

RUSSIANS DEFEATED IN BORDER BATTLES, TURKS NOW REPORT

Constantinople Claims Ottoman Victories in Lake Van Region—Reign of Terror in Asia Minor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.
Fighting between the Russo-Turkish forces along the Persian border has been waged fiercely for three days. The Turks have been victorious. An official statement says:
"The Russian attacks east of Lake Van (Kurdistan) have been unsuccessful. Our troops, advancing from Revan, have secured substantial assistance from the Armenian irregulars and the Russian point of support, in the Province of Azerbaijan."
In Transcaucasia, also, Turkish successes are claimed.
"Near Adlars we have gained new successes over the Russians, capturing cannon and ammunition."
These claims, particularly that of victory on the Persian border, are directly contradictory to Russian announcements yesterday.
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.
A Tiflis message says after several days of fighting the Russians have won a success on the Persian frontier, having received substantial assistance from the Armenian irregulars and the regular Turkish cavalry was destroyed.
At one critical juncture an Armenian priest pointed out the Turkish artillery on the summit of a hill and offered to raise guides to lead the Russian troops to it. The offer was accepted.
The Russians divided into two parts. One made a frontal attack. The other, under direction of the Armenian guides, got into the rear. After two days' battle the Turks were defeated and the village destroyed.
At another point the battle lasted three days. Finally the Russians clinched matters with a bayonet charge. On the Persian front a whole division of the regular Turkish cavalry was destroyed.

BEIRUTE, Dec. 8.
Private advices from Asia Minor indicate that the situation in Palestine and Syria is serious.
Turkish troops are looting homes and shops everywhere, and the commanding officer of all visible supplies is being carried off to an alarming extent. The inhabitants at Jerusalem and Damascus have been robbed of all surgical instruments and medicines.
A German military governor is in charge of Damascus and the surrounding country, and the Germans have set up a wireless station on the Mount of Olives.

ALLIES TAKE TOWN AND DRIVE WEDGE

Continued from Page One
The Russians lost heavily, it is asserted here.
In North Poland it is reported that the Russians lost 150 men in an action. The German army then is hotly pursuing the foe. In Southern Poland the Russian attacks at Pietrkow have been repulsed. Expectation is high here for another great German victory. The army of invasion is massing for a new drive on Warsaw.
Warsaw is now the goal of the German armies in Poland following the fall of Lodz. This is made clear in an official review of the military situation issued here today. It says concerning Warsaw:
"If the investment of Warsaw should result from the present operations it would rob the Russians of their most important railway communications and put them in a serious position."
The operations in Poland, which have developed into the bloodiest battles in the history of the world, are declared to be approaching a decisive climax.
"That news of decisive actions in the east may be expected any day," says the official review. "It is shown by latest reports from headquarters that everything is proceeding according to program. This can mean only that the operations thus far have been successful."
German military experts derive great encouragement from the fact that the latest Russian reports are much less confident than heretofore.
Reports sent from Russia, that the Czar's troops defeated the Germans in an attack at Czestochowa, with heavy losses on November 20 is denied with the following statement:
"The contrary is true; an attack by the 6th Russian army corps, which advanced until only 20 metres from the German front, was defeated on that day. The Russians left a very great number of killed and wounded on the battlefield and was obliged to transfer their positions farther back."
**CZAR STRAIGHTENS CENTRE
TO PROTECT WARSAW**
German Casualties at Lodz 100,000,
Petrograd Says
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.
The Russian army in western Poland, whose centre was driven from the city of Lodz after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, has straightened its line for a determined resistance against the German drive toward Warsaw, 75 miles to the northeast.
The capture of Lodz by the Germans, it is held, furnishes no particular strategic advantage, as the city is unfortunately situated. However, it marks an advance of several miles from the German position, which for two weeks had occupied a front west of the places extending 25 miles from Szadek to Strzyzow.
The winning of the city, unofficial dispatches say, cost the Germans heavily. According to the Bourne Gazette, their losses in the fighting around Lodz in the last month have reached 100,000. This would represent one-fifth of the total strength of the force.
The fall of Lodz has not been officially confirmed by the Grand Duke, although the official report from Berlin announcing its capture on Sunday is accepted here as true.

RUSSIANS HAMPERED IN MOVES OF MONTH OF POLISH CAMPAIGN

**German Reinforcements,
Damaged Roads, Broken
Transportation Lines Ob-
stacles to Progress, "Eye-
witness" Review States.**
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8
A detailed review of military operations in Poland from the 1st of November up to the middle of last week, written by an "eyewitness" on the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, was issued by general headquarters today.
The narrative follows:
"At the end of October our troops were pursuing the German and Austrian forces which were retreating toward the south-west. A front was established along the Warthe and Nidzica Rivers, where the enemy was strongly protected by his right wing, and where our offensive was hampered by the necessity of stopping to repair roads which had previously been torn up. The enemy profited by these conditions which were imposed upon us, and was given time to repair his railway lines."
RIGHT WING MENACED.
It was at this time that we learned of the removal of German troops toward the north, which operation constituted a menace to the right wing of the Russian army and threatened its lines of communication.
"On the Silesian front the progress of our other armies facing Austro-German forces was barred by Austrians brought up from Galicia and supported by German troops."
"A modification of our front toward the north was carried out. (Note—By modification the writer means a retirement.)"
"This was carried out under the protection of our right wing, which had to face a series of vigorous attacks near Wlodawek, the Vistula, Leczyca, 22 miles north of Lodz, and Kutno, 33 miles northeast of Leczyca."
"Having impeded the Germans in the fighting at the points mentioned, we developed the necessary force to check the offensive, which the Germans were beginning to pit under way on a line extending nearly north and south from Poznan, in East Prussia, to Slupca, in Poland."
"On November 23 the general situation was definitely in our favor. On the Zdnawka-Strzegom-Lodz line the Germans were compelled to assume the defensive. All the reserves they could spare were directed toward Strzegom, in order to support the troops that had been cut off from their main army, and that were retreating from Poznan and Tuszyn toward Brzezyn."
"At the same time the Germans, by desperate attacks, were endeavoring to prevent us from drawing a complete circle round their positions stationed in the neighborhood of Brzezyn."
"The Czestochowa region lost for a time the importance it previously held. All these circumstances created a new situation, requiring a more advantageous occupation of certain points."
NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.
"On December 5 the Germans attempted an offensive movement in the direction of Mlawka and Przasnysz, but were repulsed with severe losses."
"One consequence of the battle of the Lodz-Lodz line, which resulted unfavorably for the Germans, was the bringing up of large forces to their eastern front."
"A change in the grouping of the Austro-German forces, following the arrival of their reinforcements, showed that a considerable portion of German soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Austrians in Galicia, south of Cracow. Austrian troops were withdrawn from the Cracow-Czestochowa line for the same purpose."

SIX NEW CORPS STRENGTHEN GERMAN OFFENSE IN POLAND

Western Battle Front Drawn on for Reinforcements.
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.
That the Germans were able to make a vigorous attack for eight days up to December 1 by the arrival of reinforcements of six army corps, about 28,000 men, and five cavalry divisions is admitted in an official statement issued here today.
A part of the new troops came from the western battle area, it is stated, and others were new formations. Owing to lack of cohesion, the Germans suffered great loss, it is asserted.
The official statement today that the "desire to retain Lodz would prove inconvenient" remains to be revised" is taken as additional evidence that the Germans now occupy the city and have made it one of the principal points in their line.

RUSSIANS HAMPERED IN MOVES OF MONTH OF POLISH CAMPAIGN

**German Reinforcements,
Damaged Roads, Broken
Transportation Lines Ob-
stacles to Progress, "Eye-
witness" Review States.**
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8
A detailed review of military operations in Poland from the 1st of November up to the middle of last week, written by an "eyewitness" on the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, was issued by general headquarters today.
The narrative follows:
"At the end of October our troops were pursuing the German and Austrian forces which were retreating toward the south-west. A front was established along the Warthe and Nidzica Rivers, where the enemy was strongly protected by his right wing, and where our offensive was hampered by the necessity of stopping to repair roads which had previously been torn up. The enemy profited by these conditions which were imposed upon us, and was given time to repair his railway lines."
RIGHT WING MENACED.
It was at this time that we learned of the removal of German troops toward the north, which operation constituted a menace to the right wing of the Russian army and threatened its lines of communication.
"On the Silesian front the progress of our other armies facing Austro-German forces was barred by Austrians brought up from Galicia and supported by German troops."
"A modification of our front toward the north was carried out. (Note—By modification the writer means a retirement.)"
"This was carried out under the protection of our right wing, which had to face a series of vigorous attacks near Wlodawek, the Vistula, Leczyca, 22 miles north of Lodz, and Kutno, 33 miles northeast of Leczyca."
"Having impeded the Germans in the fighting at the points mentioned, we developed the necessary force to check the offensive, which the Germans were beginning to pit under way on a line extending nearly north and south from Poznan, in East Prussia, to Slupca, in Poland."
"On November 23 the general situation was definitely in our favor. On the Zdnawka-Strzegom-Lodz line the Germans were compelled to assume the defensive. All the reserves they could spare were directed toward Strzegom, in order to support the troops that had been cut off from their main army, and that were retreating from Poznan and Tuszyn toward Brzezyn."
"At the same time the Germans, by desperate attacks, were endeavoring to prevent us from drawing a complete circle round their positions stationed in the neighborhood of Brzezyn."
"The Czestochowa region lost for a time the importance it previously held. All these circumstances created a new situation, requiring a more advantageous occupation of certain points."
NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.
"On December 5 the Germans attempted an offensive movement in the direction of Mlawka and Przasnysz, but were repulsed with severe losses."
"One consequence of the battle of the Lodz-Lodz line, which resulted unfavorably for the Germans, was the bringing up of large forces to their eastern front."
"A change in the grouping of the Austro-German forces, following the arrival of their reinforcements, showed that a considerable portion of German soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Austrians in Galicia, south of Cracow. Austrian troops were withdrawn from the Cracow-Czestochowa line for the same purpose."

RUSSIANS HAMPERED IN MOVES OF MONTH OF POLISH CAMPAIGN

**German Reinforcements,
Damaged Roads, Broken
Transportation Lines Ob-
stacles to Progress, "Eye-
witness" Review States.**
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8
A detailed review of military operations in Poland from the 1st of November up to the middle of last week, written by an "eyewitness" on the staff of Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian commander-in-chief, was issued by general headquarters today.
The narrative follows:
"At the end of October our troops were pursuing the German and Austrian forces which were retreating toward the south-west. A front was established along the Warthe and Nidzica Rivers, where the enemy was strongly protected by his right wing, and where our offensive was hampered by the necessity of stopping to repair roads which had previously been torn up. The enemy profited by these conditions which were imposed upon us, and was given time to repair his railway lines."
RIGHT WING MENACED.
It was at this time that we learned of the removal of German troops toward the north, which operation constituted a menace to the right wing of the Russian army and threatened its lines of communication.
"On the Silesian front the progress of our other armies facing Austro-German forces was barred by Austrians brought up from Galicia and supported by German troops."
"A modification of our front toward the north was carried out. (Note—By modification the writer means a retirement.)"
"This was carried out under the protection of our right wing, which had to face a series of vigorous attacks near Wlodawek, the Vistula, Leczyca, 22 miles north of Lodz, and Kutno, 33 miles northeast of Leczyca."
"Having impeded the Germans in the fighting at the points mentioned, we developed the necessary force to check the offensive, which the Germans were beginning to pit under way on a line extending nearly north and south from Poznan, in East Prussia, to Slupca, in Poland."
"On November 23 the general situation was definitely in our favor. On the Zdnawka-Strzegom-Lodz line the Germans were compelled to assume the defensive. All the reserves they could spare were directed toward Strzegom, in order to support the troops that had been cut off from their main army, and that were retreating from Poznan and Tuszyn toward Brzezyn."
"At the same time the Germans, by desperate attacks, were endeavoring to prevent us from drawing a complete circle round their positions stationed in the neighborhood of Brzezyn."
"The Czestochowa region lost for a time the importance it previously held. All these circumstances created a new situation, requiring a more advantageous occupation of certain points."
NEW GERMAN OFFENSIVE.
"On December 5 the Germans attempted an offensive movement in the direction of Mlawka and Przasnysz, but were repulsed with severe losses."
"One consequence of the battle of the Lodz-Lodz line, which resulted unfavorably for the Germans, was the bringing up of large forces to their eastern front."
"A change in the grouping of the Austro-German forces, following the arrival of their reinforcements, showed that a considerable portion of German soldiers have been sent to reinforce the Austrians in Galicia, south of Cracow. Austrian troops were withdrawn from the Cracow-Czestochowa line for the same purpose."

LED BY KING, SERVIANS BEAT BACK AUSTRIANS

Drive Foe Out of Subvor and March on Valjevo.
ROME, Dec. 8.
Following the resumption of the offensive by the Serbian armies under the leadership of King Peter in person, the Austrians are retiring to the north, says a dispatch from Nish to the Messenger.
The Serbians have recaptured Tadjan and Subvor and are now marching on Valjevo.
200,000 RUSSIANS AT CRAOOW
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.—Russian guns are now hammering at the outer defenses of Cracow. It is reported here today that General Dimitrieff has reached the city with a force of more than 200,000. The Austrian forces outside the city have withdrawn, it is declared.

CZAR STRAIGHTENS CENTRE TO PROTECT WARSAW

**German Casualties at Lodz 100,000,
Petrograd Says**
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.
The Russian army in western Poland, whose centre was driven from the city of Lodz after desperate hand-to-hand fighting, has straightened its line for a determined resistance against the German drive toward Warsaw, 75 miles to the northeast.
The capture of Lodz by the Germans, it is held, furnishes no particular strategic advantage, as the city is unfortunately situated. However, it marks an advance of several miles from the German position, which for two weeks had occupied a front west of the places extending 25 miles from Szadek to Strzyzow.
The winning of the city, unofficial dispatches say, cost the Germans heavily. According to the Bourne Gazette, their losses in the fighting around Lodz in the last month have reached 100,000. This would represent one-fifth of the total strength of the force.
The fall of Lodz has not been officially confirmed by the Grand Duke, although the official report from Berlin announcing its capture on Sunday is accepted here as true.

RUSSIA ADMITS GERMAN OCCUPATION OF LODZ

**"Strategic Withdrawal" Necessary,
Says Petrograd War Office.**
PETROGRAD, Dec. 8.
The Russian withdrawal from Lodz was of strategic necessity, says an official statement issued from the army headquarters here today. "The advance of the German troops into the city of Lodz was inevitable and the withdrawal was necessary to prevent the Russian line of communication from being cut."
"The Russian withdrawal from Lodz was of strategic necessity, says an official statement issued from the army headquarters here today. "The advance of the German troops into the city of Lodz was inevitable and the withdrawal was necessary to prevent the Russian line of communication from being cut."
"The Russian withdrawal from Lodz was of strategic necessity, says an official statement issued from the army headquarters here today. "The advance of the German troops into the city of Lodz was inevitable and the withdrawal was necessary to prevent the Russian line of communication from being cut."



THE RUSSIAN INTRUDER
"Ouch! There's a lot of salt in this honey"

DEEDS OF DARING. ROMANCE AND COMEDY OF GREAT WAR

In a letter from the front, a prominent English football player, now serving in the Royal Field Artillery, says:
"The great match for the European Cup is still being played out, and I dare say there's a record gate, though you cannot see the spectators from the field. That's one of the rules of the game when this match is on. In spite of all their 'awful,' the Germans haven't scored a goal yet, and they are simply kicking at the ball any way in their blind rage at not being able to score."
"Our team is about as fit as you could have them, and they are all good men, though some of them are 'amateurs,' and the Germans are all 'pros' (professionals). The Germans' forwards are a rotten pack. They have no dash worth speaking about and they come up the field as though they were going to the funeral of their nearest and dearest. When they are scoring goals they aren't really falling over their backs, and their goalkeeping is about the rottenest thing you ever set eyes on."
"I wouldn't give a brass farthing for their chance of hitting the cup, and if you have any 'brass' to spare you can put it on the Franco-British team, who are scoring goals so fast that they haven't time to stop to count them. The Kaiser makes a rotten captain for any team, and it's little wonder they are losing. Most of our chaps would like to tell him what they think of him and his team."
"Captain Stewart's wife and his father and mother are proud and happy that he has died for his country's honor and a scrap of paper."
"This is the family tribute paid to the memory of Captain Stewart of the Sir John French's staff, recently killed in action. Captain Stewart suffered imprisonment in Germany for the action of the Morocco crisis, but was released when the King and Queen visited Berlin last year.
When he was on trial, Captain Stewart closed his defence with these defiant and prophetic words:
"If your distinguished country ever attacks mine I hope to be among those who take part in the fight. Even if my own regiment were not called out, I should endeavor to serve with another."

The spirit in which the British troops carried out the long retreat from Mons is shown by a letter from Private Thomas Harman, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. "The officers were all that we were disappointed at having to retreat, for they knew, and we knew, that we were doing better than the Germans and were inflicting heavy losses on them. On the fifth day—we had three days fighting before we began to retreat—the colonel came around and spoke to us, saying: 'Stick to it, boys! Stick to it! Tomorrow we shall go to the other way and advance. Sir, sir!' The way he said 'sir, sir,' delighted the men, and after that we shouted 'sir, sir!' every time we had to turn and drive back the Germans."

There are humorous moments even in the most terrible phases of war as indicated in a letter from a soldier in the Northumberland Fusiliers describing the fighting during the retreat from Mons. "I saw my mate blown out of a trench," he says. "He had just before brought a pound of butter for us. I didn't know where that went. I had a loaf of bread strapped to my back all through the fighting, and very glad I was of the chance to eat it dry."
The curtain has been rung down on the British-German Friendship Society, which was organized in 1911 by the late Lord Avebury and Sir Frank Lanselle, formerly British Ambassador in Berlin. At a general meeting of the members it was resolved "that it is desirable that this society be wound up forthwith," its funds are to be distributed for the

DIAMONDS
CHEAPER THAN ELKSWHERE
\$100, Princess ring, all diamonds.
\$125, Perfect diamond ring, 1kt.
\$275, 3-stone diamond ring, perfect 7-kt.
\$290, Large gold bag, 14kt., 7 diamonds.
WM. LAYCOCK
ROOM 32, TRANSPORTATION BUILDING
24 SOUTH 15TH STREET.

**Wanted—
Arthur W. Crawford**
Suppose, in one of your card indexes, you have a card, Arthur W. Crawford. Suppose Crawford is an employee of yours, or a customer, and you want to refer to the card that gives the facts about him. Can you find that card—quick?
By means of the L. B. Automatic Index method you can find it very quickly.
The "Auto-Index" is a brand-new method of locating records, whether cards, letters, legal documents or what. It provides an automatic index for surnames and also an index for given names or initials.
Booklet explaining things in detail mailed on request. But you had better call at our salesroom and let us show you how the "Automatic Index" works.

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Their cabinets in wood and steel.
910 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

**Carellé
Olive Oil**
Finest oil from the greatest Olive district of Italy.
Gallon.....\$3.50
Half gallon.....\$1.85
Quarter gallon.....95
Every Tin Guaranteed.
E. Bradford Clarke Co.
5200 Chestnut Street

AMERICAN HOSPITAL AT NEULLY Praised BY ENGLISHWOMAN

**Mother of Wounded British
Aviator Also Finds Much
to Admire in Devoted
Nursing of "Fickle"
Frenchwomen.**

The hospital at Neully, just outside Paris, maintained by Americans, is highly praised by an Englishwoman in letters to a relative in Philadelphia. The writer, who went to Paris to care for her wounded son, a member of the Royal Flying Corps, had opportunity of visiting a number of Paris hospitals, and her praise is grounded on excellent standards of comparison. "First of all, she gives good news concerning her boys; and secondly, she is so relieved to hear that poor Pat has stood this last operation very well, and that he thinks it is now the last of the bullet wounds. Like practically every case in the hospitals, his wounds are septic, but with the help of iodine bath that trouble has been nearly conquered."
"On the day of the operation I was leaving the hospital feeling the most miserable being on earth, with orders not to return until 6 o'clock. I was just wondering how I was to curb my impatience and exit through the afternoon, when my dear American friend, Miss M., kindly possession of me in the most desolate manner. She announced that she had arranged my afternoon for me and hoped I would fall in with her plans with a good grace, as she would not allow me to sit in my hotel alone and mope. Altogether she was most kind and we motored off to the American ambulance at Neully."
"This is the most wonderful hospital I have ever visited; certainly far and away the best equipped in every detail. I am very grateful to Miss M. for giving me such an enthralling afternoon. I was first taken to the room to which the wounded are brought from the motor ambulance, from that to the room where their clothes are removed, marked and fumigated, then to the linen cupboard, the bathroom and the wonderful operating room."
"There is one huge room entirely devoted to the preparation of bandages, dressings, swabs and the many details required and then there is the most perfect sterilizing department. You can glean that I was greatly impressed by everything I saw and I heartily wished that poor Pat was in these kind and capable hands and being hopefully spoiled by that dear man whom the officers call their 'Fairy Godfather!'"
A great French military hospital furnished many sights of interest to this observant Englishwoman.
"I was privileged yesterday to be taken to see the great military hospital at Versailles, the Tricot Hotel, which has held as many as 600 patients and just now has about 400. It is in the very able hands of Colonel Smith, R. A. M. C. There are numbers of tents in the grounds full of beds which can be used as long as this wonderful weather continues."
"There are 15 German wounded here and they seem to get on quite well with the British soldiers. They seem inclined to be quite friendly of both sides."
"I have been told that a woman spy who is now in prison was caught in this hospital, where she obtained employment as a nurse. She used to carry and send details of their experiences to Dutch papers, but she was also discovered to be sending intimate military details by means of a code through Holland, Berlin."
Intimate acquaintance with Frenchwomen under the trials of war has changed the general English view as to the fickleness of the Parisians. The writer of these letters pays the following glowing tribute:
"I have grown to love these splendid, devoted Frenchwomen in our hospital. I have told you already what a wonderful work they are doing. I shall never forget them and I shall miss them very much when they go home. They are so—so—unexpressed me. They are so—so—unexpectedly full of courage and patriotism."
"I have always looked on them as most delightful, but inconsequent, changeable, excitable and easily depressed, while, as a matter of fact, I find them calm, self-denying and capable of continued great effort and sacrifice. I have never seen one of a grumbling spirit at the entire disturbance of their normal life. They must do without motoring, theatres, motor-buses, politics, art, new fashions, music, the society of their men-kind, indeed—sum it up—everything that makes their lives, and instead of complaining, although making no protestations, they exhibit the most wonderful capacity of devotion to the duty of the finest patriotism, and all with the most extraordinary cheerful cheerfulness."
"I paid a visit to a small hospital in the Rue du Chaillet the other day chiefly to see Sergeant Major U. of the Royal Flying Corps, on Pat's behalf. He was not wounded, but had injured his leg and was rapidly recovering; he was full of praise of his hospital and the very kind matron, Miss W. His one wish was from a letter from his wife, so I wrote to her at once and asked for the note to be placed in the British Red Cross bag, as our letters are subject now to a very long delay owing to the strict censorship of his officers; I have a most intense feeling of pride in every one I come across who is connected with this wonderful corps and I am especially proud of my personal connection through Pat."

Plants For the Home

Nothing brightens up the hall and living room like a Palm, Fern or Flowering Plant, or makes a better Christmas gift. A selection made now from our immense stock can be delivered when you say.
Palm.....50c to \$5.00 each
Ferns.....15c to \$2.00 each
Rubber Plants, 60c to \$2.00 each
Cyclamen.....35c to \$1.00 each
Book your order now for Holly, Mistletoe and other Christmas Greens.
Pop Corn, the kind that really pops, 10c lb., 3 lbs., 25c.
Let us fill your fern dish.

MICHELL'S SEED HOUSE

518 Market St. Phila.

DUMDUM BULLETS FOR BRITISH MADE IN U. S., GERMANS SAY

**Embassy at Washington
Files Protest Against Am-
munition Manufactured by
American Companies.**
WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.
That the British Government has purchased millions of "buckshot cartridges" and "mushroom bullets" from American firms and proposes to use them in violation of the rules of international warfare, today was charged by the German Embassy here.
The statement issued by the embassy says:
"New proofs of violations of the rules of international law by British troops have been found by the German Government:
"(1) Soft-nosed cartridges have been delivered by a wounded soldier of the 8th Connaught Rangers Regiment on his return from France. They were given to that regiment before the battle of Mons, mixed with regular infantry ammunition. Other dum-dum bullets were given to the Duke of Wellington's infantry corps on August 8. Both kinds of dum-dum bullets were made by Ely Brothers, 234 Gray's Inn road, London.
"(2) The British Government has ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company 20,000 riot guns with 40,000 of 'buck-shot cartridges.' The 'buck-shot cartridges' contain nine bullets. The use of these weapons and this ammunition has hitherto been unknown in civilized warfare.
"(3) The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on October 20, secured through Frank O. Hoagland, a patent for a 'mushroom bullet.' It has been ascertained from reliable source that since October 3,000,000 cartridges, made according to this patent, were sent by the above mentioned firm to Canada for use in the British army. No outside sign distinguishes these bullets from ordinary ammunition, so that the soldier who uses them does not know that he is using dum-dum bullets."

**Solid
Gold
Rings**
An attractive variety of rings set with semi-precious stones—guaranteed high class and honestly made.
Men's Rings\$5 to \$20
Women's Rings, \$2.50 to \$15
Children's Rings\$1 to \$5
C. R. SMITH & SON
Market Street at 18th
Established 1827. Send for Catalog

Suitable on Every Gift List—first of all Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Prices \$2.50 to \$50.00. Folder on request.
In attractive Gift Boxes. Avoid Substitutes.
Points exchanged to suit recipient's hand.
Sold at the Leading Stores.
L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York.

ACOUSTICON

Wonderful for the DEAF

Now every deaf person can learn by actual trial, without a cent's risk or a cent in advance, the remarkable superiority of the famous "Acousticon," the easy hearing device that transmits sound in Nature's way—by the "Acousticon," exclusive patented Indirect Principle—the only electrical hearing device that is not a simple, unguaranteed microphone. Distinctly different from all others—a scientific instrument, guaranteed to give years of satisfactory service. The wonderful scientific features of the "Acousticon" are protected by patents.

FREE TRIAL

No Deposit. Not one cent in advance. We let you try it at our risk. "Acousticon" at our risk—try it under all conditions 10 days. If it doesn't enable you to hear better than any other instrument and give you perfect satisfaction—clear hearing—simply return it. You lose nothing. No other instrument dare openly compete with the famous "Acousticon" on its own money in advance plan. The "Acousticon" has nothing to hide.

Remarkable Proof

Don't let any one tell you that "Acousticon" is a "miraculous" device. "Acousticon" is a scientific instrument, and it works. It works in 48 degrees of deafness. Don't delay trying an "Acousticon"—deafness grows worse daily if neglected. "Acousticon" definitely cures and justifies the claim that it is the most scientific and progressive of the deafness remedies. "Acousticon" is the only hearing device that is not a simple, unguaranteed microphone. Distinctly different from all others—a scientific instrument, guaranteed to give years of satisfactory service. The wonderful scientific features of the "Acousticon" are protected by patents.

EASY TERMS

Don't let any one tell you that "Acousticon" is a "miraculous" device. "Acousticon" is a scientific instrument, and it works. It works in 48 degrees of deafness. Don't delay trying an "Acousticon"—deafness grows worse daily if neglected. "Acousticon" definitely cures and justifies the claim that it is the most scientific and progressive of the deafness remedies. "Acousticon" is the only hearing device that is not a simple, unguaranteed microphone. Distinctly different from all others—a scientific instrument, guaranteed to give years of satisfactory service. The wonderful scientific features of the "Acousticon" are protected by patents.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO.
1112 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia