



HINDENBURG ON DEFENSIVE ALONG WHOLE POLAND LINE

Forward Movement of Russians Ousts Invaders From Positions Nearest Warsaw—German Front Begins Third Retirement From Muscovite Territory.

Petrograd chronicles a general withdrawal of Hindenburg's army of invasion. Before the czar's offensive the Germans have already evacuated several first-line positions west of Warsaw, and Russian official circles forecast the speedy retirement of the invaders from Muscovite soil.

Renewed activity along the entire Russian front has followed the successful maneuvers against the Austrians in Galicia. Retreat of the latter continues precipitate and the pursuit of the main force coincides with the Russian driving movement toward Cracow.

Austrian official reports admit retreat of the entire front in Galicia, before the fierce Russian offensive campaign. The capture of a strong German position near Zonnebeker, south of Ypres, is announced in today's official communique issued by the French War Office. From this position the Allies will make another attempt to drive a wedge into the German lines. Nearer the coast the Germans are shelling St. Georges, in an attempt to retake that town.

Along the Aisne, in Champagne and on the heights of the Meuse, the artillery duel is proceeding with increased vigor.

A German attack on Tete-de-Faux, in the Vosges, has been repulsed. The fighting in the Alsace district continues without change in relative positions.

HINDENBURG FALLS BACK BEFORE RUSSIAN DRIVE

Germany Forced Out of First Line Defenses West of Warsaw.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 29. Field Marshal von Hindenburg's latest drive against Warsaw is on the point of conclusion on Page Four.

THE WEATHER



CLOUDY

From rubbers and umbrellas, and those that borrow them; from plum-colored hats with magenta bands, and tan shoes with grey suede uppers; from long-sleeved underwear and the clerk who explains that he wears it himself; from domestic champagne and imported ginger ale, and him who thinks they are the same; from personal expenses at the front, and the man who finished his Christmas shopping two days before Christmas and has not stopped talking about it yet; from those who are "going to turn over a new leaf," and Peto Ostello's transit plan; from the year in general, and its brand of weather in particular.

FORECAST
For Philadelphia and vicinity—Partly cloudy and colder.
For details, see page 2.

Observations at Philadelphia, Pa., 31.	
Barometer	30.75
Temperature	34
Wind	Southwest, 10 miles
Humidity	70 per cent.
Minimum temperature	33
Maximum temperature	38

Almanac of the Day	
Sun sets	4:42 p. m.
High water	7:12 p. m.
Low water	10:35 p. m.
Moon sets tomorrow	6:55 a. m.

Lamps to Be Lighted

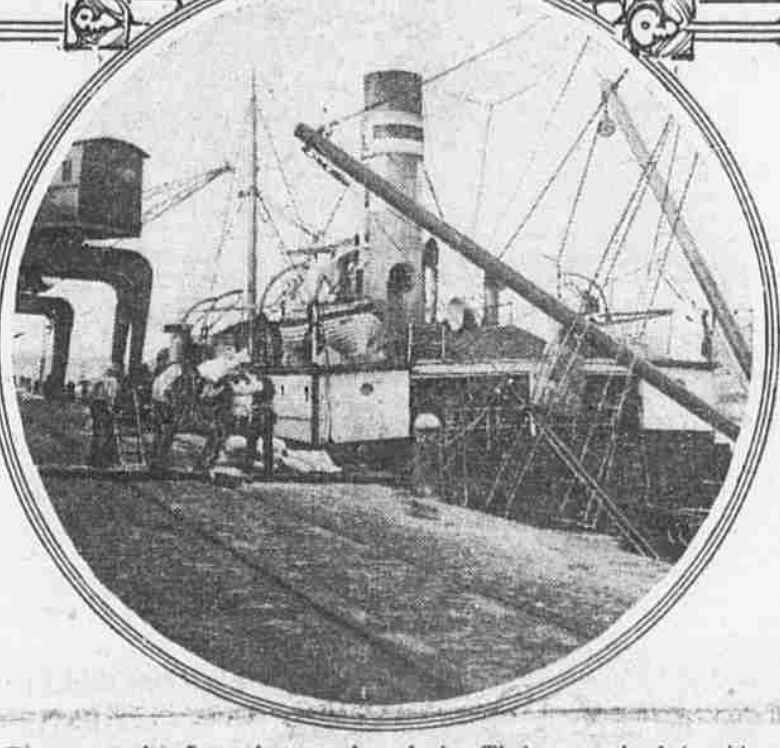
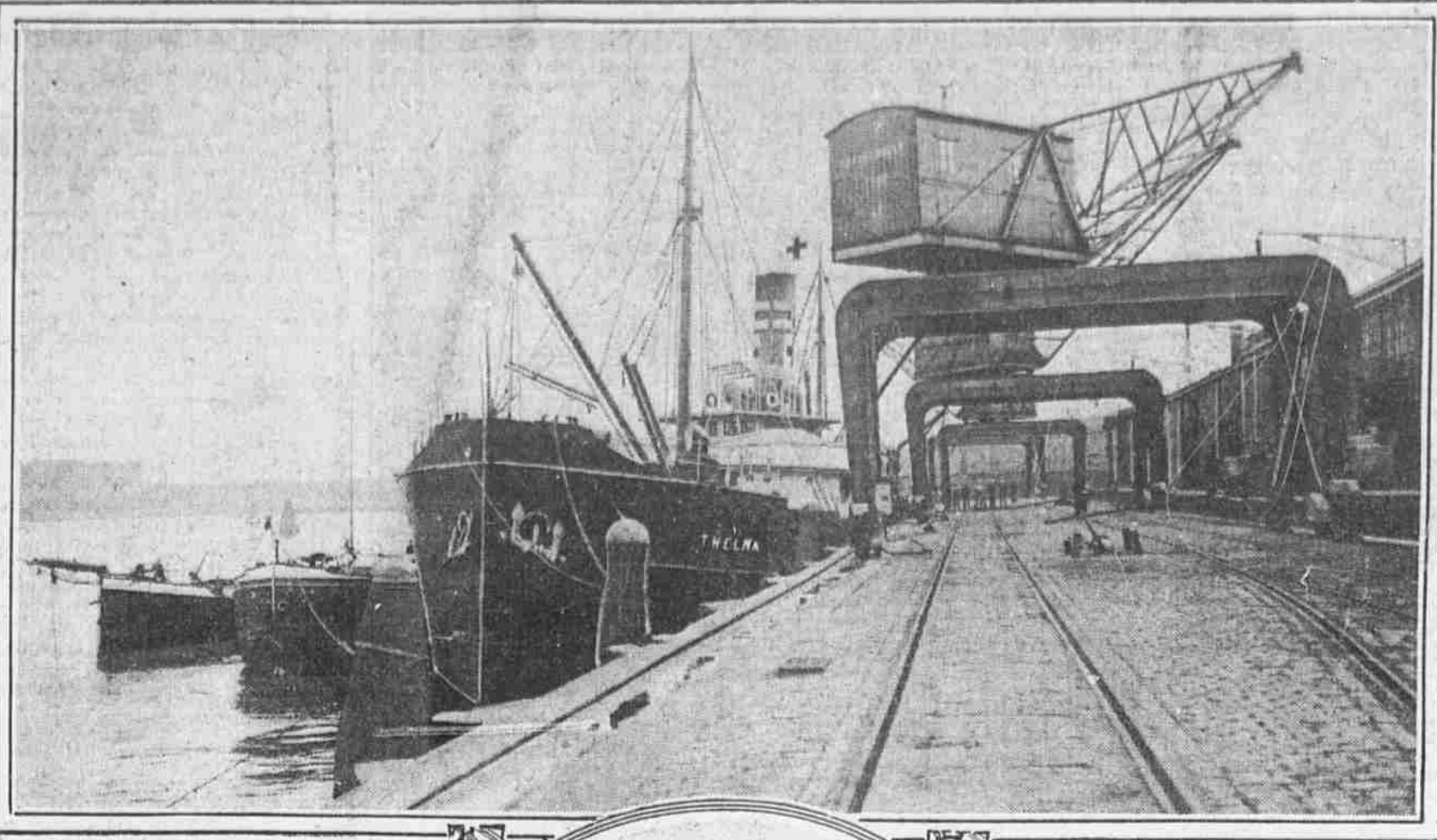
The Tides	
High water	12:40 p. m.
Low water	6:26 p. m.
High water tomorrow	12:35 p. m.
Low water tomorrow	6:25 p. m.

REEDY ISLAND.	
High water	4:18 p. m.
Low water	10:35 a. m.
High water tomorrow	4:25 p. m.
Low water tomorrow	10:32 a. m.

BREAKWATER.	
High water	12:53 p. m.
Low water	12:45 a. m.
High water tomorrow	12:43 p. m.
Low water tomorrow	12:42 a. m.

NO SKATING TODAY
There is no skating today because of yesterday's rain.

PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP UNLOADING AT ROTTERDAM



OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

GERMAN

In the western theatre of war we are still fighting for the seaport of St. Georges, southeast of Nieuport, which we were compelled to evacuate owing to a surprise attack.

A storm, culminating in cloud-bursts, damaged the positions on both sides in Flanders and Northern France.

In East Prussia the Russian cavalry has been driven back in the direction of Klilkallen. The situation is unchanged in Poland on the right bank of the Vistula. Our offensive continues on the west bank of the Vistula and the east bank of the Bzura.

Fighting continues on the east bank of the Rawka, and also at Inowolka to the southwest.

Reports from outside sources give the impression that Lowicz and Skierniewice are not in our possession. We captured these places over six days ago. Skierniewice is situated far behind our front.

FRENCH

In Belgium we have gained a little ground in the region of Nieuport, to the north of Lombardzyde. The enemy has violently bombarded St. Georges, which we are placing in a state of defense. We have captured a point of German support southeast of Zonnebeker, on the road from Beceleere to Paschendale.

(Beceleere is 5 1/2 miles east of Ypres. Paschendale is 3/4 mile north of Beceleere and 6 1/2 miles northeast of Ypres. Zonnebeker is 4 miles northeast of Ypres and 2 miles southwest of Paschendale. St. Georges is a little over 2 miles south of Nieuport, in the Yser, and Lombardzyde is 1 mile northeast of Nieuport.)

From the Lys to the Oise there is nothing to report. In the valley of the Aisne and in Champagne the enemy has manifested a recrudescence of activity which is met everywhere with a violent response.

In the Argonne we have made slight progress in the region of Four-de-Paris. Between Argonne and the Moselle there is an artillery engagement along the whole front, particularly intense on the heights of the Meuse.

In the Vosges the enemy has made a sharp attack on La Tete-de-Faux, which has been repulsed.

In Upper Alsace we are strengthening our positions. The heavy artillery has silenced the German howitzers, which were bombarding Upper Anapach.

AUSTRIAN

The Russian army which a week ago commenced an offensive campaign against our forces which had crossed the Carpathians has been reinforced to such an extent that it was made necessary for us to withdraw our entire eastern front from the Plain of Gorlice. The situation in the valley of the Pruth is not influenced by this movement.

In the Balkan theatre of war the Montenegrins attacked our outer intrenchments at Trebinje but were repulsed without difficulty. The enemy's artillery was silenced. The Montenegrin bombardment of a fortress at Krewetzka has been without effect.

TURKISH

The pursuit of the Russians in the Caucasus is progressing. Large convoys of prisoners and much war material have been taken. The British renewed their attempts to land troops at Akabah, but failed. We have achieved another success north of the River Ura, where we took prisoners and some guns.

RUSSIAN

Today between the Lower Vistula and the Pilica Rivers only fighting of small importance took place. The Germans left their trenches on the right bank of the Bzura, near the village of Mistrawice, and fell back on the left bank of the Bzura.

On the River Rawka our heavy artillery is fighting effectively a large number of German batteries of heavy guns.

In the region of Bolimow our attacks have alternated with those of the Germans. We made progress on the two wings.

Our troops met with success while crossing the Lower Nida in the taking by storm of the villages of Starokowic and Senialowic, which were well fortified.

In Western Galicia, we have made progress in spite of the almost impassable condition of the country due to mud. We have driven the enemy from the front of Stromnik-Gorlicke-Jaslaka, taking guns and a large number of machine guns.

During the first half of December we captured 5,000 Austrians.

DOZEN PASSENGERS HURT IN TERMINAL TRAIN CRASH

Scores Shaken Up When Local Collided With Empty Coaches. A dozen persons, including well-known Philadelphians, were injured this morning when a crowded Chestnut Hill local passenger train crashed into a string of empty coaches in the Reading Terminal. A panic was narrowly averted.

Among the injured are: JOHN J. BROWN, 323 East Haines street, Germantown; unemployed and suffering from a strained back; Jefferson Hospital. WILSON H. BROWN, former Sheriff of Philadelphia; hotel; taken to Franklin Building, lacerated forehead, fractured nose. JOHN CORRY, a special policeman of the Germantown station; bruised head.

SAMUEL G. BRINIE, an attorney with offices in the Franklin Building; lacerated forehead, fractured nose. WILLIAM ANDERSON, 118 Specker street, Germantown; lacerated temple; Hahnemann Hospital. CHARLES E. SMITH, 414 East Mount Airy avenue, Germantown; strained back and contusions; Hahnemann Hospital.

Many of the passengers were standing when the crash came. They were thrown forward with great force and the aisles were filled with struggling men and women. A shower of flying glass added to the excitement. John J. Brown, who was in the baggage car, was taken to the Jefferson Hospital in an ambulance. Brinie's injuries were treated at the same institution. The other injured were treated by physicians in the station.

DOBSON WEAVERS STRIKE AFTER MAKING DEMANDS. Ask Higher Rates Because of Shoddy in Soldiers' Blankets. Seventy-eight men and women, all blanket weavers employed in the mills of the John and James Dobson Company at Falls of Schuylkill, quit work at 9 o'clock this morning because they said Superintendent V. Thewlis refused to grant them an increase in wages or treat with their committee.

Officials of the company say there is no strike. The workers say the employment of shoddy warp and shoddy fillings in the production of army blankets for the warring European nations has reduced their earning capacities to an average of 75 cents a day. The piecework system is used. With the best quality yarn the "hands" can speed up and earn \$1 a day, the strikers say.

The John and James Dobson Company operates also the Bradford Mills, Stanton avenue and Godfrey street. The weavers employed at this plant went on strike in the early part of last November. The Schuylkill plant workers say the shoddy has now been brought from the Germantown mills for them to work with.

GOVERNOR HARRISON DENIES REPORTS OF REVOLT IN MANILA

War Department at Washington Gives Out Official Version of Basis of Alarming Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Persistent reports of uprisings in the Philippines resulted in the War Department today making public the text of the report of Governor General Harrison, of the Islands, who denied the rumors. The text follows:

"Referring to telegrams from your office of the 21st instant, army headquarters state that there is absolutely no truth in the reports of vandalism about Caceres, Carabado and Fraile."

"On Christmas Eve there was a small and unsuccessful movement in Manila, connected with the campaign. Ricarte has for several years conducted from Hongkong revolutionary propaganda, appealing to the most ignorant classes of Filipinos, and selling through his agents in the Islands army commissions for sums ranging from a peso to 25 pesos (10 cents to \$1). During the last three months five of the Ricarte leaders have been arrested and sentenced to four and six years, including Ricarte's right-hand man. It has been regarded as a grating scheme under a revolutionary guise, but from time to time arouses excitement among the uneducated classes."

"Christmas eve about 25 men, extremely ignorant, without firearms, met at the Botanical Garden in Manila and were dispersed by the municipal police without disorder, except that three shots were fired into the air by police, and twenty men arrested. Eight of the latter were held upon a charge of carrying concealed weapons, knives and bolts. Nobody was injured, except one man shot by a policeman, later in the night, in another part of the city, when he attacked a policeman with a bolo."

"Movements of a similar character occurred at Navotas, 10 miles from Manila, where about 40 men assembled and endeavored unsuccessfully to loot the municipal safe, taking the provincial governor prisoner, who afterward escaped unharmed. 30 of this party were captured by the constabulary of the municipal police."

"Ten men with two firearms in Laguna de Bay attempted to make trouble last night with no result. Everything is quiet, and a vigorous attempt will be made to secure the leaders, the chief of whom is said to be a man under sentence of imprisonment for homicide, who has jumped his bail. Nobody of any standing or influence in this movement."

"In the Philippine Islands, according to the War Department, there are about 5000 Americans, 800 of whom are in Manila. The troops in the Islands number 3000 Americans and 5000 native soldiers. Practically all of them are available for duty at Manila on extremely short notice."

PLAN TO REMOVE MUNICIPAL COURT QUARTERS REVIVED

Advisory Committee Recommends Housing of All Branches in Building Near 21st and Summer Streets.

Plans to move the Juvenile Court and House of Detention from the new \$300,000 building at 24th and Arch streets and house them in a group of buildings on property at 21st, Race and Summer streets were revived this afternoon after three months' quiet.

This action was urged at the annual meeting of the Advisory Committee appointed by President Judge Charles L. Brown, of the Municipal Court, in a report covering the year's work and prospects for the future.

The report is signed by George Q. Horwitz, a law partner of Judge Brown, who is chairman of the Advisory Committee.

The committee, members of which were active in the propaganda to push through an ordinance providing the municipal courts with a large tract of land, which was before Council in September, said the present House of Detention is inadequate, and there is urgent need for moving to larger quarters.

This is along the line of the work urged by Municipal Court officials in the early fall until it was disclosed the buildings desired would cost nearly \$1,000,000 and the land wanted would be nearly as expensive.

With opposition to plans for more marble halls for the Municipal Court, the most active workers for the scheme subsided and the propaganda numbered nil.

The committee rendered its report containing recommendations for new buildings to Judge Brown, who appointed members to it last January. The report was the first official communication of the Advisory Committee. The meeting was held at the Bellevue-Stratford.

The committee's recommendations covering the need for new quarters for the Juvenile Court suggested a plan to provide land in the vicinity of 21st and Summer streets. But the opposition to the plan which developed as soon as it was announced was not mentioned. The present House of Detention is inadequate, according to the Advisory Committee.

There are not enough beds, the report reads, and there is need for more tables for the dining room. Furthermore, the hygienic and sanitary arrangements are unsatisfactory, it is reported.

Mr. Horwitz, chairman of the Committee, urged that the House of Detention, the Juvenile Court and the Domestic Relations should all be moved together and housed on the land at 21st and Race streets. "It is understood that City Councils have condemned property at 21st and Summer streets for the House of Detention and the Juvenile Court," the report reads. The Committee recommended to Council that the Domestic Relations Court should also be moved to a place on this site.

SHIPPER'S FRAUDS COMPEL SEIZURES, BRITAIN MAINTAINS

Sir Edward Grey Hastens to London, Calling Cabinet Meeting to Consider U. S. Protest Against Halting American Commerce—Unofficial Reply Already Made, is Report.

Denied That Trade Has Been Seriously Hampered Through Detention and U. S. Exports to Neutrals Has Increased \$30,500,000, Say British—Other Powers Interested.

Sir Edward Grey Hastily Calls Cabinet; Points of U. S. Protest

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Cutting short his vacation as a result of the American protest against British interference with United States commerce, Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, returned unexpectedly to London today and hastened to his office in Downing street.

There he conferred at length with Viscount Haldane, who had been acting as head of the Foreign Office, and later consulted with Premier Asquith. As a result of the second conference the entire cabinet was summoned to meet this afternoon to discuss the protest.

It is understood that the American Ambassador will be invited by Sir Edward to discuss the whole question with him very soon.

The chief points in the protest are: Demands "definite information" regarding Great Britain's policy of search and seizure on the high seas. Demands an outline of the attitude for search of United States vessels both for contraband and persons of alien enemies.

Declares the inquiry is friendly, but the time has been reached to speak frankly lest silence be construed as acquiescence in the infringement of American rights. Revives generally, by classification of cargoes, interference with United States vessels, resists conveying to British ports and outright seizure (with some financial restitution) of cargoes.

Declares the burden of proof of evading contraband rules is not upon neutral shippers, but must be proved by interfering belligerent. Insists that searching and capturing of neutrals must cease. Recognizes belligerents' right to search, but insists that American ships must not be conveyed to belligerent ports upon mere suspicion. Demands that foodstuffs be taken off contraband list and allowed freedom of transit to neutral countries.

Declares foodstuffs contraband only if for enemy's forces. Charges that the British sea patrol is not discriminating between absolute and conditional contraband.

Fraud and deception on the part of American shippers is blamed by Great Britain for seizure of cargoes. This, it is reported from Washington, is an unofficial reply to President Wilson's stern protest against interference with American foreign commerce. The President intimated such a fraud charge in his warning to American shippers. Further, in citing that only 20 such seizures have been made, it is declared there is no depression in American industries, for United States export trade to neutral nations increased \$30,500,000 in November, 1914, over November, 1913.

In Great Britain the situation is regarded as of such import that Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, today hastily returned from his vacation and immediately called a meeting of the Cabinet for this afternoon to discuss the protest.

It is realized that a delicate situation has arisen, for Great Britain's actions have aroused not only the United States, but also other neutral Powers—Norway, Holland, Sweden and Denmark. The good will of these nations, admittedly, must be held. Consequently, it is believed in London that some agreeable policy will be adopted, and further complications avoided.

Britain's vacillating policy in regard to what commodities constitute contraband of war has caused the determined stand taken by the United States, according to Washington officials. Delay in the transmission of the note has caused some concern at the American capital.

AMERICAN FRAUD BLAMED FOR SEIZURE OF CARGOES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Great Britain's attitude toward the protest by the United States against seizure of its trading ships is already known here, it is said. A reply to such protests, it is reported, already has been made, and Britain blames American shippers' fraud and deception for the necessity of halting cargoes.

A reply to the note just issued by the President cannot have been made, as it was announced from London this afternoon that the protest had not been received today.

In its attitude on the question Great Britain contends that, although the cargoes detained for search, against which the United States protests, were all destined to the five neutral neighbors of Germany—Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland or Italy. It is added that American exports to these countries since the outbreak of the war had increased vastly. In November, 1914, they were \$30,500,000 greater than in November, 1913.

Wherein injury, causing industrial depression, could have been done to an export trade showing such a healthy increase, it is suggested, is not clear. It is also contended, on the British side, that there have been not more than 20 detentions. But while the British have made this explanation of the situation, President Wilson has expressed himself to callers as a convinced of the correctness of the American contentions in this controversy and as firmly of the belief that ultimately Great Britain will have to pay indemnity for illegal and unwarrantable detentions of American vessels.

Upon no formal official discussion of the American protest will be obtainable until the British Foreign Office presents a maturely considered reply, the arguments in this controversy made by the British Government are known. The American note is admittedly a summary of points contained in notes and protests made from time to time to the British Government as this controversy has developed. To these representations the British Government has replied, both orally and in formal notes.

Upon the protest of the United States against the detentions of American vessels for "unreasonable" lengths of time it is the contention of the British Government.

First, that there have been not more than 20 such detentions, which have delayed American ships or cargoes for only from one day to two weeks at the longest.

Second, it is the British contention that these detentions have all been for only from one day to two weeks at the longest.

Third, that these detentions have all been for only from one day to two weeks at the longest.

Other standard objections on page 17.

CABINET HASTILY MEETS TO HEAR U. S. DEMAND

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Not since the early days of the war has popular interest been so centered on a session of the British Cabinet as today. It was a special meeting and was called to take up the formal protest made by the United States against the right of search and seizure now in force by British warships on the high seas.

The following statement was issued by the Press Bureau late this afternoon: "Sir Edward Grey has been away for a few days. During his absence, at his request and with the approval of the Premier, Lord Haldane took charge of the Foreign Office. The note from the United States Government has only been received today."

First Lord of the Admiralty Churchill, head of the navy, which the United States alleges has unnecessarily hampered American commerce, was the first to reach the Premier's residence for today's Cabinet meeting. He had with him a large number of official records, believed to be reports from naval officers on the stopping and searching of neutral ships.

Inasmuch as the American position is based on the interpretation of international law made by the legal experts of the State Department at Washington, it was not believed that the protest could

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