

TWO MORE GERMAN CRUISERS REPORTED CAUGHT AND SUNK BY BRITISH IN ATLANTIC

CZAR BEATS BACK GERMAN ADVANCE ON 50-MILE FRONT

Lowicz in Flames From Kaiser's Shells, But Furious Fight Near Mlawa Subsides—Lodz Victory Discounted.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 10. The Kaiser's Poland army advancing on a 50-mile line from flow, near Lowicz, to Gdynia was repulsed with enormous losses, according to today's statement from the War Office.

The fury of conflict on the Mlawa-Boldau line, whence the Germans are aiming a new drive on Warsaw, has subsided.

Persistent attacks within 40 miles of Warsaw are admitted by the War Office.

Night attacks by the Germans in the battle now going on in the region about Lowicz, Poland, have been repulsed by the Russians. The German attacking columns were repulsed by searchlights used by the Russians, and the assaulting forces suffered serious losses, according to an official statement made today at the War Office.

Lowicz is being bombarded by the Germans and part of the town is in flames. The Kaiser's troops are fighting to gain possession of the railroad between Gdynia and Lowicz, but their attempts have resulted in failure thus far.

The Russian military experts assert that the evacuation of Lodz by the Russian troops, which was announced last night, will be of no benefit to the Germans, because they will be unable to break the Russian lines east of Lodz.

The campaign against Cracow has not yet reached a successful termination. Fighting is going on in Galicia south of Cracow, with the opposing forces alternately taking the offensive.

ALLIED FORCES SEIZE RAILWAY
Continued from Page One
cessation of Russian advance in these regions.

Turkish forces, under Subhi Bey, ex-Governor of Basra, surrendered to the British after three days' fighting in the Tigris Valley. The British now hold the entire region along the Persian border. Kurna has been occupied by the British.

The German cruisers Nurnberg and Dresden, which escaped when the three warships were sunk by the British off Falkland Islands, are reported to have been caught and sunk. Admiral von Spee, German commander, is believed to have gone down with his ship.

Admiral von Spee's flagship, the Scharnhorst, with the Gneisenau and the light cruiser Leipzig were sunk, with the estimated loss of 2000 men and officers. The British squadron is commanded by Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee.

The Kaiser suffered a severe coughing attack. His condition is believed serious.

GERMANS SEIZE STRATEGIC TOWN NORTH OF VISTULA
Taking of Przasnysz Marks Advance in New Move on Warsaw.

BERLIN, Dec. 10. A German victory at Przasnysz, a town of Poland north of the Vistula River, resulting in the capture of that place and 600 prisoners, was announced here today.

The town was taken only after hot fighting to stop the German advance.

This victory is highly significant, as it marks a decided German advance in the new drive on Warsaw from the north, reported earlier this week.

The capture of Lodz is regarded here as the turning point in the Polish campaign. While the General Staff's brief announcement of the retreat of the Russians probably only refers to the region adjacent to Lodz, it is regarded as highly probable that the capture of the city will compel the Russians to withdraw to more easterly and southerly parts of Poland, because their connections with Warsaw are endangered.

Even before the fall of Lodz, German military men noted that Russian efforts to break the German lines had been abandoned. Highly pessimistic feelings in Petrograd, reported here by way of Scandinavian countries, have given encouragement to the view that the Russian power of offensive has already passed its zenith and that further operations will virtually decide the war in the East in favor of Germany and Austria and that this will determine the final result of the campaign.

Austrians continue to advance southward from Belgrade, but the Serbians have been reinforced and are making strong attacks on the Austrian army spreading from the West.

WAR TREND FINDS GERMAN RESOURCES HEAVILY TAXED

Division of Troops From Belgian to Poland Front Indicates to Expert That Even Kaiser's Preparedness Has Limits.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Official confirmation is now forthcoming of the information that the Germans have withdrawn troops from the western front for operations against Russia. Petrograd estimates six army corps and five cavalry divisions, about 300,000 men, have been added to the German strength in Poland within the last fortnight. Part of this force is declared to have come from France and Belgium, but Petrograd does not state the exact number.

The gains the Allies are now making in Flanders and northern France, following the long weeks of slow requirements, subsequently, mean very considerable change in German strength. Of 300,000 reinforcements sent to Von Hindenburg, probably one-half, and possibly more, have been withdrawn from the west.

Whether the seasoned veterans can be returned to Belgium and France is a crucial matter for Germany. That Germany has had to divert troops from one frontier for work on the other means beyond any doubt the limit of supply of munitions has been reached.

The official French estimates of Germany's present battle line strength, coupled with German census figures, show there are probably a million men in Germany with military training apart from the untrained civilian population who have not been sent to the front. When the official French estimates of Germany's present battle line strength, coupled with German census figures, show there are probably a million men in Germany with military training apart from the untrained civilian population who have not been sent to the front. When the official French estimates of Germany's present battle line strength, coupled with German census figures, show there are probably a million men in Germany with military training apart from the untrained civilian population who have not been sent to the front.

Thus does Britain avenge the loss in the South Pacific on November 1 of the Good Hope and the Monmouth, with Rear Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock and the men of the two cruisers.

The announcement of the victory was accompanied by an injunction to newspapers to forego discussion of the possible formation of the British squadron, since "other combinations may be effected."

NINE SHIPS IN PURSUIT.
There are believed to have been nine warships in the British fleet under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, which defeated the German fleet under Admiral Graf von Spee in the South Atlantic off Falkland Islands on Tuesday, with the loss of nearly 2000 lives.

The battleship Canopus, which arrived too late to take part in the engagement off Chili on November 1, when two English cruisers were sunk, is believed to have played a part in the sinking of the German armored cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig.

The Canopus, however, is a relatively slow ship, her best recent speed being but 15.5 knots, while the German squadron the Gneisenau had a speed of 24.8 knots; the Scharnhorst, 21 knots; the Leipzig, 23.7 knots, and the Dresden and Nurnberg, which escaped, about 25 knots each.

SISTER SHIPS ENGAGED.
Although the Admiralty has remained silent on the composition of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee's fleet, it is understood that among the other ships engaged against the Germans were the cruisers Shannon, Minotaur and Defence.

These three are sister ships of 14,000 tons displacement, but they are rated at from 21.5 to 23.1 knots. Unless the German ships are so fast, as a result of long service in tropical waters, their speed has been greatly reduced, that their speed has been greatly reduced, that their speed has been greatly reduced.

The British, however, probably have still faster cruisers in the South Atlantic. It is not unlikely that one of these is the invincible, rated at 24.8 knots, and with a displacement of 17,250 tons, which was reported to have left her home base some time ago.

GERMAN MERCHANTMEN SUNK.
The Buenos Aires dispatch adds: "A wireless message to the Ministry of Marine from the commander of the Argentine war transport Piedra Buena says that three German merchantmen were sunk by either British or Japanese men-of-war off the coast of Terra del Fuego, at the southern extremity of South America, on Sunday. There were five armored ships and a transport in the fleet. One of the German ships was sunk in the roadstead of Pictou Sunday morning and the other two were sent to the bottom Sunday evening outside the harbor of Pictou. One of the steamships belonged to the Cosmo Line."

Rejoicing over the victory swept through the British Isles like wildfire, and today Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee was acclaimed as the national hero of the hour. Warm tributes to the British navy were paid by the press and many buildings were decorated with flags in honor of the signal victory.

According to the Admiralty none of the British ships suffered severe damage from German shells and the casualties in the English fleet were light. Naval experts say that the victory is another tribute to the master seamanship of the British navigators, the pluck of the officers and sailors and the accuracy of the gunners.

In addition to the Dresden and the Nurnberg only two German warships are unaccounted for in these waters—the Karlsruhe and the Strassburg—although strong rumors have reached London that the Von der Tann also is in the South Atlantic. Also there may be one or two armed merchantmen which the Allies have not rounded up.

AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT FROM SERVIAN POSITIONS
High Reports Panic Among Invaders, Who Lose Heavily.

NISH, Dec. 10. The Austrians admit that invaders Serbia is retreating in disorder, bordering on panic, according to an official statement from Serbian headquarters. It adds: "On Saturday alone, when the Austrians retreated precipitately from the whole front, they lost 4000 prisoners, many mounted guns and vast quantities of supplies. The Austrian resistance is almost completely broken."

Instead of drawing on this force, the western trenches are weakened to give Von Hindenburg the reinforcements he needs, there can be but one interpretation. Four months of devastating warfare have terminated even the unprecedented preparedness of the Germans.

Undoubtedly this limit would have been reached before if Lieke had not fallen into German possession. Lieke is one of the world's greatest manufacturing centers of war supplies. Not only is the Belgian Eisen, but it is also the munitions factory for many of Europe's smaller countries. The Germans undoubtedly have set all the furnaces and forges of Lieke going at full speed. The supplies thus turned out are forming a splendid supplement to the Krupp output, and yet the wastage of war is preventing the continuous arming of Germany's reserves.

It appears now as if Germany were fast approaching the critical time of its double campaign. Hitherto the tactics of Frederick the Great, who held Europe at bay by quick concentrations against isolated divisions of the enemy, have been followed by the German General Staff. The Divisions have been more and more dangerous to continue these tactics, because the enemy's strength is growing. For the first time since the war started the German army and navy are both between frontiers is beginning to make the men pant.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE, AIDED BY ARTILLERY, THRUSTS BACK FOE

Gains South of Arras and in the Argonne Claimed by French—Crown Prince's Army Menaced.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

Slight gains by the Allies in the region of Le Quesnoy and Sandeche, south of Arras, and an increase in the violence of the artillery fire along the Aisne were reported in the official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon.

The French declare that in the Argonne their guns are showing superiority over the German artillery, while the infantry have taken several trenches and have repulsed counter attacks.

The capture of more German trenches by the French and Meuse Rivers by the French and the occupation of an important piece of strategic railway line, upon which the army of the Crown Prince has been relying for a considerable portion of its supplies, are announced in official dispatches from the eastern end of the battle front.

Heavy exchanges of artillery are reported from the remainder of the front, especially in west Flanders, where the French and British have advantages in position which offset the heavier calibre of the German ordnance.

The French have made a number of prisoners in the Argonne, where the fighting has been at close quarters for the possession of trenches commanding strategic highways. These prisoners report that their generals have informed the soldiers that the Allies are losing steadily in the northern sphere and that the Germans would be in a position to undertake another drive against Paris before Christmas.

In the Woerthe district, between the Meuse and Moselle Valleys, the French have been trying to operate the road to Comfains and to secure positions in the rear of the Germans, who lie along the east bank of the Moselle.

Members of the staff of General Gallieni, the Military Governor of Paris, predict that the pressure of the Allies in the development of the fighting in the Piotrkow region. Owing to the numerical strength of the Russians, it may be several days before further appreciable progress is reported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his main advance.

In the Piotrkow region, the fighting is for possession of the railroad line between Warsaw and Czenstochowa. Troops from the south have been checked in an attempt to reinforce the Russians in this section, and the possession of this line by the Germans can only be followed by a retreat of the Russians.

GERMANS PRESS FIGHT FOR RAILROAD TO WARSAW
Check Russian Reinforcements in Action Near Czenstochowa.

BERLIN, Dec. 10. While the German forces northward toward the istula are continuing their advance along the flow-Lowicz-Lodz line, great interest is manifested here today in the development of the fighting in the Piotrkow region. Owing to the numerical strength of the Russians, it may be several days before further appreciable progress is reported by Field Marshal von Hindenburg in his main advance.

In the Piotrkow region, the fighting is for possession of the railroad line between Warsaw and Czenstochowa. Troops from the south have been checked in an attempt to reinforce the Russians in this section, and the possession of this line by the Germans can only be followed by a retreat of the Russians.

USEFUL XMAS GIFTS
IN LEATHER
Traveling Bags, BRIEF CASES, TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Limousine Cases, Wallets, Umbrellas, Etc.

Special Repair Dept.
ARATA & CO. Trunk Mfrs.
The Old Trunk Stand, Established 1832.
118 S. 13th St.



Germans Have Lost Twenty-Eight Battleships Since the War Began

The decisive defeat of the German naval forces under Admiral von Spee leaves the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans practically free to the commerce of the Allies. The German fleet, which "made off, but are being pursued," cannot long escape capture or destruction, with the powerful fleets of the British and the Japanese in pursuit.

Then the Germans will be left without a war vessel in any water excepting the Baltic and their two Turkish cruisers in the Black Sea. The Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans will be open to the commerce of all the Allies and the neutrals without a chance of interference by German cruisers, and all German commerce will be effectively swept from the seas.

With the sinking of the cruisers, the Scharnhorst, the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, Germany has lost 28 warships of various classes since the war began. Of these 13 are cruisers, 10 destroyers, two auxiliary cruisers, one is a submarine, one a mine layer and one is a gunboat. Of the 28, two are interned—the Oclair in Honolulu and the Berlin in Sweden—and the Koenigsberg is bottled up in East Africa. The following is the list, with the approximate date of their loss:

Name	Class	Displacement	Built	Lost
Pauchet	Gunboat	584	1901	August 3
Unnamed	Destroyer	1056	1901	August 5
Koenigsmann	Mine layer	10,566	1901	August 7
Augusta	Cruiser	4,350	1910	August 7
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Auxiliary	14,319	1908	August 27
Magdeburg	Cruiser	4,478	1909	August 27
V-137	Destroyer	544	1907	August 28
Ariadne	Cruiser	2,618	1907	August 29
Koeln	Cruiser	4,230	1908	August 29
Mainz	Cruiser	4,230	1907	August 29
N-87	Destroyer	2,000	1907	August 29
Heia	Cruiser	2,000	1907	September 13
S-124	Destroyer	294	1900	October 9
Four unnamed	Destroyers	398	1899	October 17
S-90	Destroyer	3,348	1904	October 20
Koenigsberg	Cruiser	9,380	1904	November 4
Yorck	Cruiser	1,604	1894	November 9
Emden	Cruiser	3,582	1906	November 10
U-15	Submarine	200	1911	November 14
S-124	Destroyer	294	1900	November 16
Scharnhorst	Cruiser	11,600	1907	December 8
Gneisenau	Cruiser	11,600	1907	December 8
Leipzig	Cruiser	2,350	1906	December 8

STURDEE'S VICTORY FREES BRITAIN FROM FEAR OF SEA ROVERS

Prestige of English Naval Power Restored by Result of Battle in South Atlantic, Says Expert.

By A NAVAL EXPERT
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—With the destruction of the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and of the light cruiser Leipzig off the Falkland Islands ends the career of the main body of rovers that have given a new meaning to commerce destroying and compelled the authorities of the world to readjust their theories in regard to this important though secondary operation of war. The performances of the British fleet revealed the influence—large in the financial side, but greatest of all in its moral aspect—that such efforts have on an enemy. It shows besides the error into which the most admiralities have drifted as to the possible functions of cruisers, moderate in displacement, high in speed and ample in coal capacity and endurance.

Much sympathy has been wasted on the capturing of private property at sea, not only as first in descent from the forays of pirates, but as in direct antagonism to the laws of war on land. Even veteran seamen have been misled by this altruism of peace, forgetting that a blow to the finances of a country and to its lines of communication is an offensive weapon of high value. As an American author has wisely said, property belonging to private individuals but embarked on the process of transportation and exchange is like money in circulation. It is the life blood of national prosperity on which war depends and as such is national in its employment. To stop such circulation is to sap national prosperity, on which war depends for its energy, and is a measure as truly military as is killing of men whose arms maintain war in the field.

Great Britain has come to recognize this, and now the destruction and disintegration of the largest force of commerce destroyers Germany has put afloat will be welcomed with unbounded satisfaction quite apart from the satisfaction of the amour propre engendered by a stand-up fight on the surface and in the open, where, as of old, the gallant gun has been the main weapon.

Sound in the end to be picked up, always facing desperate conditions that demanded desperate remedies, seamen the world over must unite in praising the intrepidity and skill with which the German rovers carried out the duties entrusted to them. On the other hand, when the wide expanse of sea that had to be covered and the will of wisp conditions that had to be resolved, no less praise is the mood of the squadron which, under command of Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, has added, in a good, old-fashioned gun way, new lustre to British arms.

WHOLE TURK ARMY SEIZED BY BRITISH IN PERSIAN FIGHT
Tigris and Euphrates Valley Captured and Occupied by Invaders—Kurna Taken. British Losses Slight.

LONDON, Dec. 10. It is officially announced that Subhi Bey, late Governor of Basra, Asiatic Turkey, commander of the Turkish forces at Kurna, yesterday surrendered unconditionally with his troops to the Indian expeditionary force, which is operating at the head of the Persian Gulf.

Kurna subsequently was occupied by the British, who are now in complete control of the country from the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers to the head of the Persian Gulf.

The Indian Office, in a dispatch describing the operations of the British forces on the Persian Gulf, says: "A reconnaissance of the enemy's position at Kurna was made December 5 by Colonel G. S. Fraser with the 10th Mahratta Light Infantry. The enemy was encountered on the left bank of the Tigris opposite Kurna. He was promptly attacked and driven across the river, losing heavily. Two guns and 70 prisoners, including three Turkish officers, were captured."

"Kurna was found to be strongly held by guns and infantry, and the British, finding no means of crossing the Tigris, withdrew to their original bivouac."

"The following day reinforcements were sent from Basra under Brigadier General Charles Irwin Fry and captured Maera, cleared the left bank of the Tigris and took three guns and 100 prisoners, including three officers."

"On December 8 the British crossed the river and the next day Subhi Bey surrendered."

"The British casualties during the whole of these operations amounted to one British officer killed and three wounded, with 40 Indians of the rank and file killed and 120 wounded."

CROWN PRINCE ON YSER
PARIS, Dec. 10.—"Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has taken command of the German troops along the Yser," says a dispatch from Fumes.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Umbrellas Lamp Shades
At Special Low Prices. Prices Very Reasonable.

HARMAN'S
115 S. 13th St.
Just below Chestnut Street

BAILEY BANKS & BIDDLE CO.
ENAMELS
Toilet Articles
Library Accessories
Novelties
Domestic and Imported.
One of the largest Collections in America.
Chestnut Street

Rudyard Kipling
A series of articles on the upbuilding of England's vast recruited forces, done from personal observation by this great writer, will appear every Sunday—the first one NEXT Sunday—in the

PUBLIC LEDGER
Order Your Copy From Your Dealer Today

A new method of indexing cards
Study this illustration and you will see how the L. B. Automatic Index method of guiding is applied to card indexes.
Speedy! Simple! Accurate!
Write for descriptive booklet. Free.

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

FRANCE OF WALES PROMOTED
LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Prince of Wales, second in command of the Government, has been promoted to a full Duke, according to a communication in which the Duke of Cornwall is promoted to Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Devon and Cornwall.

WM. LAYCOCK
Diamonds, Jewels, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, etc.
112 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia