

DECISIVE VICTORY CLAIMED BY BERLIN IN CRAONNE BATTLE

Three Lines of French Redoubts Captured in Four Days' Fighting—Saxons' Bravery Wins Praise.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The victory for the Emperor on the plateau of Craonne, north of the River Aisne, in France, was won by Saxons troops, according to official dispatches received today from the headquarters of the German army of the center. This engagement is called the battle of Hurtebise by the Germans. The following description of the conflict, which lasted from Monday morning of this week until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, is compiled from the official dispatches: "The battle developed upon the plateau of Craonne and at Hurtebise, which was destroyed by French artillery. The German trenches ran south and west of Hurtebise, leading to the plateau of Craonne. The French opposite these trenches occupied three lines of trenches, of which the foremost contained splendid infantry and artillery positions, supported on the left by strong earthworks and bomb-proof caverns for reserves. "After a bombardment the German infantry stormed and captured within half an hour all except a part of one French trench and the cave, which resisted desperately. The cave was surrounded by machine guns, but finally it surrendered at midnight and we took 300 prisoners. The fight to capture the remainder of the French line lasted until Thursday morning at 3 o'clock when resistance against our assaults was finally broken down. Our victory gave us three lines of French redoubts of a total frontal length of 1500 yards. We took five officers, 1100 men, eight machine guns, one searchlight and found a quantity of sapper stores in the captured cave. Some 1500 dead French soldiers, all belonging to the 15th Army Corps, were found. They had fought and defended themselves heroically. "On our side the Saxon regiments distinguished themselves by the bravery they displayed throughout the engagement and the courageous persistence which led them to continue the fight until victory was finally theirs."

GERMANY GIVES PLEDGE NOT TO SEIZE FOOD STIPS

Imports Not to Be Commandeered by Government. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The State Department has received from the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, notice that the German Government will consider all importations of foodstuffs from the United States into Germany as immune from the operation of the recent order confiscating all flour and grain in the Empire. This immunity granted to American foodstuffs is intended to keep them from being classed by Great Britain as contraband and consequently subject to capture. But whether these assurances will be considered adequate by Great Britain, or whether the United States, in the interest of American exporters, will be able to contend successfully that the "immunity" guaranteed for American products requires Great Britain to pass them on to the high seas as non-contraband is altogether a different question. The guarantee covers the wheat ship Wilhelmina.

GERMAN AEROPLANE FLEET AGAIN BOMBARDS DUNKIRK

Aviators Pass Allies' Lines at Newport in Second Battle. BERLIN, Jan. 29.—For the second time within a week a whole fleet of German aeroplanes has succeeded in passing the Allied lines near Newport and has shelled the coast town of Dunkirk, where the British headquarters of General French are supposed to be located. The War Office made this official announcement this afternoon. The extent of the damage was not reported. Repulse of French attacks in the sand dunes northwest of Newport and also of English attempts to regain lost ground west of La Bassée was claimed. In one place near Newport the French fought their way into a German trench, but were driven out by a fierce bayonet charge.

1,000,000 BELGIAN REFUGEES

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 29.—More than a million of the population of Belgium is now absent from within its borders, according to estimate here. Refugees have fled into France, across the Channel to England and across the border into Holland.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Table with columns: Vessels Arriving Today, Vessels Sailing Today, Steamships to Arrive, Steamships to Leave. Lists ship names, companies, and dates.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS

GERMAN In the western theatre of war, during a night expedition, one of our squadrons of aeroplanes attacked and dropped many bombs upon an English position establishment. An attack by the enemy in the dunes northeast of Newport yesterday was repulsed. Part of the enemy's forces which had penetrated at one place as far as our trenches, were repulsed by a night bayonet attack. South of La Bassée Canal the English troops attempted to recapture the positions we had taken. Their attack was easily repulsed. Nothing of importance occurred on the remainder of the front. In the eastern theatre, Russian attacks in the region of Kussen, north-east of Gumbinnen, failed, with heavy losses to the Russians. There is no change in Northern Poland. Northeast of Bialow and east of Lovicz, the enemy was driven from his outposts and his main positions penetrated. We retained and adapted for our own use the captured trenches, with the exception of one small portion, notwithstanding a fierce night counter-attack.

RUSSIAN The Russian troops on Monday assumed the offensive north of Tilsit, driving back the Germans and destroying the station at Ploegen. Fighting continued in that region. In the forests north of Pillkallen and Gumbinnen the Russians are successfully advancing in some districts. Quiet prevailed yesterday on the other fronts of East Prussia. The Germans assumed the offensive in the region of Darkehmen, but this proved fruitless, as did another German offensive in the region of Wolsky-Blonka. During the last 24 hours an artillery duel has continued on the west bank of the Vistula (west of Warsaw); the Russian artillery successfully shelling the enemy. Our artillery silenced several batteries and inflicted great losses upon the Germans in their trenches. In the region northeast of Darkehmen, near Maigunishen, the Germans delivered fruitless attacks, after which they withdrew to their trenches. On the right bank of the lower Vistula, fighting continues. On the left bank of the Vistula, in the region of Borjow, Russian troops, supported by engineering parties, yesterday attacked the enemy's forces, repulsing them by means of hand grenades. In Galicia, on the Carpathian front from Dukla Pass to the railway from Strzy to Munkacs, the fighting on January 28 progressed favorably for the Russians, especially in the region southwest of Dukla, where the Russian troops, advancing by means of an energetic attack, compelled the enemy to retreat, abandoning ammunition and stores. In the region of Cluchow-Dolina the Russians on January 27 captured a fortified position of the enemy and surrounded another neighboring fortification. The number of prisoners taken has not yet been ascertained. In some districts on this front the enemy tried to resist the Russian offensive, but failed of success everywhere. In Bukowina the situation is unchanged.

FRENCH The day of January 28 was marked only by local actions, which were favorable to us. In Belgium, in the region of Newport, our infantry gained a foothold in the great dune, to which there was a reference in the communiqué of January 17. A German flying machine was destroyed by our cannon fire. In the sectors of Ypres, Lens and Arras there were artillery combats, very violent at times, and some infantry attacks were started, but these were immediately rolled back by our fire. In the sectors of Soissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne there were artillery combats of no great intensity. It is now known that the attack repulsed by us at Fontaine Madame on the night of January 27-28 cost the Germans dearly. On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woëvre region the day was calm. In the Vosges there were artillery combats. Our guns at many points silenced the fire of the German batteries and mitrailleurs. We fortified at all points our positions on the ground taken on January 27.

AUSTRIAN The Nagy-Ag Valley has been cleared of the enemy. The Russians, who with

CZAR'S DOUBLE DRIVE ON KOENIGSBERG



The German army defending Koenigsberg is in the vice-like clutch of a Russian operation. One arm of the Czar's force is in the lower part of East Prussia pressing its advance along the Insterburg-Gumbinnen line; the other is moving from Tilsit, 60 miles northeast of the East Prussian capital.

strong forces had penetrated the valley as far as the region north of Okormez (Hungary), were obliged yesterday to abandon their last strongly fortified position. We captured Terevka. In the pursuit we reached Wyazkow, where engagements against the hostile rear guard began again. On the heights north of Kezerawedlos and near Volovca the Russians tried to retake their last positions, but were repulsed. We captured 700 prisoners and five machine guns. On the rest of the front in the Carpathians there has been no substantial change. East of the Nagy-Ag tranquility prevails. There have been small actions and artillery engagements in West Galicia and Poland.

RUSSIAN ARMY PRESSES WAY TO THORN OBJECTIVE

Petrograd Reports Germans Repulsed at Borjow. PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—German attempts to check the advance of the Russian army upon Thorn, along the lower Vistula, by attacks near Kikel, have been repulsed. It is officially reported. In the region of Borjow the Russians used hand grenades successfully in repelling a German attack. For the last 24 hours an artillery duel has been in progress along the left bank of the Vistula, the Russian gunners inflicting heavy losses in the German trenches.

GERMAN HUSSAR REGIMENT REACHES SERBIAN FRONTIER

Austrian Allies Posted Few Miles From Rumanian Border. GENEVA, Jan. 29.—The arrival of a regiment of German Hussars at Orsova, on the Serbian frontier, and a few miles from the Rumanian frontier, is announced here. The Serbian Engineer Corps has mined the gorges of the Danube from Trehia to Felgrade, and has fortified all the deltas through which the Austro-German troops could invade Serbia.

TURKEY EXPELS GREEKS

Residents of Towns on Bosphorus Accused of Being Russian Spies. ATHENS, Jan. 29.—The Greek government was notified today that all the Greek residents of towns on the Bosphorus had been expelled by Turkey on the charge that they were acting as spies for Russia. A strong protest against this treatment of subjects of a neutral country will be made to the Porte.

THREE TURK DRIVES DRAW RUSSIANS FROM HOME FIELD

Germans Aid Ally in New Caucasus Offensive. PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—The Turks who, since the reverse they suffered a month ago at Sari Kamysh and Ardagan, have been more or less inactive, again are taking the offensive at three widely separated points, namely, in the Teboruk district, directly south of Batum, near Oltu, west of Kars, and in the province of Khel, northwest of Tabriz. According to Russian staff officers the Turks, since their recent defeats, have succeeded in bringing from Constantinople about 15 new divisions of cavalry, artillery and engineers. As before, the Turks are operating with Erzerum as their base. One staff officer of the Russian army said yesterday: "In all these operations it is easy to see the design of the Germans to use the Turkish troops to distract the Russian attention from the main war theatre in Poland and Galicia. The Germans consider it important to keep the Russian troops in the Caucasus, hoping thus to improve the chances of the Austrians in the Carpathians, where a general battle is developing."

RUSSIANS BEATEN BACK NEAR WEST PRUSSIA BORDER

Reach Point, However, 15 Miles From German Boundary. BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The war office announces that near Biesun, in the northeast of Silesia (near the West Prussian border in Poland), a Russian division was repulsed. Otherwise there were no changes in Poland. Unimportant attempts of the enemy to make an attack northeast of Gumbinnen (East Prussia) were repelled, the report adds. Biesun is 15 miles from the border of West Prussia. The nearest point to the German frontier previously reached by the Russians in this region during their present offensive was Skomje, 15 miles from West Prussia.

MILLION MEN MEET CZAR'S SWEEP THROUGH HUNGARY

German Reinforcements Massed in Transylvania and Servia. PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—Evidently the opening stage of the new campaign which has been forced on the German staff by the Hungarian crisis will be a great battle north of the Carpathians. The Austrians and Germans, who have massed nearly a million men in Hungary, have spread very large forces across 80 miles of front, covering the outlets from the passes eastward of Dukla. They have developed some advance during the last three days, but this causes no anxiety here. It is a process which the Russians have indicated them to go through twice already when they were defeated in the same region. The best results for the Russians always have been won hitherto in the Carpathians by drawing the enemy forward from the dense woods to the open country sloping toward Galicia. This coming battle must greatly influence the entire southern campaign in Servia and Transylvania. The positions of three Bavarian corps in Hungary has now been definitely established. One is congregating on the western border of Transylvania and two others in the region south of Temeswar, where they might turn upon Rumania or Servia, according to the requirements of the situation. There are also six Austro-Hungarian corps in this region.

AFRAID OF CHAMPAGNE? YES!

Britisher Braved Bullets, But Balked at Bozza. LONDON, Jan. 29.—"The greatest feeling of fear I ever experienced," writes an officer who has been at the front in France since the fighting began, "was yesterday, when I was carrying several cases of champagne across a field where the bullets were thickest. "A champagne merchant had given the key to his cellar to me and asked me to get out a dozen cases of wine for the field hospital in the rear of our position. I undertook to do this, but found it a task worthy of the Victoria Cross, for I had to carry each case to an automobile across an exposed place where the whistle of bullets was continuous. "For the first time during the war I was afraid—terribly so. No one could have been more terrified. I wasn't afraid of being killed, but if I had been hit while carrying champagne from a vacant house every one would have said, 'Served the louter right!' Who would have believed that I was taking it to a hospital!"

FOUR GERMAN AIRMEN KILLED

Two Aeroplanes Shot Down in Zeppelin Raid on England. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—It is reported in Berlin that four German airmen lost their lives in the Zeppelin raid on England. Three aeroplanes escorted the Zeppelins to Yarmouth. One is said to have been brought down by shells from warships there and another captured, the pilot and observer in both machines being drowned.

Religious Notices: RODEPH SHALOM (Heb. Peace)—Services every Sabbath, 10 a. m. in English, Hebrew and Yiddish. The Mourner's Kaddish, by Rabbi Henry Berkowitz. All welcome.

AUSTRIA WINNING IN CARPATHIANS, BERLIN REPORTS

Drive Czar From Nagy-Ag Valley in Movement to Relieve Przemyśl and Retake Lemberg.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—While an official report from the German General Staff, issued here this afternoon, claims some gains for the Kaiser's troops in both the eastern and western theatres of war, the best news from the Austro-German standpoint still comes from the Carpathians. The Austrian successes in these mountains continue, the report states, the Russians having been driven from the Nagy-Ag River valley. Vienna reports the probability of an early evacuation of Lemberg by the Russians. "The lifting of the siege of Przemyśl and the recapture of Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, would constitute one of the greatest triumphs won by the Austro-German allies in the war. News was received from all the theatres of war of freezing weather which bids fair to continue for some days. East Prussia reports 11 below zero centigrade on Thursday. Thus far, however, the wintry temperatures do not appear to have especially decreased military operations."



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