, for the unrestricted use of the great highways on the oceans and for the maintenance of the neutral rights of all peoples, which England tries to take away from them by her naval arrangements. This dominion cannot be tolerated, and once the clouds over the real issue have been brushed away the world is awakening to Germany's just cause in her fight for civilization and liberty.

GERMAN ATTACKS IN FRANCE FAIL

Kaiser's Infantry Is Driven Back in North and Old Centre.

BIG GUNS ARE ACTIVE

SUMMARY OF THE WAR NEWS.

Despatches from Berlin to London assert that the Turkish army which is invading Egypt under German direction has met failure and is on the point of withdrawal. The character of the country, the difficulty of food supply and the Turkish temperament which has led hundreds of soldiers to desert rather than submit to the strictness of German officers is responsible for the failure.

The French night statement reports cannonading at various points in the line, but few attacks. The British repulsed at Guinchy the heaviest attack of the day. The French say that the vigor of the German attacks is increasing.

Berlin says that there "is nothing important to report" in the west.

Petrograd says that the Germans have begun a new drive on Warsaw and were temporarily successful in advancing on Sochaczow. Petrograd speaks of the ferocity of the present German attack. An additional report from Russia gives the total number of German and Austrian prisoners as almost 590,000. Germany reports further progress south of the Vistula, but little of importance anywhere else.

A story comes from Amsterdam that the German General Staff warns all neutral shipping to avoid the northwest coast of France because Germany purposes to attack British ships carrying troops and ammunition to the Continent.

FRENCH REPULSE GERMAN ATTACKS

Kaiser's Infantry Driven Back at Two Points.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The day's news of operations in the western theatre of war is practically confined to interchanges of artillery fire between the two battle lines and a few minor infantry dashes, which failed to change the situation.

The Germans made rushes at but only two points in the line, and were repulsed at both points. These were at St. Paul, in the old centre, where the official French statement says that the German force was slight, and in the Argonne, near Bagatelle.

The usual heavy cannonading was continued around Arras, near Soissons, where several German batteries were damaged, and in the Vosges. The French report gains at Perthes-les-Hurlus, where they previously captured a forest, and in the direction of Burnhaupt-le-Bas, but no great importance is attached to these.

The official communiqué issued at 10:30 o'clock to-night was as follows:

From the sea to the Lys the German artillery made an unsuccessful attempt to silence ours. In the sector of Arras there was cannonading all through the night of February 1-2, but no infantry attack was delivered. Near Soissons we damaged several of the enemy's batteries and at St. Paul we repulsed an attack by a small body of infantry.

We have made fresh progress near Perthes-les-Hurlus, on the border of the wood, the occupation of which by our troops has been already reported.

In the Argonne near Bagatelle we repulsed a German attack.

In the Vosges there was cannonading during the night at Uffholz and our troops progressed toward Burnhaupt-le-Bas.

The afternoon statement contained news of German attacks, which were of minor importance in themselves, but indicate that the Germans are exerting more vigor in the campaign than they have for several weeks. They made their heaviest assault against the British forces near Cuinchy, southwest of La Bassee, and managed to force the British back a short distance, but when a counter attack was made against them they gave ground and the British recovered the trenches they had lost and gained a short distance.

French shells set fire to a German supply depot near Noyon, but for the rest of the line there was little to report except the repulse of several small attacks.

The day of February 1 was marked by redoubled intensity in the artillery fighting on our part as well as that of the enemy; and by a series of German attacks, of relatively secondary importance, all of which were repulsed with serious losses for our adversaries when compared to the numbers of men they had engaged.

In Belgium the German heavy artillery gave evidence of its greatest activity on the front of the Belgian troops, and particularly against the various points of support which these troops have been occupying for some time past in the region of the Yser. Around Ypres the cannonading was at some places exceedingly violent.

Between the Lys and the Somme a German regiment attacked a British position near Cuinchy, and at first drove the English soldiers back. After a series of counter attacks the British troops reoccupied the ground they had lost, and then advanced into new territory, taking possession of trenches of the enemy.

The engagement reported in the announcement given out the night of February 1, which took place along the roadway between Bethune and La Bassee, was particularly brilliant for our infantry. It seems that the Germans had at least one battalion in this engagement. The two first attacks were broken by our fire. The third was successful, in that the Germans entered one of our trenches, but an immediate counter attack at the point of the bayonet resulted in our overcoming the enemy. Only a few Germans succeeded in regaining their trenches. All the others were killed or taken prisoner.

Between the Somme and the Oise and along the front of the Aisne there is no important development to report, with the exception of a German attack on Beaumont Hamel, which was not renewed. Our heavy artillery bombarded the railroad station at Noyon, where the Germans were reprovisioning their forces. Our shells caused two explosions, the smoke from which could be seen for more than two hours and a half.

Our methodical progress in the region of Perthes continues. We have occupied another small forest to the northwest of this village.

In the Woevre district the enemy delivered an attack on the western side of the Bouchot Forest (northeast of Troyon), which was at once driven back.

There is nothing to report on the front in Lorraine and in the Vosges.

M. CHARVET LOSES SONS.

One Dies in Paris, Another on Battle Field.

Information has reached New York of the death of two sons of E. Charvet, the well known men's furnisher in the Place Vendome, Paris. His third son, Etienne Charvet, dropped dead of heart disease in Paris in March. His second son, Raymond, Lieutenant of Infantry, was killed in action near Amiens on September 26.

CALLS FRENCH WAR NEWS GROTESQUE

German Army Headquarters Staff Denies Truth of Paris Official Reports.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.—The headquarters staff of the German army to-day gave out a report on the progress of the war, reading as follows::

"In the western arena of the war there have been artillery exchanges at several points; with this exception there is nothing important to report.

"There have been no important developments on the East Prussian frontier.

"In Poland, north of the River Vistula and near Lipno, we have had encounters with detachments of Russian cavalry. South of the Vistula our attacks continue to make progress."

To-day's report also says that the French war reports during the last few days have contained grotesque distortions of the truth to the disadvantage of the Germans, as well as what is characterized as "free inventions." The staff declines to go into details in this regard, simply saying that the value of these French statements is apparent to any one who will examine them in the light of the German official reports.

VON KLUCK'S SON FALLS.

Naval Lieutenant Reported Killed in Land Artillery Battle.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Feb. 2, 10:10 A. M.—Egon von Kluck, eldest son of Gen. von Kluck, who was a naval Lieutenant, is reported to have fallen in an artillery battle near Middelkerke on January 26.

KAISER TO SEE NAVY.

Going to Wilhelmshaven to Inspect Germany's Naval Base.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 2.—Emperor William leaves Berlin to-morrow for Wilhelmshaven to inspect the German North Sea naval base there.

Germany Summons Old 'Non-Coms.'

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Feb. 2.—An order has been issued by the German military authorities calling upon all former non-commissioned officers under the age of 50 years to report for duty for the drilling of recruits.

ITALY PREPARES ALL RESERVISTS FOR CALL

Italians in London Are Notified to Be Ready to Join Regiments.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—All Italian reservists here have been notified to prepare to answer a call to join their regiments.

Preparations made by the Italian War Department reported in frequent despatches during the past two months indicate that the military authorities are ready for general mobilization on short notice. Several classes of reservists, notably Alpinists and mountain artillery, including soldiers up to the age of 39 years, have actually been called to the colors, ostensibly for a period of training.

It was announced in December last that provision has been made for the calling out of the entire Italian army in war conditions, a total of about 3,500,000 men.

DENIES PLOT WITH GERMANS.

Former Premier Giolitti Says Italy Should Stay Neutral.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 2.—The *Tribuna* publishes a letter from ex-Premier Giolitti denying reports of a plot to overthrow the Salandra Cabinet with the object of averting Italian intervention in the war and obtaining the Trentino province, which is said to have been offered to Italy by Austria through Prince von Buelow, the special German Ambassador here, as compensation.

Signor Giolitti admits having conferred with Prince von Buelow, but says the attitude of Italy was not mentioned at the conference. The former Premier says he considers war a misfortune which is justified only when necessary to a country's honor and interest and unjustified when the motive is sentimentalism. He believes Italy will benefit from the present situation without entering the war, but says the decision whether Italy shall intervene or not belongs to the Government and that he will support the Government in any action it may take. He denies that he was involved in a plot to overthrow the Cabinet.

MORE BREAD RIOTS.

Several Persons Injured in Raid on Bakeries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Bread riots have occurred at Sorso, Sardinia, where the unemployed attempted a raid on the bakeries. Several of the rioters were injured. The agitation continues in spite of the free distribution of bread by the municipality.

Efforts are being made by the authorities of Florence and other cities to lower the cost of bread. The municipalities are distributing flour, with the result that the situation is improving. The agitation has subsided in these cities since the police arrested and expelled the German and Austrian agents who, besides provoking the agitation, have been engaged in the exportation of contraband wheat.

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GERMANS ADVANCE IN WARSAW DRIVE

Russians Driven Back to Second Line of Trenches Near Borjimow.

CZAR GAINS ON VISTULA

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.—The Germans have begun assaults characterized in the Russian official statement as "ferocious and distinguished by great tenacity" upon the entire Russian front in a new drive toward Warsaw.

The fighting reached its fiercest along the whole line last Saturday, and is continuing in the same degree. The Russians admit that part of the assault on their line, particularly in the highly important territory in the region of Sochaczew and Borjimow, on the road to Warsaw, has been successful, the Germans driving them back to the second line of trenches. On the other hand, the Russians claim gains on the lower Vistula and say they were able to repulse attacks of the fiercest nature at other points.

The text of the official statement is as follows:

"On the right bank of the lower Vistula on January 31 our cavalry made a sudden and successful assault upon the German line along the front between Brezun and Lake Orezelejo, fifteen versts (ten miles) north of Sierpec, capturing many officers and soldiers.

"The attempt of the Germans on the 30th to open an offensive movement in the direction of Lipno and Dobrzyn, supported by artillery fire, was checked.

"On the left bank of the Vistula front, at the villages of Makow and Dyblin, the enemy was thrown back to the line of the villages of Welesz and Nasignewo, northwest of Wloclawek. The Germans, in retreating, abandoned at Makow many of their dead.

"In the course of the day of January 31 the enemy, after having concentrated in the region of Sochaczew, Borjimow and south of Borjimow a large force of artillery, developed active operations against our positions with very considerable forces. The German offensive was distinguished by great tenacity, advancing in close ranks strongly supported from the rear. After having concentrated a violent fire in the morning upon that region, the fierceness of the German offensive compelled some of our units to retire to the second line of trenches.

"In the meanwhile a counter attack from another detachment of our forces drove the enemy from all the trenches occupied by him, inflicting enormous losses.

"Simultaneously with this attack on Borjimow the Germans delivered a series of ferocious assaults against our front between the villages of Goumine, Bourgade and Moghely; these attacks were supported by very heavy artillery fire. Up to midday of January 31 every one of those assaults was driven back by us, some by our rifle fire and some with the bayonet. But between midday and 2 P. M. of January 31 the Germans were successful in occupying a part of our trenches. In this they were helped largely by an energetic and sustained artillery fire. A little after 2 o'clock we undertook a general counter attack. This was successful, and as a result of it the enemy, the evening of January 31, retained but a little portion of our first line trenches, together with a certain chateau in the country.

"It can be said that the successes of the Germans the day of January 31 in the vicinity of Borjimow were relatively insignificant compared to the losses we inflicted on the enemy with our artillery fire, our counter attack and our bayonet charges. According to reports from our military chiefs the Russian artillery inflicted immense damage on the Germans. Our guns dispersed dense gatherings of German infantry, and it reduced their batteries to silence; this made it possible for us to resist their fierce attack.

"It should be related that during the night of January 30-31, at a point near Molimow, a Russian detachment advanced upon the enemy and dislodged them from certain positions which threatened the heads of our trenches.

'Local inhabitants relate that the enemy, after the Lipno-Dobrzyn fight, used sixty wagons to remove their wounded.

"German prisoners captured in the region of Borjimow are authority for the statement that between January 24 and January 30 the Germans, on a front near Borjimow one and one-half versts long (a little less than one mile), lost more than 6,000 in killed. The wounded were numerous.

"In the Carpathians, between January 26 and January 29, on the front between Nijnia Polianka and Loudoviski, we captured 78 officers, 4,065 soldiers, four pieces of artillery and ten machine guns."

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ASK GERMAN FOOD PLEDGE.

American Relief in Poland Depends on Berlin's Reply.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 2.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, and Dr. Wickliffe Rose and Ernest Bicknell, who have been investigating conditions in Belgium and Russian Poland for the Rockefeller Foundation and the American Red Cross, have arrived in Berlin for a conference with the German Government.

The negotiations to be undertaken by the Americans have the object of securing from the German and Austrian Governments a pledge that foodstuffs will not be requisitioned from the inhabitants of Poland for the use of the German and Austrian armies. The establishment of a relief organization for Poland is conditional upon obtaining these assurances, and there is good reason to believe that the necessary promises will be given. Should the German and Austrian Governments refuse the relief measures planned for Poland will have to be abandoned.

If the necessary guarantees can be obtained foodstuffs can be imported into Poland from Rumania at a comparatively low cost.

FEAR DANISH SHIP HIT MINE.

The Marselisborg, From Norfolk for Copenhagen, Thought Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An Exchange Telegraph Company despatch from Copenhagen says it is feared there that the Danish steamship Marselisborg, from Norfolk on December 23 for Copenhagen, has struck a mine and been lost.

The Marselisborg is a vessel of 1,775 tons and carries a crew of twenty-five men.

FLEXNER MAY BE HONORED.

Is Candidate for Associate of French Academy of Medicine.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The committee of the Academy of Medicine drew up to-day a list of candidates for the honor of foreign associate. Prince Albert of Monaco is placed first on the list, followed in alphabetical order by the names of Dr. Simon Flexner of New York, director of the Rockefeller Institute fo. Medical Research; Dr. Kitasato of Tokio, Dr. Perroncito of Turin and Sir Almroth Wright of London, author of the system of anti-typhoid inoculation.

BLEW UP MAGAZINE ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

British Observer Describes Destruction of German House at Messines.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An account written by the official "eyewitness" with the British General Staff, under date January 30, and made public by the official press bureau to-day, describes the shelling by British artillery on January 27 of a house at Messines used by the Germans as a magazine for bombs and grenades.

The house was blown up, after which there was a series of smaller explosions. The British troops regarded the display of fireworks as a fitting celebration of the Kaiser's birthday.

The account describes two German attacks on the British lines, on January 29, between La Bassee canal and the Bethune road, which resulted in a costly failure. The Germans were repulsed, leaving 250 dead on the field, while the British casualties were slight.

The writer discredits the supposition that the recrudescence of German activity on January 25 was intended to signalize the birthday of the Kaiser on January 27 with a victory. The attacks on the French at Zonnebeke and the British at Guinchy and Givenchy, the account says, were isolated actions, separated by a distance of twenty-eight miles, and without tactical connection.

Letters written by German soldiers in which the writers display intense hatred of the English and advocate that British soldiers taken as prisoners be shot are quoted.

"The German soldiers appear to be well looked after," the report continues. "Special care is taken to see that the lowlying trenches are provided with board floors above the water level. The men leaving them are made to remove their boots and socks and their feet are rubbed and dusted with some kind of powder. All the soldiers are compelled to undergo inoculation against typhoid and cholera. Many of them were living in England before the war and some of those captured expressed an ardent desire to return."

Your Watch Is Your Time Table on The Road of the Hour To Philadelphia

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