

Russians Repulse German Attacks on Bzura and Rawka Rivers

able they anticipate an invasion from another source.

The main point to the possibility that the Balkan states, which now are neutral, may take hand in the war. The Greek Finance Minister has declared Greece is making preparations to maintain the new frontiers which she gained in Balkan wars from Turkey and Bulgaria, but that she has more to fear from Bulgaria than Turkey. It is not thought Roumania can advance on calmly while the Russians advance toward Transylvania, and it is expected she will join Russia and try to secure the much-coveted eastern province of Austria-Hungary.

Throughout the British empire intercession services were held today for success of the allied arms. Many of the sermons embodied exhortations to the young men to join the army. King George attended services in the village church at Sandringham.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS
RENEWED BY GERMANS

PETROGRAD (Via London), January 3.—Having taken more advantage along the line through Sochaczew, Skieniec, Rawa and Opoczno, Russian Poland, the Germans again have renewed simultaneous stubborn attacks on the southern front.

The south advance toward the Vistula was repulsed, and the German offensive movement against Nowo-Georgiewsk in the south, near Grotzy, they attempted to advance toward the Vistula in the region midway between Warsaw and Ivangorod.

The German plan, according to dispatches from the front, seems to provide that the Austro-German forces near Koskie, and moving in the general direction of Radom and Ivangorod, join the Germans around Grotzy in besieging Ivangorod.

Military men here now believe Field Marshal von Hindenburg's real goal is not so much Warsaw, whose capture would give him a more advantageous base, as Nowo-Georgiewsk and Ivangorod, points which the Germans must take if they are to keep western Poland. It is assured, however, that the still advanced position of the Germans in the vicinity of Ivangorod, and that every day the probability of taking these places is lessened. Although general opinion is that neither can be taken, the German attack on Ivangorod, and the perfection of the German technique and fierceness of attack or the effect of the Germans' heavy artillery.

GERMANS THREATEN SEVERE LOSSES IN THE WEST

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"Western theatre. Some of the enemy's ships accompanied by torpedo boats, were in the vicinity of the coast yesterday afternoon without firing.

"On the whole of the western front, artillery fights took place and infantry attacks by the enemy followed to the east of the Argonne Forest. It was beaten off with severe losses to the French.

"In the East Prussia and North Poland, there is no change in the situation.

"To the west of the Vistula River, our troops succeeded in taking a specially strengthened point in the Appul of the Russians at Borjow, after which we captured 1,000 prisoners, six machine guns. In three-night attacks, the Russians attempted to retake Borjow, but they all were driven off with heavy losses.

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"During the day of January 2, we strengthened the position to the north of the Argonne Forest. The enemy's activity only in the region of Zonnebeke, which he has violently bombarded. From the 12th to 13th, there were no changes in the situation.

"There was an artillery engagement in the region of Albert and Roye, and our infantry advanced some 500 metres near La Boisselle.

"In the region of the Meuse, on the plateau of Touvent, our heavy artillery has demolished several fortifications, from which the enemy was harassing our sappers.

"The enemy's activity has been replaced to the west and the east by Croonne. Near Parthenay-lez-Arras, we have progressed about 300 metres. Near Hausleure, there has been an infantry fighting, in which we have inflicted serious losses on the enemy.

"The Germans have launched two attacks without success in the forest of La Gurie. On all this portion of the front the artillery has shown very great activity."

"In the region of Verdun and on the heights of the Meuse there was an artillery duel. We have again gained a slight advance in the region of the northeast of Troyon, and in the region of Le Pretre (northwest of Verdun-Meuse)."

"In the Vosges we have captured one of the enemy's strongholds. Artillery engagements have taken place at the Dan de Samps and in the valley of the Aube.

"In the upper Alsace our former gains are being consolidated. They have been maintained. We have bombarded a German train in the railway station of Atrich and caused some damage on the railway between Caraspach and Dierspach, to the southwest of Atrich.

"In general, the perceptible abatement, which can be noted in our active operations, should be attributed to the fact that the enemy seeks the ground and make operations everywhere almost impossible."

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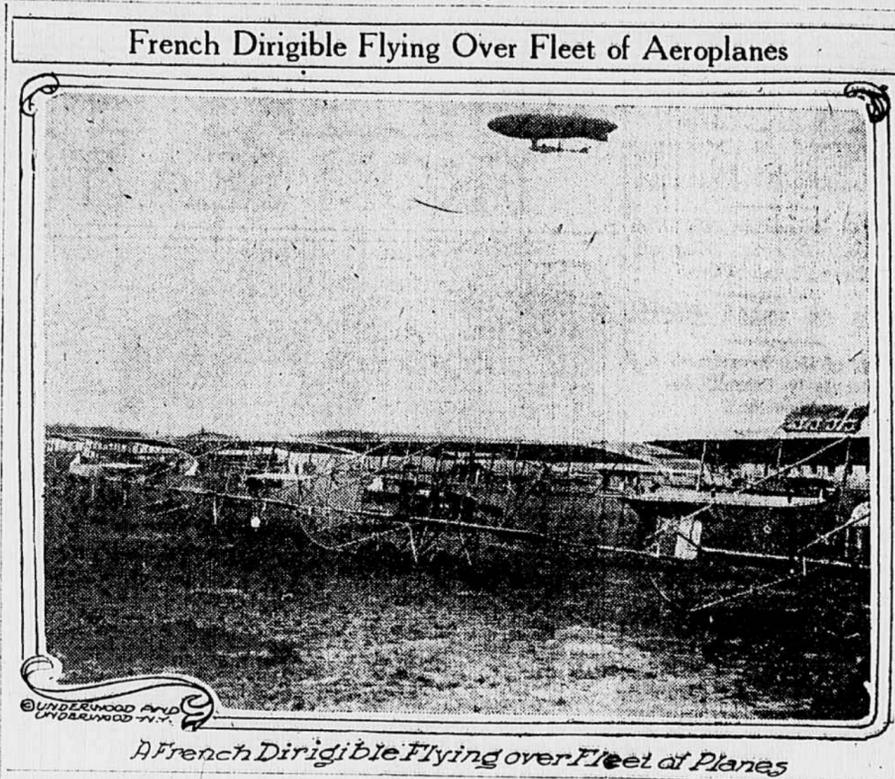
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If a German force managed to land and advance toward one of these towns the food stocks, water supply and other material destroyed.

The guard would be supposed to carry rifles more as a deterrent than as a means against an enemy. The guardsmen would be charged with police duties, like preventing panic and punishing would-be looters. Whether they would be permitted to line the hedges and ditches and take pot-shots at the invaders, the authorities disagree. Among the men themselves, the opinion is quite general that it would be difficult to deter them from such activities.

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Parliamentary Secretary of British Admiralty Drops Hint While Making Address.

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Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men without dependents who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. MacNamara said: "If they think they are going to enjoy life as freemen at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

As the result of six open-air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening.

MOTHER DEFLECTOR DIES IN BALTIMORE HOSPITAL

ASHVILLE, N. C., January 3.—The Rev. Mother Deplack, head of the Sisters of the Order of Christian Education in the United States, and mother superior of St. Genevieve College, which she founded here in 1868, died at St. Agnes' Hospital in Baltimore early this morning.

Mother Deplack came to this city from Belgium six years ago, bringing with her six members of her order. She was the founder of the Holy College at Paternborough, England, and three years ago she established a college in Massachusetts. She grieved much over the war in Europe, having two brothers and three nephews in the French and Belgian armies. The body will be brought to this city for interment.

WARSZAWA WELL GUARDED FROM GERMAN ATTACK

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ENEMY'S ASSAULTS REPULSED

BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.

WARSAW, January 3.—I do not believe the Germans will take Warsaw or either of the great fortresses on the Vistula.

The Russian army is well entrenched and protected by up-to-date field works. This war has shown repeatedly that an army well entrenched can withstand even superior numbers making frontal attacks. The battle on the Bzura in the past three weeks again proved this.

Now the Russians are in superior numbers. New regiments continue to be sent to Warsaw daily, coming from every part of Russia.

I have seen the Germans in the past week deliver twelve furious assaults in the vicinity of Sochaczew. All of them were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians have a great mass of guns along this entire front, and their artillery is remarkably well served.

But the Russians do not take the offensive against the German army, as they appear to do successfully against the Austrians.

I think the quality of the German fighting material on this front is superb, and the soldiers are brilliantly equipped. But wherever Von Hindenburg's army is, the Germans are filling up their ranks with physically unfit.

The report was undoubtedly due to the fact that there is a mixture of troops at many points, the first line regiments being sent back for rest and recuperation, and absolutely fresh troops replacing them at times in the firing line. But wherever Von Hindenburg's army is, the Germans are filling up their ranks with physically unfit.

A desperate German attack last night met with success at first, but a counter-attack by the Russians forced the German line back again. Numerous prisoners and three machine guns fell into Russian hands.

The Germans also made a lunge at Gumnio, bringing all their available artillery, including a few siege pieces, into action.

NIGHT FIGHTING SPLENDID SPECTACLE

The night fighting is one of the splendid spectacles of this war. Flashing light, wavering lines of musketry and machine gun directed by shaded light, make the picture one of magnificent contrast. Add to this the silver beams of the searchlights that stab into the blackness of the heavens, and the rockets that, in bursting, seem to spatter the sky with quicksilver to complete the panorama painted in white and red.

I left Warsaw for the front with Joseph Wielowski, a Polish gentleman who has organized detachments of flying ambulances, with field dressing stations. In the stream of transport that runs on forever behind the army it is only now and again the eye picks out features of interest. Near Blonie we met a squadron of Cossacks who wear long pheasant-lined caps, dyed a brilliant yellow. Put this into the light on a prancing Siberian pony, crown him with a shaggy hat, the size and shape of a grenadier's bearskin, and you have as savage a warrior as ever confronted the Roman legions.

We saw a cart filled with rusty rifles; this is some of the debris of the battlefield being carried back to the works to be fitted again for use.

On a path that follows the Kielcch Road through all its windings, there was a group of German prisoners. I counted a dozen, with two officers, marching disdainfully in front. Six Russian rifles march beside them, and one Russian rifle stands on their shoulders.

We turned out of the sea of mud through which we have been traveling from Blonie, my host has established his base station, which is crowded with crates, bandage boxes, and medicine.

The room serves as a hospital. Three wounded are here—two a Russian, his head bandaged so that his eyes alone show in a black tunnel of black, and a German, who lies at full length on stretchers in a far corner of the room. These wounded will go back to Warsaw on the first returning ambulance.

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Referring to the fact that there were many thousands of young men without dependents who had not answered the call to the colors, Mr. MacNamara said: "If they think they are going to enjoy life as freemen at the other fellow's expense, they won't enjoy it much longer."

As the result of six open-air meetings at Cardiff, addressed by wounded soldiers, there was an extraordinary rush to the recruiting offices last evening.

MOTHER DEFLECTOR DIES IN BALTIMORE HOSPITAL

ASHVILLE, N. C., January 3.—The Rev. Mother Deplack, head of the Sisters of the Order of Christian Education in the United States, and mother superior of St. Genevieve College, which she founded here in 1868, died at St. Agnes' Hospital in Baltimore early this morning.

Mother Deplack came to this city from Belgium six years ago, bringing with her six members of her order. She was the founder of the Holy College at Paternborough, England, and three years ago she established a college in Massachusetts. She grieved much over the war in Europe, having two brothers and three nephews in the French and Belgian armies. The body will be brought to this city for interment.

WARSZAWA WELL GUARDED FROM GERMAN ATTACK

Russians in Superior Numbers and Well Protected by Up-to-Date Field Works.

ENEMY'S ASSAULTS REPULSED

BY GRANVILLE FORTESCUE.

WARSAW, January 3.—I do not believe the Germans will take Warsaw or either of the great fortresses on the Vistula.

The Russian army is well entrenched and protected by up-to-date field works. This war has shown repeatedly that an army well entrenched can withstand even superior numbers making frontal attacks. The battle on the Bzura in the past three weeks again proved this.

Now the Russians are in superior numbers. New regiments continue to be sent to Warsaw daily, coming from every part of Russia.

I have seen the Germans in the past week deliver twelve furious assaults in the vicinity of Sochaczew. All of them were repulsed with heavy losses. The Russians have a great mass of guns along this entire front, and their artillery is remarkably well served.

But the Russians do not take the offensive against the German army, as they appear to do successfully against the Austrians.

I think the quality of the German fighting material on this front is superb, and the soldiers are brilliantly equipped. But wherever Von Hindenburg's army is, the Germans are filling up their ranks with physically unfit.

The report was undoubtedly due to the fact that there is a mixture of troops at many points, the first line regiments being sent back for rest and recuperation, and absolutely fresh troops replacing them at times in the firing line. But wherever Von Hindenburg's army is, the Germans are filling up their ranks with physically unfit.

A desperate German attack last night met with success at first, but a counter-attack by the Russians forced the German line back again. Numerous prisoners and three machine guns fell into Russian hands.

The Germans also made a lunge at Gumnio, bringing all their available artillery, including a few siege pieces, into action.

NIGHT FIGHTING SPLENDID SPECTACLE

The night fighting is one of the splendid spectacles of this war. Flashing light, wavering lines of musketry and machine gun directed by shaded light, make the picture one of magnificent contrast. Add to this the silver beams of the searchlights that stab into the blackness of the heavens, and the rockets that, in bursting, seem to spatter the sky with quicksilver to complete the panorama painted in white and red.

I left Warsaw for the front with Joseph Wielowski, a Polish gentleman who has organized detachments of flying ambulances, with field dressing stations. In the stream of transport that runs on forever behind the army it is only now and again the eye picks out features of interest. Near Blonie we met a squadron of Cossacks who wear long pheasant-lined caps, dyed a brilliant yellow. Put this into the light on a prancing Siberian pony, crown him with a shaggy hat, the size and shape of a grenadier's bearskin, and you have as savage a warrior as ever confronted the Roman legions.

We saw a cart filled with rusty rifles; this is some of the debris of the battlefield being carried back to the works to be fitted again for use.

On a path that follows the Kielcch Road through all its windings, there was a group of German prisoners. I counted a dozen, with two officers, marching disdainfully in front. Six Russian rifles march beside them, and one Russian rifle stands on their shoulders.

We turned out of the sea of mud through which we have been traveling from Blonie, my host has established his base station, which is crowded with crates, bandage boxes, and medicine.

The room serves as a hospital. Three wounded are here—two a Russian, his head bandaged so that his eyes alone show in a black tunnel of black, and a German, who lies at full length on stretchers in a far corner of the room. These wounded will go back to Warsaw on the first returning ambulance.

Leaving Blonie we continued in the direction of Sochaczew. The country

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GERMANS PUSHED BACK FOR GAINS BY FRENCH

