

# RUSSIANS MOVE FORWARD AGAIN

Offensive Operations Along Their Whole Front.

## BIG BATTLE ON THE NIEMEN

Recapture Of Przasnyez After Furious Fighting Gives the Czar's Armies a Fine Pivotal Point From Which To Carry On Their New Offensive.

Athens.—The Allies have disembarked detachments of artillery near the destroyed Dardanelles forts and British and French flags are now flying over them.

The forts on the European side have been reduced to silence. Mine-sweeping operations continue.

There are 50,000 Turks on the European side and 15,000 on the Asiatic side.

### The Furious Conflict In East.

London.—The Russian offensive operations appear to extend along their whole front—an indication that they have been able to bring very stronger reinforcements into the field.

They have successfully checked the German advance in North Poland where the Germans are reported to be in retreat, and the recapture of Przasnyez, after severe fighting, has given them an excellent pivotal point from which to carry on their further operations.

All the Petrograd correspondents refer to the capture of a large number of Germans as a new phase of the war and credit it to a lack of officers among the German armies and the large number of young untrained men who have been drafted into them.

The Russians claim to have captured 58 officers and 5,400 men.

The Russian offensive extends to what is now known as the Bzura-Rawka front, where they successfully opposed Field Marshal Von Hindenburg's attempt to advance on Warsaw in December and January.

### In Western Galicia.

There has also been heavy fighting in Western Galicia and in the Carpathians, but without bringing any notable change in the situation. In Eastern Galicia the Russians report another repulse for the Austrians, who have again lost a number of prisoners.

With Russia it would seem to be a case of keeping up the supply of ammunition, which the opening of the Dardanelles would greatly assist. The attempt to force the straits by the allied fleet is indeed of momentous importance to the Allies.

The opening of the straits would release the Russian grain which the Allies want and would give to Russia war material which she herself cannot produce, while it would be certain to have a marked effect on the future policy of the Balkan States.

## BELGIANS THANK AMERICA.

Grateful For Assistance Extended To Them.

London.—Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the American Belgian Relief Committee, has received a telegram from Belgium asking him to express the thanks of that country to the United States for American assistance in Belgium's extremity. The message, which is from the Provincial Committee of Liege, reads as follows:

"Representatives of 900,000 Belgians in the province of Liege who have met together on the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington send these expressions of their most lively gratitude for the sympathy and the admirable generosity which you and members of the relief committee for Belgium have shown them.

"They beg you to communicate this expression for them to President Wilson and to send the heartfelt thanks of little Belgium to great America."

## LOSS IN BRITISH OFFICERS.

1,334 Killed, 2,629 Wounded and 690 Reported Missing.

London.—From January 26 to February 16, 21 days, the British forces in France and Belgium had 84 officers killed and 151 wounded, while 25 were reported missing. This information is conveyed in the official officers' casualty list just issued. The list in its detail shows that the Coldstream Guards had five officers killed and five wounded in these three weeks. The other losses were rather evenly divided among the 79 different organizations now at the front. Added to previous officers' casualties the list shows that Great Britain since the beginning of the war has had 1,334 officers killed and 2,629 wounded, while 690 have been reported missing.

## ANTI-SCREEN LAW VALID.

Decision Affects the Mineowners in Eastern Ohio.

Washington.—The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Federal District Court in Northern Ohio, holding unconstitutional the Ohio law run on anti-screen law. The law required payment for mining on the weight of coal before screened. Mineowners in Eastern Ohio contended before the court they could not operate under the law.

# OUTER TURKISH FORTS REDUCED

British and French Forces Continuing Their Operations.

## BIG BATTLES DEVELOPING

Possible Entry On Italy and Roumania Into the War Is Being Again Discussed In Military Circles.

London.—The forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles have been reduced by the Franco-British fleet, according to an announcement made by the Admiralty.

### The announcement states:

"The weather moderating, the bombardment of the outer forts of the Dardanelles was renewed on Thursday morning. After a period of long-range firing, close-range firing was adopted. All the forts at the entrance to the straits were successfully reduced. The operations are continuing."

The progress of the Allies' operations is significant in connection with the statement made by Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Secretary, that Great Britain was in sympathy with Russia's operations for access to the sea through Turkey, and her hope of obtaining Constantinople as a result of the war with Turkey.

The possible entry of Italy and Roumania into the war is again being discussed in military and diplomatic circles.

### Big Battles Developing.

The military experts are keeping their eyes on the operations along the eastern front, where battles of immense magnitude are developing.

The Germans, apparently having found the Russian fortress line around the East Prussian frontier too strong for them, are attempting to make their way to Warsaw from the northwest, and starting from Mlawa, which has been the base of several previous offensive operations, have penetrated as far as the important town of Przasnyez, which is almost directly north of the Polish capital. They claim to have captured there 10,000 prisoners and much war material.

The Germans also claim to have had some successes in North Poland, so that they must be in very strong force in that territory.

### Russians On the Offensive.

On the Bzura and Rawka Rivers, directly west of Warsaw, from which direction the Germans early in the year made such desperate attempts to reach that city, the Russians are on the offensive, and according to the German report, have made a slight advance in the vicinity of Bolimow.

In Western Galicia and along the Carpathian ranges battles are still being fought without slackening, and thence through Eastern Galicia and Bukowina the Russian and Austro-German forces are fighting stubbornly.

In this war area the temperature remains unusually high for this time of the year, and the armies are contesting every foot of ground under the most unfavorable conditions, men, horses and guns sinking deep in the mud, which is only coated with ice.

The armies in the west are faced with the same difficulties, and as far as the Allies are concerned, they are confining themselves to a bombardment of the German positions along the coast and to offensive operations in the Champagne, the Argonne, on the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges, where, on the higher ground they are not so seriously affected by the thaw.

There has been further contact between the Russians and the Turks in the Caucasus, where both claim to have been successful.

### Hurling In Their Reserves.

London.—"Telegrams from Budapest report fierce fighting around Stanislaw, Galicia," says Reuter's Venice correspondent.

"The Russians are said to be hurling reserves after reserves into the fighting line and to be defending their positions with the greatest stubbornness.

"The chief struggle is proceeding on the heights around the town, where the Russians have concentrated with the object of stopping the advance of the Austrian right, which threatens their whole front.

"In the Carpathians, near Wysskow, large Russian forces are making continuous attacks with fresh reserves."

## WAR IN MOVING PICTURES.

But Films Will Be Used Only For Instruction Of Army.

Vienna.—Moving pictures taken at the battle fronts are being collected and shown before generals and staff officers of the Austrian and Hungarian armies. The Austrian War Ministry has set apart quarters in the building housing the ordinary war archives for the films. These later will form a part of the curriculum of the War Academy.

# PLANNING THE GARDEN



# MILLIONS TO BLOCK WILSON'S WARNING TO BOTH SIDES

L. & N. Spent Million in Politics, Says Federal Board. President's Note to Warring Powers Contains Threat.

## FEEES TO STATE OFFICIALS MAY STOP TRADE WITH ALL

Payments Made To Officeholders In Tennessee—More Spent In Campaign To Prevent Change In Tax Laws. Proposal From United States Includes Offer To Supervise Distribution Of Foodstuffs To Civilians.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission sent to the Senate its report on the investigation of the finances, rates and practices of the Louisville and Nashville and allied railroads. It charged the Louisville and Nashville with acquiring competing lines and with carrying on for years at a cost of millions of dollars an elaborate political and publicity campaign to eliminate competition and influence public opinion.

Further inquiry, and, if possible, inspection of the railroad's correspondence, was said to be necessary. The report was written before the Supreme Court handed down its opinion holding that the commission was without power to force the company to submit its correspondence as well as its records and books to scrutiny.

### Proof Of Monopoly Sought.

The investigation, authorized last spring by a Senate resolution introduced by Senator Lea, of Tennessee, was directed mainly to discover whether the Louisville and Nashville, through control of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and smaller lines, had restrained competition throughout much of the territory served by those roads whether the one-time control of the Louisville and Nashville by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad operated to the same end and in the much wider field of the systems serve, and what amounts of money the Louisville and Nashville and its related roads have contributed to political activities and other efforts to fight competition.

The commission qualifies its declaration that the Louisville and Nashville has willfully restrained competition by pointing out that in some instances its energies were directed to meet the competition of other large systems, and passes over the question of whether in all instances the course pursued was contrary to public interest.

"The various payments made on account of the Tennessee Railroad Association by the Louisville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company," says the report, "were to a large extent made to State officials and Legislatures of Tennessee, municipal officers of Nashville, politicians, lobbyists and attorneys."

## THREE MEN ON DEATH CHAIR.

All From New York and All Murdered Women.

Ossining, N. Y.—Three men, all from New York, were put to death in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison Friday for murdering women.

Oscar Vogt stabbed Mme. Agnes Guth, a dressmaker, with whom he was infatuated.

Vincenzo Campanella, a counterfeiter, shot his wife, after a prison term, because, on his return, he alleged he found her faithless.

Robert Kane shot Anna Klein, because, he said, she caused him to lose his wife's affections.

## 1,035,000 ALLIES PRISONERS.

75 Per Cent. Held In Germany, the Remainder In Austria.

Frankford-on-the-Main, Germany, via London.—The Frankfurter Zeitung estimates that the prisoners of war in Germany and Austria now number 1,035,000. This number, it says, is divided as follows: Russians, 652,000; French, 237,000; Serbians, 50,000; Belgians, 37,000; British, 19,000. About 75 per cent. of the total is held by Germany.

# FRENCH CRUISER SEIZES THE DACIA

American Steamer With Cotton Taken to Brest.

## ALLIES TO STOP ALL SHIPS

Allies' Reply To the Submarine War Instituted By Germany—Even Cargoes To Neutral Countries To Be Held Up.

Paris (via London).—A French cruiser has arrested the American steamer Dacia in the channel and taken her to Brest. This announcement is officially made.

The steamship Dacia left Galveston for Rotterdam on January 21 with 11,000 bales of cotton to be transhipped to Bremen. It was fully expected at that time that the ship would be seized on her way to Rotterdam as Great Britain questioned the validity of the recent transfer of the Dacia from German to American registry. The Dacia touched at Norfolk on February 11 and then proceeded on her way.

## TWO BILLIONS FOR WAR.

German Federal Council's Bill For Extraordinary Expenditures.

Berlin, via London.—The Federal Council adopted the preliminary budget estimates, including 10,642,900,000 marks (\$2,510,500,000) for extraordinary expenditures. This amount is for carrying on the war. The estimate of ordinary expenditures is 3,223,600,000 marks (\$830,750,000).

Almost all of the amount to be devoted to the war will be raised by loans.

No redemption of war loans is provided for, as methods for such redemption can only be decided upon after the war. The Treasury bonds credit it fixed at 1,900,000,000 marks (\$250,000,000).

The funds to provide for those killed in the war amounted at the beginning of February to 41,528,900 marks. The armament levy is estimated at 960,000,000 marks, of which, it is expected, two instalments of 320,000,000 marks will be paid.

The increase in revenue in the ordinary budget is estimated at 25,906,450 marks and the increased expenditure at 180,369,000 marks.

## ALL SHIPS TO BE SEIZED.

Allies Take Draconic Step To Starve Out Germany.

London.—Great Britain, France and their allies have advised neutral countries that they hold themselves at liberty to stop all shipping to and from Germany and the countries of her allies.

The declaration is not a reply to the American representations looking to a cessation of German submarine activity and the admission of food to Germany for civilians. The declaration will not affect cargoes shipped before the date of this advice to neutrals. No special articles of commerce will be mentioned in the British-French declaration. Cotton and foodstuffs, for example, will not be specified, but the terms will be general. The situation created will be entirely justified, according to the English view, because of Germany's unprecedented action in attempting a submarine blockade regardless of danger to the crews and passengers of ships.

## 1,150,000 CASUALTIES.

German Figures On French Losses Are Astonishing.

Berlin, via wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The Hamburger Nachrichten has published what purports to be an authentic list of French losses in the first six months of the war. The paper says this list was compiled by the French Ministry of War, and that it was not intended for publication as yet. It gives the number of dead as 250,000 and the wounded 700,000, of whom 400,000 are described as slightly hurt. In addition, 200,000 men have been reported missing.

## 1,500 SHELLS FALL IN RHEIMS.

Paris Says Cathedral Was Target and Was Shattered.

Paris, via London.—At the War Office the following statement was given out:

"The bombardment of Rheims was extremely violent. It lasted for a first period of six hours, followed by a period of five hours. Fifteen hundred shells were dropped in all quarters of the town. What remains of the Cathedral was made a special target and suffered seriously."

## ALABAMA BARS CHILD LABOR.

Stringent Law Passed In State Used As Horrible Example.

Montgomery, Ala.—Governor Henderson signed the Child Labor bill, said to be the most stringent measure for protection of working children that has ever been passed by a Legislature in any State. It prohibits employment of children under 14 in any gainful occupation after October 1, 1915. Employment of children under 13 is prohibited.

# THE NEWS TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS

Latest Happenings Gleaned From All Over the State.

## LIVE NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Schaefertown Bank Reopened—Allentown Girls Hurt While Roller Skating—New Hard Coal Deposit Found.

Shenandoah mining men were made jubilant when the James Brothers, individual operators, struck a rich 80-foot seam of anthracite coal at their stripping operations on Bear Ridge Mountain, at Gilberton. This, with the rich veins recently uncovered on Locust Mountain, gives a supply of the finest kind of anthracite coal for many years, adding new life to this region. The James Brothers will commence the erection of a larger breaker at once and employment will be given to thousands of men and boys.

Florence Rees, daughter of Prof. Will Rees, and his stepdaughter, Elizabeth Seem, had a miraculous escape from death at Allentown when they were run over by two colliding automobiles. They were roller skating on the sidewalk when the car of William E. Peters ran into that of Mrs. Carrie Wolfertz. The impact sent the autos across a yard into the side of a house and the young girls were painfully injured.

At Shenandoah while Engineman David Cooney, was pushing a trip of eight loaded mine cars at good speed on Packer No. 4 Colliery main bank, he lost control of the locomotive on account of slippery rails. The cars and locomotive jumped off the tracks and plunged down an eighty-foot embankment. Cooney and Conductor Mader barely had time to jump and save their lives.

Without a word of advertising, and not even an official announcement, the First National Bank at Schaefertown was reopened for business to the joy of residents of the town, and especially of depositors and stockholders, who had been in suspense ever since the closing of February 6 last, when Alvin Binner, the cashier, blew out his brains.

A million-dollar fire took place in Chester with no excitement. Without the ringing of fire bells or the sounding of the alarm whistle, securities, the face value of which aggregated \$1,000,000, were burned beneath the boilers of the Beacon Electric Light Company's plant. All the securities had been fully paid and there was no further use for the documents.

Despondent because she had been lame since childhood and could not go about as her friends did, Miss Annie Crane, aged thirty-four years, of Easton, went into the house of her next-door neighbor, Mrs. Rosa Brodie, while the family was absent, turned on the gas and attempted suicide. She was discovered in time, however, and revived.

While a Reading Railway passenger train was rushing toward Wetherill Junction, Joseph Zeigler, a telegraph operator, was frantically trying to move a five-ton boulder off the track which had rolled down from the mountain. When he failed, he ran to a nearby tower and flashed a warning over the wires, stopping the train in the nick of time.

Lancaster is stirred by the preliminary meetings incident to the coming of Evangelist Stough next month. For three weeks the preliminary work has been in progress and thousands of persons have been attending the neighborhood prayer services. The huge tabernacle was finished last week and the first service there will be held Sunday.

Carl Connors, awaiting his being taken to the Reformatory at Huntingdon, tried to end his life in a cell at the county prison. He took the phosporous off two boxes of matches, placed them in water, and then drank the mixture. His condition is serious and he has been removed to the State Hospital.

Grangers and dairymen will unite with the State Dairy and Food officials in an attack on the proposition in the Steele bill to reduce the cost of retail oleo lecineea. The bill is in the hands of a committee which will be asked to give a hearing early in March. John A. McSparran, master of the State Grange, will appear to contest the bill.

Patrick Maroney, aged eighteen, a popular young athlete, who started to work only last Monday at the Bethlehem Foundry & Machine Company, was probably fatally injured when trying to adjust a belt, his clothing caught in the machinery and he was whirled around a line shaft.

Katherine Boyle and Mary Kreegan, young women employed at Williamson Free Trades School, were held up and robbed by a masked man as they stood at the entrance to the school grounds waiting for a car to Meda.