LODZ TAKEN BY GERMANS

Russians Driven From Polish City After Series of Hard Battles.

Forward Movement by German Wings Begun Thursday.

(Latest Summary.) Lodz, the second city of Poland and lying 75 miles to the west-southwest

of Warsaw, has fallen to the German arms. It was occupied Sunday, according to the official announcement from Berlin.

Around this important town a desperate battle has raged for days. Here countless thousands have fallen in desperate hand-to-hand conflicts and from the shells of hundreds of guns.

It was evident from the occupation of Lodz by the Germans that the heaviest kind of fighting has been going on, for late advices told of a vicious attack and bombardment of Lodz and fighting on the outskirts of the city, and previous to that of operations 20 miles west of Pitrokow, which lies considerably south of Lodz and along a line from Glowne, 16 miles northeast of Lodz, to the Vistula

Lodz has long been an objective -point of the German Army. It has grown in recent years from an insignificant place to be one of the most populous cities in the Russian Empire. In 1910 its population numbered 415,604, and with this important place as a base it is expected that the Germans will make a strong effort to

reach the Polish capital of Warsaw. The Germans, having been unsuccessful in their attempt to pierce the Russian center, have begun, with the aid of reinforcements, an attempt to

envelop the Russians on both flanks. Advices from Berlin via Copenhagen and London say that 40 British and French warships are gathered at a place, the name of which is withheld, but supposedly the Dardenelles, with the evident intention of forcing their way through.

While the Allies are pushing forward in Flanders and in Northern France, the Germans explain that they are giving ground for strategical rea-

Russians occupied two towns in the eastern part of Turkey, in Asla, near the border, as the result of engagements fought on the Persian, Dilman and Khoi routes.

King Nicholas of Montenegro is said to have admitted that he had lost a third of his army. The war strength of Montenegro had been estimated at 50,000.

Thousands of men are engaged in digging trenches and otherwise completing the work of fortifying Vienna.

the capital of Austria. A dispatch from Bucharest says Roumania has definitely decided to

enter the war on the side of the Allies. CONFIDENCE OF ITALIANS.

Chamber Passes Vote Concerning the Government.

Rome.-The Italian Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Govern-

ment, 413 to 49. Admiral Bettolo, ex-Minister of Marine, presented the resolution calling

for a vote of confidence in the Cabinet. The Admiral said he approved of the reasons for neutrality as given by Premier Salandra. Italy's neutrality was not due to un-

satisfactory military conditions in this country, Admiral Bettolo said, but to the fact that Italy was not obliged to follow the central empires of Europe The former Minister added:

"Our neutrality must be strongly armed to enable us to defend the supreme interests of the country if they are threatened or unrecognized. Our neutrality should be an expression of Italy's diplomatic and military power."

BETRAYED BY CHURCH LIGHTS.

Spy Found Frenchmen Sleeping and Signaled Germans.

London.-How 500 French troops were betrayed by a spy on Tuesday last is told in dispatches from Dunkirk.

The French soldiers were sleeping in a church at Lampernisse. A spy in some way gained access to the belfry and displayed lights which notified the German artillery of the presence of the troops.

A bombardment immediately foliowed, and, the exact range being known to the enemy, the sleeping men were cut to pieces by exploding shells, which also set fire "to the straw on which they had been lying.

REPORTS HEAVY GERMAN LOSS.

Copenhaven Dispatch Says 658,483 Have Fallen.

London.-A dispatch to the Times from Copenhagen says:

"The latest German casualty list contains the names of 13,721 officers and men killed, wounded and missing. This makes a total of 658,483, not including the previous Wurtemberg, Saxon and Bavarian lists.

"The Bavarians suffered heavily, according to the present list, with over 9,000 casualties cut of the total of 13,-000. One regiment of 3,000 lost 1,600 men in Flanders, including three gen | for suppressing of these publications.

ALLIES PUSH OPERATIONS IN WESTERN FLANDERS

Kaiser's Infantry Continues Offensive Movement in Argonne Forests---King George and Kitchener Hearten British

RUSSIAN ARMY CLOSES IN ON CRACOW

tula

point so far.

GERMAN ARMY SLIPS

THROUGH GAP LEFT BY

Rennenkampf Superseded in Com-

mand After Spoiling the Grand

Duke's Inclosing Movement

in West Poland.

fighting in the northern section of

the Western Poland battle front is

succeed in his enveloping movement.

plan, has been superseded in his com-

mand. While Berlin claim the Ger-

clare the Czar's armies have taken

In Flanders the present fighting, of

which appears to be imminent.

Strategic believe that the enemy's

and Alsace there have been engage-

ments in which the Allies claim gains,

EAST AND WEST FRONTS ACTIVE

TSING-TAU WAS RICH PRIZE.

Tokio .-- A list of the war booty cap-

tured by Japan at Tsing-tau, the Ger-

man stronghold in China, was made

public by army headquarters. It in-

cludes 2,500 rifles, 100 machine guns.

5,000 persons for three months. All

WOUNDED FILL MANY TRAINS.

Geneva.-The number of wounded

soldiers arriving by train at Duessel-

dorf, Luxemburg, Cologne, and even

Kolmar, is so great that many ammu-

nition trains on the way to the front

This has been going on for the last

ten days. In Luxemburg, especially,

there is a large quantity of ammuni-

being temporarily delayed only by

Kitchener and the King of England,

and feeling that now is the time to

to have 700,000 men at his disposal

for a drive at the German line, while

160,000 fresh troops have brought

the Kaiser's forces in that section

up to nearly the same number.

on the Suez Canal.

naval bombardment.

Volunteers from New Zealand and Aus-

tralia were disembarked in Egypt

to help defend the British from the

Turks, who are said to be marching

The Germans are trying at all costs

to keep Zeehrugge and the Bruges

ship canal in order to cope with the

desultory German attacks.

offensive in real earnest.

struction.

WAR NEWS

tion waiting to be forwarded.

EPITOME OF

London .- Reports agree that the

CLAR'S TARDY GENERAL

RUSSIA. PETROGRAD .- On the left bank of the Vistula there has been some fierce fighting on the front of Glowno-Lowicz and also in the western roads toward Lodz and Piotakow. On the other fronts there were no essential modifications in the lines. On the fronts in the Caucasus there was no important fighting.

GERMANY. BERLIN .-- In the western theatre of war French attacks against our troops in Flanders were repeatedly repulsed, as they were also in the region northwest of Altkirch, where the French suffered considerable losses. In the eastern theatre of war the eemy's attacks east of the plain of the Mazuran Lakes were repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians. Our offensive in Poland is taking its normal

FRANCE.

PARIS .- At no place along the entire front has there been any notable incident. On our right wing we have made progress in the direction of, and near to, Altkirch. We took 991 prisoners in the region of the north alone. In Belgium there has bee an intermittent but fairly spirited cannonade between the railroad from Ypres to Roulers and the highway between Becelaere and will be the signal for the Allies to Pass Chendaele, where the infantry of the enemy endeavored to gain ground, but quite without success. At Vermelles we are continuing the work of organizing the po- changed to any considerable extent. sitions taken from the enemy. From the Somme to the Argonne region there is quiet along the entire front. In the Argonne there have been several attacks on the part of German infantry, but all were repulsed trict and in Lorraine. There is nothing to report in Alsace.

AUSTRIA. quiet prevails generally. The fight- lau and Berlin ing in North Poland continues.

CHRISTIANS FLEE TURKEY AS HOLY WAR COMMENCES battle line in France and Belgium.

Washington. - The State Depart- attempt of the Germans to cross the ment was advised that the Turks Yser in the dark hours before dawn. have proclaimed a holy war and that They were discovered, however, and a general exodus of Europeans from the Ottoman Empire has commenced. This news came from Charles J. Vopicka, the American Minister at Bucharest, who received his information from the Servian Minister in the Roumanian capital. The Servian Governmet has announced that all treaties between Turkey and Servia are inoperative.

Ambassador Henry Morgenthau at 30 field guns, all needing repair; a Constantinople reported unrest among small amount of ammunition, \$6,000 in foreigners and the expulsion of about cash, 15,000 tons of coal, 40 automo-400 French nationals from the interior biles, and provisions sufficient to feed

Mr. Morgenthau has received, as ships in the harbor were destroyed. surances from Turkish officials that citizens of the United States will not be molested.

Airman Drops Bombs on Krupp Gun Works

Unknown Aviator Makes Daring Flight Over Germany's Great Plant at Essen, Shells the Building and Escapes Uninjured

London .- A foreign aeronaut dropped bombs on the Krupp factory at Essen, Germany, the great plant at which are manufactured the famous German siege guns, as well as smaller arms and ammunition, according to a dispatch received from The Hague, This message quotes a dispatch from Berlin to the effect that the The Russian army is closing on the bombs were dropped on the buildings devoted to the manufacture of

It is said that the airman escaped uninjured and that the extent of the Cheered by the presence of Lord damage has not been ascertained. More than sixty thousand workmen and nearly seven thousand engineers and clerks are employed. The firm's

capital was nearly \$60,000,000 in 1911. The Poles have protested to the The city of Essen, where the main Krupp works are located, has more than 100,000 inhabitants, and depends for its existence almost entirely on the gun factory.

IRISH NEWSPAPER SEIZED.

Police Raid Office, Confiscate Edition,

of Pre-German Monthly. Dublin.-The police have raided the office of the Irish Freedom, a monthly newspaper, which has been opposing enlistment and expressing pro-German sentiments. All copies of the newspaper on newsstands were confiscated. The police also have prevented the distribution of another newspaper of similar tendency.

There has been widespread agitation

EMPTY MARKETS TURN TO AMERICA

Europe Will Need Our Help, Says President in Message to Congress-Ships Our Greatest Need-New Tasks and Duties Imposed on United States by the War.

for legislation to prodvide for trans- | bor. portation of our commerce by sea was strongly urged by President Wilson in message to congress today. The president pointed out that the markets of the grea'er part of the world are carry our goods to the empty markets empty and that ours is the duty to sup of which I have spoken if we have ply the needs not only of the countries of Europe, but also of the countries which hitherto have looked to able and useful commerce depends? Europe for their supplies. The message in part follows:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work | ly and profitably through them. which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the coun-

still violent. Petrograd and Berlin both claim successes, though it is admitted in the Russian capital that While we have worked at our tasks Grand Duke Nicholas did not fully of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. General Rennenkampf, whose failure What we have done for our own land to reach his alloted position in time and our own people we did with the is said to have defeated the strategic best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the mans have taken 80,000 prisoners in principles upon which we were acting the Poland fighting, the Russians dewhich sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is still more. Five German towing done. It has passed from our hands. steamers with war munitions have We face new tasks, have been facing been captured at Plock, on the Visthem these six months, must face them in the months to come-face them without partisan feeling, like men minor importance in itself, is prewho have forgotten everything but a Hminary to the general engagement common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as take the offensive. In the Argonne these upon which we look amazed and

Europe Will Need Our Help.

War has interrupted the means of Bombardments are reported from sevtrade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroy ing men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and ap-Rotterdam .- The German army in palling. There is reason to fear that Western Poland, reinforced and with the time is near, if it be not already by our troops, particularly at La its lines reformed, is making a vio- at hand, when several of the counlent effort to break through the Rus- tries of Europe will find it difficult to est of Grurie. There has been some sian front southwest of Lodz and do for their people what they have artillery firing in the Woevre dis- force a way to Warsaw. The Rus- hitherto been always easily able to do, sians thus far have held their lines. many essential and fundamental The Russians in Galicia are mounting things. At any rate they will need our siege guns at Wieliczka, which will help and our manifold services as they VIENNA .- In the Carpathians, in reach the outer forts of Cracow. This have never needed them before; and West Galicia, and in South Poland, stronghold is the door to Vienna, Bres- we should be ready, more fit and

ready than we have ever been. The Germans have renewed their at-If is of equal consequence that the tack on the Allies and the fighting nations whom Europe has usually supnow extends along nearly the whole plied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce can now The attack was preceded by a daring get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. Here are markets which we repulsed. They have advanced at no must supply, and we must find the means of action.

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can made ready what we have have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobilize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and

without waste. To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and bindered the development of our merchant marine. And now, have been sidetracked, according to when we need ships, we have not got dependable advices coming to Geneva. them.

> I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be also.

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already Austrian fortress of Cracow, the passed the house of representatives complete envelopment of the city and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

strike, the Allies are taking the I mean the bill which gives a larger Pope and neutral states against the use by the defenders of the historical buildings for observation towers, thus inviting their de-Gen. French, who is in charge of the Allies' forces in the North, is said

Washington, Dec. 8.-The necessity of these two years of memorable la-

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profit-And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

The routes of trade must be actually opened-by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges-before streams of merchandise will flow free-

Must Open Gates of Trade. Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as yet passed by neither house. In my

judgment such legislation is imperatively needed and cannot wisely be postponed. The government must open these gates of trade. I very earnestly hope that the congress will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits still remains to be dealt with, and it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But it cannot be perfected yet.

Economy Is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures.

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not siggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy. It is the subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching ques-It is said in some quarters that we

are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles, and institutions. And lat is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Fear No Nation.

We are at peace with .ll the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we theraten none. covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendmeasure of self-government to the peo | ship can be accepted and is accepted ple of the Philippines. I cannot believe | without reservation, because it is ofthat the senate will let this great fered in a spirit and for a purpose measure of constructive justice await | which no one need ever question or passage would nobly crown the record We are the champions of peace and I states, and for mankind.

of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it, because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others that we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self-possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action. Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to milltary establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army. If asked, are you ready to defend yourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shalk not turn America into a military camp. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of m Jern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. The National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our government. And this, also, no because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but because it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our national peace and safe-

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we had lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make .s ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which : people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past; and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct-and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not un mindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstances; and what is needed will be adequately

Great Duties of Peace.

I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character-this is what will hold our attention and our enthusia n steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men the action of another congress. Its suspect. Therein lies our greatness and for societies, for individuals, for

Novel Banquet at Philadelphia in Honor of Curator of Bronx Zoo Startles the Guests.

A score of writhing snakes, one of them more than five feet long, created terror among a quantity of supper guests at Cafe L'Aiglon, Fifteenth and Chestnut streets, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The occasion was a "snake" dinner, given for Dr.

Bronx 200. The snakes were placed upon the dinner table in a glass receptacle from which they could easily have escaped. When they appeared, several women at nearby tables, not knowing that they were tame, hastily departed

But the snakes were not alone There was a large jar of frogs and toads of many strange varieties, that kept the cafe frequenters interested with an undertone of croakings. And the center of the table was occupied | partner.

SNAKES ON DINNER TABLE | Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the | by a fern filled with chirping insects. known throughout Japan, whence they came, as "walking sticks."

The menu was arranged in keeping with the decorations. There were, of course, eels and frogs' legs. There was a "Bronx Zoo salad," which was. full of mystery, even to the guests, because the ingredients were not revealed. But the most peculiar dish of all was porcupine steak.

The average husband is a silent