GERMANS CAPTURE BRIDGE AND CROSS AISNE NEAR MISSY

Kaiser's Forces Follow Up Soissons Victory by Wining Foothold on South Bank of River.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

Rejoicing over the victory on the Aisne River was increased today by reports that the German troops had been able to capture a bridge near Missy and gain a foothold on the south bank of the Aisne, from which they were preparing to launch an attack upon Soissons.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

French artillery, stationed on the south bank of the swollen Aisne, between Vic-sur-Aisne and Comley, is conducting a violent bombardment of the German positions on the north bank. This cannonade is supposed to be the prelude of gorous counter attacks by the French.

General Joffre's forces are still handicapped on the Aisne by the flooded condition of the river, which makes it difficult for the men to cross. The usually sluggish stream is high and swift and sappers who try to build pontoon bridges work under a double difficulty—first, they have to face a hot artillery fire from the German guns; second, they have to contend against a treacherous current and a stream filled with floating debris.

The Germans have begun another bombardment of Soissons, the French base of operations on the Aisne. A number of shells fell in the central part of the city, which had already been grievously damaged by projectiles. Wounded French soldiers had to be carried from one of the temporary military hospitals.

A report was current here that the Germans might try to debouch across the Aisne to the south bank and capture Soissons, but such an attempt, it was said at the War Office, would undoubtedly end in failure for the invaders, who would have to suffer enormous losses in the attempt.

GERMAN AGENTS TO DIE

Accused of Fomenting Revolt Among Natives in Morocco.

CASABLANCA, Morocco, Jan. 16.—Two Germans have been sentenced to death and a third German to imprisonment for life by a court-martial sitting here.

The men were accused of espionage, and were also charged with having been instrumental in organizing a revolt among the natives.

BRITISH SEIZE GERMAN POST

PRETORIA, Jan. 16.—It is officially announced that the British South African troops have occupied Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa. The British casualties were two killed and one wounded.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Vessels Arriving Today

Str. Dakotan, Honolulu, sugar and merchandise, W. P. Bingar & Son Company.
Str. Grecian, Boston, merchandise, Merchant and Miners' Transportation Company.
Str. Zafra (Br.), Huelva, ore, L. Westergaard & Co.
Str. Ocland (Br.), Nima Nima, ore, Earn Line.
Schr. Warren Adams, Newport News, in distress, A. D. Cummins & Co.

Steamships to Arrive

PASSENGER.

Name.	From.	Date.
Mongolian	Glasgow	Jan. 2
Ancona	Messina	Jan. 5
Dominion	Liverpool	Jan. 14

FREIGHT.

Name.	From.	Date.
Waddon	Bombay	Nov. 16
Themisto	Rotterdam	Dec. 18
Manchester Exchange	Manchester	Dec. 20
Brussel	Tyne	Dec. 25
August	Caleta Colos	Dec. 26
Finsen	Christiania	Dec. 28
Kiruna	Narvik	Dec. 30
Jemtland	Sitelde	Jan. 1
Maartenadyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 3
Canadia	Fayal	Jan. 3
Auchencrag	Cruz Grande	Jan. 5
Tunisiana	Cardiff	Jan. 6
Jomsborg	Ardrossan	Jan. 6
South Point	London	Jan. 7
Dakotan	Cristobal	Jan. 8
Ekscelsi	Sydney, C. B.	Jan. —
Manchester Mariner	Manchester	Jan. 9
Auchendale	Santiago	Jan. —
Florentino	Huelva	Jan. 12
Wico	Fayal	Jan. 15

Steamships to Leave

PASSENGER.

Name.	For.	Date.
Ancona	Naples	Jan. 19
Mongolian	Glasgow	Jan. 26
California	Copenhagen	Jan. —
Dominion	Liverpool	Jan. 30

FREIGHT.

Name.	For.	Date.
Crown Point	London	Jan. 16
Manchester Exchange	Manchester	Jan. 16
Maartensdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 28
Tunisiana	Leith	Jan. 29
Caterino	London	Jan. 30
Manchester Mariner	Manchester	Jan. 30

PORT OF NEW YORK

Steamships Arriving Today

Name.	From.	Date.
Napoli	Naples	Dec. 29
Sommerstad	Rotterdam	Dec. 24
Bangor	Copenhagen	Dec. 24

Steamships to Leave

Name.	For.	Date.
Verona	Genoa	Jan. 18
Roma	Marseilles	Jan. 19
Minnetonka	London	Jan. 20
Rochambeau	Havre	Jan. 20
Lapland	Liverpool	Jan. 20

Movements of Vessels

Str. Paraguay, Philadelphia for Sabine, was 30 miles west of Tortugas at 6 p. m. January 15.

Str. Quantico, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, was 30 miles northeast of Tybee at 7 p. m. January 15.

Str. Toledo, towing schr. Delaware Sun, Philadelphia for Sabine, was 80 miles southwest of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p. m. January 15.

Str. Gulfoil, towing bg. Shenango, Port Arthur for Philadelphia, was 12 miles north of Diamond Shoal lightship at noon January 15.

Str. Winifred, Philadelphia for Port Arthur, was 75 miles east of Sand Key at 7 p. m. January 15.

Str. Industry (Br.), Philadelphia for Rotterdam, arrived at Falmouth January 15.

Str. Kish (Br.), from Philadelphia, arrived at Fusan January 11.

Str. Carthaginian (Br.), from Philadelphia, arrived at Greenock January 14.

Str. Stampalia (Ital.), from New York, arrived at Genoa January 13.

Str. River Delaware (Br.), from Philadelphia, arrived at Genoa January 14.

Str. Nestos (Greek), from Philadelphia, arrived at Gran January 7.

Str. Lexington, for Philadelphia, steamed from Boston January 16.

Str. Ontoan, for Philadelphia, steamed from Charleston January 15.

Str. Ocland (Nor.), Nima Nima for Philadelphia, arrived at Norfolk January 15.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

Limited business is being transacted in the steam market, as there has been no abatement in the strong inquiry nor increase in tonnage offerings. Rates are higher than ever. Prospects for improvement in the sail market are bright.

STEAMSHIPS.

Hamonraska (Br.), Atlantic Range to west coast Italy, excluding Genoa, grain, 28,000 quarters, 10s. 6d., charterers guaranteeing 5,000 per day demurrage January-February.

Dunsmuir (Br.), same, not Tyneside, as reported yesterday.

Salem City (Br.), new, Gulf to Havre, general cargo, 47s. 6d. net berth, February.

Kyleburn (Ger.) (Dan.), 1030 tons, West India trade, 12 months, 7s. 3d.

SCHOONERS.

Allenglide, 698 tons, Baltimore to Martinique, coal, private terms.

Martha E. Lawson, 606 long, same.

John L. Treat, 434 tons, Mobile to Mayaguez, lumber, $8.

Ella K. Walcott, 1309 tons, Baltimore to Boston or Portland, lumber, private terms.

Martha E. Dupont, 606 tons, Pensacola to New York, lumber, private terms.

Judith G. Crosby, 736 tons, from Baltimore to Mayaguez, salt, private terms.

Lucy Trout (Schooner), lumber, private terms.

WORK, NOT CHARITY, ZIEGLER'S SLOGAN; AWARDS CONTRACTS

Health Director Takes First Step in Solving City Problem of Aiding 150,000 Unemployed.

"Workingmen today are asking for work—not charity."

This is the slogan adopted by Doctor Ziegler, of the Department of Health and Charities, who today took the first step in a movement to induce Philadelphia to help itself in solving the problem of assisting the 150,000 unemployed workingmen in this city.

As soon as Doctor Ziegler took office he was confronted with the need of immediate help for the great army of men who are out of work. At once, practical means to this end suggested themselves to him, and today he awarded all the building contracts in his department for which bids had been asked to the successful bidders and ordered work to be begun at once. In announcing the awards Director Ziegler made the following statement:

DOCTOR ZIEGLER'S STATEMENT.

The lively competition in bids for new construction at the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, 21 and Luzerne streets, and at the Home for the Indigent, Ho mesburg, Pa., suggests that this is a good time to build. A total of 26 bids were received for the power plant at Holmesburg, while 28 bidders were in competition for the work at the Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases.

The Department of Public Health and charities has awarded contracts within the past 24 hours for all of this work for which money is available, and building will begin at once. This will have an appreciable effect on unemployment. The city could do no better work in the direction of relieving unemployment than to start now all the public work for which money could be made available.

There remains in this department about $160,000 for power plant and conduits at Byberry. I am trying to familiarize myself with the problems of that institution as quickly as possible, so that we may proceed with its construction, and thus give additional work to mechanics and laborers who are now out of employment.

Private individuals could do much to relieve conditions of unemployment by entering at this time upon any building operations that are in contemplation for the near future. They would find, as we have found, that contractors are keen to secure work just now and that bidding would be lively. Such conditions always bring about the best possible prices for such work, so that it would probably be more economical to build now than later. Workingmen today are asking for work—not charity.

CHARITY NOT WANTED.

In discussing the general situation in the city Doctor Ziegler spoke of the necessity of some organized movement on the part of the employers of this city and those having money, property and business interests to give work to the unemployed and help them to help themselves.

Doctor Ziegler thinks that the great majority of the men who need jobs are self-respecting, honest and earnest men who will work at anything rather than be dependent for a minute upon charity. He said that he had not been in his present office long enough as yet to become familiar with all of the contributory causes of the hard times, but that he realized the necessity of organization and unselfish co-operation among the many institutions that exist to help the needy and deserving. In this respect Doctor Ziegler said:

"It is impossible for this department or any department to control trade and commerce so far as concerns employment. It is the function and desire of this department to so regulate the dispensing of charity that the greatest good shall be accomplished with every dollar and every ounce of energy that we possess. It was with this in mind that I awarded these contracts for immediate operation and I urge upon the builders the need and merit of beginning operations at once and employing as many men at good living wages as the several jobs demand.

"I believe that a movement for the employment of the working men will carry a message of vast importance to many persons in private life who have money to spend in building and other lines, but who have delayed operations to await the passing of the present much talked of hard times. It is true that the general idea obtains that there is upon us a period of financial depression, but I think that the general acceptance of that idea together with the widespread tendency to delay all investments until times shall be better, contributes towards making that golden area of renewed prosperity more remote.

"My idea is that we should all wake up and get together and produce among ourselves and within ourselves conditions that will give the working man work to do, wages with which to feed and clothe his family. This all can be done with no gifts towards the cause except intelligent co-operation. Factories that are closed, that when running manufacture non-perishable products, can run as well now as by and by. It is in the by-and-by that the working man will not need a job. It is today that calls for work.

"In awarding these contracts to and offering jobs for some hundreds of men I have done all that my departmental duties permit and I and those who think with me in this matter ask the assistance of the great public. Can we not join hands and work together to the common end of making the times what they should be right here in this great big, warm-hearted, generous town of ours?"

BELGIANS SAY GERMANS FINED CITY "FOR OBEYING"

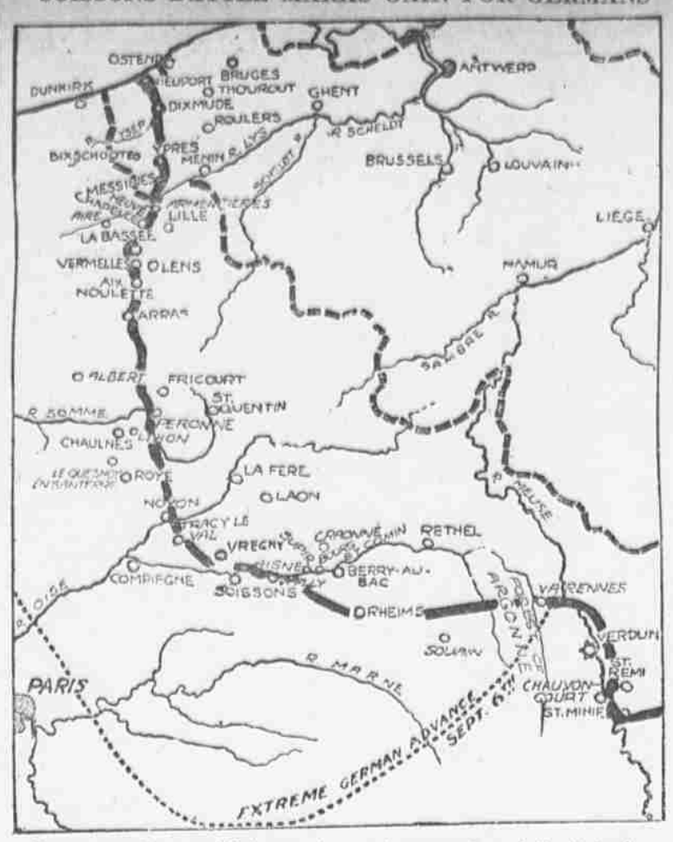
Legation Declares Courtrai Has Been Assessed $2,500,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Belgian Legation here issued the following statement last night:

"According to a cable received by the Belgian Legation today, the city of Courtrai (Belgium) has been fined 15,000,000 marks (about $2,500,000) by Germany, not for disobedience, but for obeying the orders of German commanders.

"Commander Maxeman and Commander Pechore ordered the municipal authorities to have all arms deposited in the Tower of Broel, under threat of a heavy penalty. Then there arrived a new German commander, Commander von Kuessebeck, who saw the arms and fined the city of Courtrai 15,000,000 marks, under pretext that it is a clandestine deposit of arms."

SOISSONS BATTLE MARKS GAIN FOR GERMANS



Vregny, northwest of Soissons, is now in possession of the Kaiser's forces, who, in driving the French across the Aisne at that point, have advanced to within 38 miles of the outer forts of Paris. Northeast of Roye, the Allies claim a gain, but it in no way compensates for the loss on the Aisne, which is admitted to be the most notable suffered by either side in many weeks. Elsewhere along the battle line from the sea to the Vosges the hostile armies, in general, maintain the positions they have occupied since October.

VICTORY AT SOISSONS POINTS TO DRIVE ON PARIS IN SPRING

German Success on Aisne Most Significant Since Winter Campaign Started—Bitter Chagrin in England.

By J. W. T. MASON

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The German success in driving the French across the Aisne east of Soissons is the most important victory either side has won in the western war area since winter began. Its present significance is negligible, but, if the Germans can maintain their position on the south of the river, they will have a permanent crossing for future operations toward Paris.

Whether the spring campaign will so develop as to permit a new drive on Paris cannot be known now. But certainly this possibility exists, and in it is the warrant for Germany's suddenly developed Soissons offensive. The Kaiser, recovered from his recent illness, seems to have selected the Aisne front for his convalescent visit to the firing line, which in itself suggests that more than casual importance is attached by the Germans to the seizure of crossings over the Aisne.

At no other place have the Germans secured a lodgment south of the Aisne. If they hold their newly won positions they will be able to threaten the rear of the French communications at Soissons, and if a serious German effort is made to reach Paris once more the difficulty of the Allies' defense of the Aisne positions will be much increased.

The effort to attribute the French defeat to the flooded condition of the Aisne is inappropriate. If the flood destroyed French bridges and made it impossible to send reinforcements across the river, similar obstruction ought to have prevented the Germans crossing the stream. It is probable that the prime reason for the French defeat was the existence of a weak spot in the French line north of the Aisne, which was discovered by the Germans. Undermanned French trenches and the inspiration given the German troops by the presence of the supreme war lord doubtless caused what the Berlin official report rightly characterizes as "a brilliant feat for our troops."

In England, the French reverse will be received with much privately expressed personal bitterness. The positions lost by the French were originally captured from the Germans by Sir John French's army in the battle of the Aisne. They are a part of the line north of the Aisne which cost so much British blood to occupy and which emphasized the brilliant fighting qualities of the British regulars. For the ground to be lost once more, after the British army had been moved elsewhere on the firing line, is bound to cause deep chagrin in England and an echo of Lord Kitchener's epigram, "The war won't be begun until May."

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE RECAPTURES PLOCK

Continued from Page One

dun, is getting more and more precarious. The French have pushed forward their lines until they can carry on a continuous bombardment against the German trenches.

If the Germans are forced to retreat across the Meuse at St. Mihiel it will release a French force of approximately 50,000 men for operations in Upper Alsace or against the Germans in the Woevre district. In addition to this, it would remove all danger to the forts guarding Verdun on the southwest, the south and the southeast.

Violent fighting continues in Champagne, around Mesnil, Perthes and Beausejour, where part of the army of the German Crown Prince is engaged.

CANADIAN CHARGE SAVES DAY IN YPRES ACTION

Dominion Regiment Routs Germans in "Dead Man's Alley."

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Canadian regiment at the front has distinguished itself in a stirring bayonet charge at a place near Ypres known as "Dead Man's Alley," according to the Daily Chronicle's correspondent in Northeast France.

"The Germans," the correspondent says, "had moved a great mass of men against this spot on the British front. Mud helped the thin British line to hold, but the honors were barely even until the Canadian regiment hurried up from the rear.

"Suddenly there was heard a roar of voices and a long line of slouch-hatted men with fixed bayonets rushed forward with the battle cry 'For Canada and Old England!'

"The Germans broke before the charge, which carried everything before it. Trench after trench was taken and the Canadians did not stop until the Germans brought up their artillery.

"The ground gained extended over a mile in front."

MONTENEGRINS IN DALMATIA

Hold Sea Coast for Distance of 40 Miles.

GENEVA, Jan. 16.—The Montenegrin army, under Prince Peter, now occupies the Dalmatian sea coast from Piazza to the forts on the south side of the entrance of the Gulf of Cattaro, a distance of 40 miles.

KILLING OF PERSIANS MAY LEAD TO WAR

Governors Slain by Turks at Occupation of Tabriz.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Turkish troops who recently invaded Persia are now advancing to the interior of the country, according to a Reuter dispatch from Teheran. The message follows:

"It is reported that the Turks, when they occupied Tabriz, in Azerbaijan Province, a few days ago, shot the Persian Governors of the towns of Soujbulak, Maragha and Burat, through which they passed in making their way to Tabriz.

"The small Turkish force which went into Tabriz is now moving in the direction of Ispahan, in Central Persia, 200 miles south of Teheran. It is supported by other Turkish contingents."

It is believed these acts will force Persia into the war.

FRENCH DESTROYER STEALS UP TO DARDANELLES FORTS

Escapes Unscathed by Shells When Turks Open Fire.

ATHENS, Jan. 16.—The Turkish forts on the European side of the Dardanelles fired on a French torpedoboat destroyer Wednesday, but none of their shells hit the ship, which had crept up to the entrance of the channel on a reconnaissance.

The destroyer saw two Turkish destroyers stationed just within the straits.

CROWN PRINCE "SHOT" AGAIN

Masked Patient at Strassburg May Be Friedrich Wilhelm.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—A remarkable story is published by the Belgian Siecle about a masked patient at Strassburg whose identity is being kept secret by the Germans. Doctor Debaiseux, professor at the University of Louvain, was recently summoned to a consultation at Strassburg.

At Louvain it is generally believed that the mysterious patient is the German Crown Prince. The correspondent of the Siecle has, however, been assured by a German officer with whom he is on friendly terms that the patient is not the Crown Prince, but another high personage.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRENCH

In Belgium there have been artillery combats in the region of Nieuport and in that of Ypres.

Between the Lys and the Somme, at Notre Dame de Lorette, near Garency, the enemy has reoccupied part of the trenches which he had lost on January 14.

At Blangy, near Arras, our progress has continued. The enemy made a sharp attack, preceded by a violent bombardment, upon our positions to the west of La Posselle. That attack was repulsed.

On the entire front, from the Somme to the Meuse, not a single infantry engagement has been reported.

In the sectors of Soissons and of Rheims our artillery has obtained appreciable results at several points, this including the dispersing of a regiment that was attempting to concentrate for attack, an explosion in one of the enemy's batteries and the demolition of an earthworks, etc.

In the Argonne the artillery of the enemy has violently bombarded Fontaine Madame. Between the Argonne and the Vosges, there was a complete check administered to a very sharp attack directed against our trenches from Flirey, and the Germans evacuated their positions on the elevation to the north of Clemery, east of Pont-Au-Mousson, because of our artillery fire.

In the sector of the Vosges there has been an artillery combat on all the front, with some rifle fire, particularly at Tete De Faux.

In Upper Alsace there is no change.

GERMAN

In the western theatre of war there are only artillery battles in the neighborhood of Nieuport. The enemy's attacks on our positions northwest of Arras have been repulsed. We captured in a counter attack two trenches, with their occupants.

La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, was completely destroyed and cleared of Frenchmen yesterday.

Northeast of Soissons quiet reigns.

The number of cannon that we captured in the region of Soissons on January 12 and January 14 was increased by the taking of 35 guns in the Argonne forest.

At Consenvoye, north of Verdun, we were successful in trivial engagements that occurred.

The French attack at Ailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, broke down at its start under our fire. Nothing of importance occurred in the Vosges.

We are still in possession of our trenches at Givanchy, and all attempts of the British troops to retake them have been in vain.

In the eastern theatre the situation is unchanged. Rainy and gloomy weather prevented fighting yesterday.

AUSTRIAN

Russian Poland (southern district) yesterday only occasional cannon and machine gunfire was heard, but a violent artillery fight was waged along the Donajec River (Galicia). Our heavy guns worked well, setting on fire a large magazine and silencing several of the enemy's heavy batteries.

RUSSIAN

On the eve of the first day of the Russian New Year and on the following day (January 14, new style) a comparative calm prevailed on all the fronts. The Germans made some unimportant attacks on our advanced columns in the region of Loetzen (East Prussia). They failed and retreated toward their position, after having suffered heavy losses.

On the right bank of the lower Vistula River on January 14 we continued pressing the German cavalry, which was supported by some small bodies of infantry. The German troops, which we had driven from Serpetz (in Russian Poland, 20 miles south of the West Prussian frontier) occupied the fords of the Skrwa River, but were unable to hold them. Under our pressure they continued falling back northward.

On the left bank of the Vistula, the Germans made their customary attacks against some sections of our front, especially against our line from Borjimow to Rawa. They failed everywhere.

HE HATES WOMEN. WHO? MEAN BARNEY, HAUGHTY POLICE NAG

Famous Prize Horse Spurns Attentions of Ladies and Their Admiration for His Triumphs.

A bachelor and a woman hater is "Barney," the prize-winning horse of Mounted Patrolman Charles Spicer, of the 65th street and Woodland avenue station.

Barney is 18 years old and never in his long life of service to the city has he consented to permit members of the fair sex to admire him, except from a distance. "Not that Barney was ever disappointed in love," said Policeman Spicer. "He is just naturally cautious."

The horse is well known in the police department. He is one of the most intelligent animals ever ridden by any member of the force. At the annual police carnivals and at horse shows, Barney never fails to carry off a prize, usually in the jumpers' class. To take a six-rail jump is Barney's delight. Then, as the salvos of applause come from the crowds in the stands and about the ring, the horse bows his acknowledgment.

From his friends among the men Barney delights to receive pats on the neck or nose rubbings, and occasionally a piece of sugar, but ladies who seek to admire him are greeted with a haughty stare by the warrior.

Frequently, women fail to understand this aloofness, and approach closer with a conciliatory apple or sweet smile. Then Barney lets them know unmistakably the state of his feelings toward persons of their sex.

First he backs away from the approaching admirer. Then his nostrils widen and he snorts. Then he shows the whites of his eyes and shakes his head. Finally one of his forefeet is lifted.

At this critical moment Policeman Spicer appears. He knows Barney's temperament. "I am sorry, Miss," says Spicer, "but Barney does not like the ladies. I've tried to tell him how foolish it all is, but he will not listen to reason."

When Spicer is not acting as house sergeant one of his favorite corners is at Springfield avenue and 58th street. This is the junction of two car lines, and if Barney is tied to a pole his owner is obliged to remain near him.

He knows what will happen if members of the fair sex, attracted by the glossy coat and apparently docile demeanor of the horse, approach too close, believing the heart of the old bachelor will be melted by their smiles.

300 HELD IN TURKISH PLOT

News of Caucasus Defeat Arouses People Against Young Turks.

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 16.—More than 300 arrests have been made in Constantinople as a result of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Young Turks' government. Among the prisoners are some of the leaders in the movement, but a few escaped to Bulgarian territory.

The Turks' defeat in the Caucasus, news of which was withheld until yesterday, has caused great anger against the Young Turks and their leaders, particularly Enver Pasha, military dictator of Turkey.