

GERMANS OPEN VIOLENT OFFENSIVE MOVEMENTS BOTH EAST AND WEST

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg Hammering Toward Polish Capital With View to Holding Czar Nicholas' Crack Troops From Being Transferred to the Carpathians

BRITISH SUFFER HEAVILY AT LA BASSEE

Fighting Becomes More Intense Daily on Eastern Frontier—Germans Report Capture of Four Thousand Prisoners and Six Machine Guns in Fighting East of Bolimow

RUSSIANS REPULSE AUSTRO-GERMANS AT UZOK PASS WITH ENORMOUS LOSSES

Paris, Feb. 3.—An official statement from Petrograd as transmitted by the Havas agency, says that a German torpedo boat destroyer was sunk by a Russian submarine in the Baltic on January 29.

Two or three German warships in the Baltic have suffered at the hands of the Russians, within a week. The German protected cruiser Gazelle was torpedoed near the island of Ruegen and was taken to the port of Sassnitz, badly damaged.

Paris, Feb. 3, 2:45 p. m.—The French war office today gave out a report on the progress of the military operations, reading as follows:

"In the country north of the Lys there is nothing to report. Between the Lys and the Oise in the sector of Novette to the west of Lens, French batteries put an end to a spirited fusillade from the enemy. The Germans endeavored to float down the river Ancre some blazing rafts, starting them from a point above Aveilly which is north of Albert.

"Our artillery has continued to secure excellent results in the valley of the Aisne. We have made slight progress and have taken prisoners and have repulsed a counter attack to the west of Hill No. 22, near Perthes.

"The attacks made by the French on the German positions near Perthes have been repulsed. On the remainder of the western battle front there was yesterday nothing more than artillery exchanges.

"There have been no new developments along the East Prussian frontier.

"In Poland, north of the Vistula, cavalry onslaughts by the Russians have been repulsed, while south of the Vistula, German attacks at a point east of Bolimow ended with the occupation of the village of Humin (to the northeast). Fighting for possession of Wolasye-Lowiczka has been going on since February 1. In these engagements we have taken over 4000 prisoners and captured six machine guns.

"Russian attacks at night against the German positions near the Bzura river have been repulsed."

"The German attack on the morning of the second north of Bolimow was repulsed with great losses for the enemy. A violent combat was begun south of the village of Goumine, where we recaptured advanced trenches which we lost January 31. The possessions of a small farm still is undecided.

"South of the Pilica, near Dounaletz, the enemy increased the intensity of his bombardment continuing night and day, but attempts of the enemy's troops to make progress are without success.

"Enormous Losses Reported. In the Carpathians the conflict continued January 31 and February 1.

"The Russian arms in the region of Warsaw and in the Carpathians are recounted in an official Russian statement issued here today. Confirmation is given also to the report that German troops have been sent to the Carpathians to assist their Austrian allies. The text of the communication follows:

"The engagements in the region of Mlawa have continued favorable to our troops. In the left bank of the Vistula the battle on the roads from Bolimow succeeded on February 1 with considerable intensity. A large number of heavy and light batteries participated energetically in the engagement.

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why the submarine should spare the crew.

Munich, Germany, Feb. 3, 11:40 a. m.—The Neueste Nachrichten has published an interview with Dr. Ludwig Ganghofer, the German author, in which is given a further account of the writer's visit to Emperor William at the Imperial field headquarters.

"I heard and saw an example of the emperor's quiet patience with slanderous statements which should be instructive for us all. Remarks of such a nature embitter him, but even in his greatest excitement he never loses the mastery of his tongue. I heard him say in such a calm, 'That is strong, but it is silly also. It is fortunate that truth always is wiser in the long run and that it has longer legs.'

"The knightly conduct of individual opponents in the field gladdens Emperor William," continues Dr. Ganghofer, "and I have never heard any man speak so justly of individualities and the courage and the accomplishments of the nation's enemies. Even against England I heard from the emperor no unmeasured words spoken in anger. Every verdict he pronounces, severe as it sometimes is, is always within the bounds of supreme reserve. Nevertheless there is a slight, but hardly noticeable vibration in his majesty's voice when the subject is our Germanic cousins across the channel.

England the Weakening Horse. "In a conversation with the representative of a neutral state, the emperor once said: 'You are a sportsman. When, in a horse race, the weaker animals gradually drop out and only the two strongest are left, have you ever seen the jockey of the horse which threatens to fall behind strike with his whip at that jockey of the more ambitious and stronger animal?'

"The man questioned shook his head. 'The emperor continued: 'Why does England strike at us? Why does she not rather strike at her own weakening horse?'

"Yet, other words of the emperor must be remembered," the Neueste Nachrichten quotes Dr. Ganghofer as saying. "On one occasion he made this remark: 'Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and 'kultur.' England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing room, but to have 'kultur' means to possess deep conscience and high morale. My Germans have conscience and morale.

"When they say in other lands that it was my intention to found a world empire, that is the funniest nonsense ever said about me. But in the moral, industry and conscience of the German people is to be found a conquering power that will open the world for them."

Washington, Feb. 3.—Endorsement of the ship purchase bill and the rural credits legislation was given to President Wilson today by representatives of the National Grange, the National Dairy association, the Farmers' Alliance and the National Rural Credits league, who called at the White House.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Lieutenant Charles Henry Reynard Slingsby, formerly of the British navy, married an American girl, Dorothy Cutler Hogan. The couple lived for some years on the Pacific coast, at times in Victoria, B. C., and at times in San Francisco. Teddy Slingsby, their son, today declared heir to the Slingsby fortune, was born here in the fall of 1910.

Three years later it became known that the birth certificate, filed with the state board of health at Sacramento had been altered at the direction of the board to read: "Paul Colvin, father; Lillian Anderson, mother."

At the same time there came into evidence an advertisement inserted in a San Francisco morning newspaper within a few days of the time of the birth, and purporting to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Slingsby, calling for a new born male infant.

These disclosures led to the trial of Dr. W. W. Fraser of Weaverville, Cal., Mrs. Slingsby's physician, on a charge of having falsified a public record. His defense that a birth certificate is not a public document, with the meaning of the penal code found favor and he was acquitted.

The case then shifted to the British courts, though evidence continued to be taken here before the British vice consul, acting as a commissioner of the High Court of Chancery.

The offense charged was that he had relatives and friends of the Slingsbys. The judge in reviewing the case censured the manner in which the inquiry was handled and the depositions taken in San Francisco and laid emphasis upon his impression of the utter unreliability of the witnesses opposing the claims of the infant Slingsby.

"There is another matter in this case," the court declared, "which is conclusive. 'I have watched the little boy in court and I have been much impressed with his extraordinary likeness to Mrs. Slingsby. Moreover, it is difficult to speak of Mr. Slingsby in his presence, but he has a full round face and a peculiarly shaped jaw and the boy is a counter-part of his father in these respects. Boy Resembles Parents.

"I felt so strongly on these matters that I called in a personal friend, a well known artist, Sir George Frampton. I did not tell him my view. I merely asked him to come into court and watch. Sir George immediately noted the extraordinary resemblance of the boy to his father.

"The mother was not present that day," the judge continued. "Sir George said he would like to see her as he had noticed an odd shape of the boy's left ear which did not resemble that of his father. Accordingly Mrs. Slingsby was brought to my room and introduced to the artist who immediately observed the extraordinary similarity between the left ear of the mother and the left ear of the son. So far as I know the child could not have these peculiarities unless they were congenital.

Regarding the San Francisco depositions, the judge said: "It is not impossible to be struck with the fact that we have very unscrupulous people to deal with in this case. I do not wish to impute any blame, but one man was promised \$5000 to hunt up witnesses in Colon. You find money going about like that it must tinge the whole case."

The judge said that after an exhaustive review of the evidence he had come to the conclusion that Mrs. Slingsby had given birth to this child on September 1, 1910, in McAllister street, San Francisco and that the statement that she had put forward another child was untrue and invented for the purpose of defeating the case.

"The permanent advantage of government ships is to be found in the fact that they can establish new trade routes, acting as pioneers and going where private ships would be afraid to venture. It takes time to establish new routes and those who lay out such routes are liable to incur a temporary financial loss. As soon as there is sufficient trade to make the routes profitable, it would be easy to find ships, but in the open competition of the seas, the pioneer ship has no assurance that it can reim-

burse itself for the money spent in the development of new trade. A government ship can do in this respect what a private ship would not do.

Urgent Emergency Demands. "In addition to our permanent needs we have urgent temporary demands to consider. There are numerous reasons why the government should be prepared to meet such an emergency as that which now confronts us. Our traffic is interrupted and available ships are so scarce that freight rates have risen enormously. Government competition would tend to prevent the injustice from which our commerce is now suffering.

"While friendship cannot make up for economic disadvantages or for lack of banking or transportation facilities, still friendship is a factor that cannot be overlooked. The various departments connected with foreign trade are in full sympathy with the president in his efforts to cultivate the good will of our American neighbors.

Colombian Situation Cleared. "For eleven years, the relations between this country and Colombia have been abnormal. All the republics in Central and South America will be favorably affected by the termination of this misunderstanding. The pending treaty does not reopen the issues in 1903. It simply deals with the situation as it exists today and attempts to reach an honorable settlement which will be satisfactory to both nations and thus restore the friendship which so long existed between the United States and Colombia.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate today passed the bill for the extradition of Werner Van Horn, who yesterday attempted the destruction of the international bridge over the St. Croix river.

Before noon a large party of secret service officers arrived here from Montreal. Their business was to establish that Van Horn had deliberately caused damage to a railroad and committed an offense which is extraditable under the treaty between the United States and Canada. At the same time the question whether Van Horn was a criminal or a political offender was to be made the subject of exchange between Ottawa and Washington.

Claims "Act of War." Van Horn, still claiming to be an officer of the German army and appearing to feel secure in his position that he had properly committed an act of war, and so could not be extradited, awaited events with composure. His only regret so far as expressed is that he succeeded in damaging the bridge but slightly. It has been stated that he would appeal to the German embassy at Washington, but so far as known he has made no move in this direction. Nor has he consulted a lawyer. No charge has been preferred against him and he is detained only on the authority of the attorney general of Maine until an inquiry into the facts of his case can be made.

It was explained that he could be held indefinitely unless a writ of habeas corpus was obtained. Van Horn has shown no disposition to seek his liberty, but provision has been made to forestall such procedure. A local trial justice stands ready to issue a warrant for the arrest of the dynamiter on any one of several charges that have been suggested. These include the illegal transportation of dynamite and causing damage in this town where the windows of some buildings were broken by the explosion.

F. R. Taylor of St. John, N. B., general solicitor of the Canadian Pacific railway said today that he would send papers to Ottawa tonight, which would be forwarded to Washington in connection with the Canadian government's application for the extradition of Van Horn.

It was said Van Horn had been stopping at the Harritea hotel, Staten Island, N. Y., for some weeks. Temporary repairs to the bridge allowed full trains to cross it today, although the speed was limited to six miles an hour.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 3.—The information laid against Werner Van Horn, upon which the Canadian authorities seek his extradition from Vancouver, Maine, was stated today by J. B. M. Baxter, attorney general of New Brunswick, to be based on section 282 of the criminal code. This section is as follows: "Everyone is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to life imprisonment who unlawfully, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of any persons traveling or being on any railway, injures or destroys any train, or fence of said railway, or any other portion thereof."

Mr. Baxter said if Van Horn were brought to Canada and indicted he would be tried in Charlotte county. The offense charged he said he was covered by an extension made in 1900 to extradition treaty between Canada and the United States pronouncing as extraditable any willful and unlawful destruction or obstruction of railways and which endangers human life.

Well Known in New York. New York, Feb. 3.—Werner Van Horn, who attempted to blow up the international bridge over the St. Croix river at Vancouver, Maine, had many acquaintances among his countrymen in this city, gained during his two months stay here.

According to friends here Van Horn was formerly a captain of platoon in the Bavarian army. It was also said he claimed to be the eldest son of Count Van Horn, former minister of Bavaria, and a general in the Bavarian army.

Since leaving the Bavarian army several years ago, Van Horn spent some time in South America and in Mexico, where he was when the war started. He tried to find passage to Germany to rejoin his regiment, and falling, came to New York about two months ago. While here, it is said, Van Horn frequently discussed reports that Canadian troops had been transported across American territory in Maine.

Act of Revenge. Vancouver, Me., Feb. 3.—Werner Van Horn, arrested here yesterday after attempting to blow up the Canadian end of the railway bridge between this town and St. Croix was carefully guarded at the immigration offices throughout the night. No formal charge had been preferred against Van Horn, who said he was an officer in the German army and

VAN HORN MAY BE EXTRADITED

Liability to Life Imprisonment Under Canadian Law for Attempt to Destroy Railroad Bridge.

OFFENSE EXTRADITABLE

Treaty Between Canada and United States Provides for Willful Endangering of Human Life.

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that he had exploded dynamite as an act of revenge. He made no objection to his detention, but insisted he had committed no offense for which he could be extradited to Canada. It was thought here the next move in the case would be at Washington.

Appeals to Ambassador. Vancouver, Me., Feb. 3.—Werner Van Horn, who attempted to blow up the railway bridge yesterday, today appealed to the German ambassador at Washington, Count Von Berstorff. He told the latter that he had not been on Canadian soil and asked for protection from extradition to Canada.

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Uncertainty of Safety Stands Squarely in Way of U. S. Commercial Future in Foreign Lands.

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"In the Orient, in the Saribean, in the northern part of South America, in Mexico," he said, "we have the opportunity to do great constructive work and by so doing win a place for our own in the future commerce of those lands. The uncertainty of protection stands squarely in the way. If you want to do anything in these countries, the standing advice is to get under the English, French or German flag."

Question of Property Rights. "As long as a question can be raised as to the property rights of Americans with respect to investments made outside the territory of the United States, our foreign commerce will languish. You need not talk to more than a half dozen men on this subject before being confronted with such questions as 'are we going to send good Americans into foreign countries to be shot just to protect somebody's investment?' 'Are we going to incur the risk of a war for the sake of a little trade?' 'Are we going to turn our navy into a collection agency?' These questions may express a narrow point of view, but they are too frequent and too significant of the general trend of thought not to make any secretary of state consider how far he can go and still preserve his usefulness."

Should Improve Consular Service. "From the first, all efforts to improve the consular service and make more effective all governmental agencies for disseminating information as to general markets and trade customs have met with a hearty approval from the general public and the development of these governmental aids has consequently been continuous and more or less constant. But when any action looking toward the aid of commerce through a plan of the state which might involve this country politically with any foreign power has been proposed or instituted, the American public has balked and the plan has failed."

Many Commercial Treaties Unsuitable. Close co-operation between business men and the government was urged by President John H. Fabey, in his annual address. He suggested that many of the commercial treaties of the United States were unsuitable and that if the new federal trade commission would not perform the duties of a tariff commission "a positive means for meeting the needs" should be found.

Fall of Eight and a Fourth Cents Followed by Jump of \$1.66 a Bushel.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Peace rumors dealt a sudden blow to the high price of wheat. At the outset was a cent as a bushel was knocked off the value of the May delivery, in which, however, transactions were relatively small. The July option, in which business centered, was given a setback of 2 cents at the opening. May sold as low as \$1.57, whereas, the close yesterday was \$1.66.

The break in prices, however, was only temporary and soon May wheat touched a new high record, \$1.65 1/2. Fear of the opening of the Dardanelles had considerable to do with the wildness of the fluctuations in wheat. Reports though that several of the chief forts defending the strait had been demolished were not fully credited and did not have so lasting an effect. The same was true of the peace talk which rested on gossip as to action by financiers likely to be taken by May 1.

During the break, May reached for a moment as low as \$1.65 3/4, a fall of 8 1/4.

Contrary to what might have been expected, the scene in the pit gave little hint of any greater strain than usual.

On the rebound, May wheat jumped eventually to \$1.66, making the range covered by that option 11 cents, a swing seldom equaled in a short time. July dropped 5c to \$1.58, but recovered to \$1.40 3/4.

BRYAN TO ADDRESS DEMOCRATS. Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Bryan will leave tonight for Indianapolis where, on Friday, he will address the Indiana legislature a banquet of Democratic ex-governors and a Democratic mass meeting.

POLICE EXPLAIN TO THE VATICAN

Rome, Feb. 3.—The Vatican received last night a dispatch from Paris saying the French authorities were satisfied with the explanation of the text of Pope Benedict's prayer for peace, which had been given them by Cardinal Amette, archbishop of Paris. The incident is now regarded as closed.

The Paris police last Sunday seized some copies of a peace prayer of the pope, destined to be read in all churches on Sunday, February 7. It was explained that the government feared some expressions in the prayer might be misunderstood. Monsignor Amette interpreted the text to the authorities, whereupon the embargo on the prayer was promptly withdrawn.

BOLTERS LEFT OUT ENTIRELY

Senate Administration Democrats Disregard Nine Dis-senters and Treat With Progressives.

PLAN AGREED UPON

Commerce Committee to Return Bill With Amendments to Overcome Opposition of Senators.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Closely guarded plans of the senate administration Democrats for saving the ship bill developed today as leaving the bolting Democrats out of the reckoning entirely and making the bill agreeable to enough Progressive Republicans to overcome the defections.

The plan, as finally agreed upon, was to instruct, as an amendment to the motion to recommit, the commerce committee to return the bill with amendments providing that the government should not lease ships to private corporations for a period longer than twelve months, and that no ships of belligerent nations be bought which would disturb the neutrality of the United States.

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The nearest town, Sheffield, is eighteen miles away and medical aid was hours in reaching the injured. Only one occupant of the building escaped injury.

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