TURKS FALL VICTIM TO BRITISH CRUISERS IN NEW CANAL RAID

Invaders Try to Cross Suez and Boats Are Sunk. General Battle on Along Waterway.

CAIRO, Feb. 5.

Turkish troops today resumed their attempts to cross the Suez Canal at Tusun, near Ismailia. Several boats that succeeded in launching were sunk and all on board perished.

British warships have resumed their bombardment of Turkish positions.

The main Turkish forces have reached the Suez Canal and a general battle is developing east of the waterway. Between Port Said and Suez the Ottoman troops have thrown up earthworks a few miles east of the canal. These were shelled all night by light-draft British warships and the Turks were compelled to retire. As soon as the bombardment ceased, however, they reoccupied their trenches.

British aviators reported Thursday that the Turkish forces number about 45,000 men. They are well equipped and have a number of heavy guns.

A number of refugees have arrived here from the district east of the canal. Some said they were deserters from the Turkish army and that they had had no food for two days. Later they confessed that they had never been in the army.

Twelve thousand Turkish troops participated in Wednesday's battle on the Suez Canal, in which the Ottoman invaders lost heavily. The battle began early in the morning, the Turkish infantry attacking under cover of a sandstorm. An attempt to cross the canal on pontoons and rafts was repulsed, and the main attack on Tusun and Serapeum was also beaten back after a battle lasting ten hours.

British warships took part in the fighting, and the cruiser Harding was hit twice by shells, ten of her crew being wounded. Other British losses were two officers and 43 men killed and 58 wounded. Many Turkish dead were left on the field and eight officers and 282 men were taken prisoners.

CZAR SWEEPS FORWARD IN INVASION OF HUNGARY

Gains Laborcz River, But Retires From Beskid Passes.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.

Driving back the German and Austrian troops in the Carpathians, the Russian armies are forcing their way rapidly into Hungary. It was announced officially here today that the Czar's forces had reached the River Laborcz, on the south side of the mountains, taking in their advance from Dukla Pass 2000 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

In the Carpathians, the Russians have been forced to withdraw from the Beskid Passes, where a superior force of Germans and Austrians were encountered, it was officially admitted. In this region, however, the Russians have taken 2000 prisoners.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY WINS ACTION IN EAST PRUSSIA

Campaign Develops Favorably Along Inster River.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.

In East Prussia, Russian cavalry near Lasdehnen drove off a German force that attacked near the Scheskonpa River.

The campaign in East Prussia is developing favorably to the Russians along the Inster River in the region of Lasdehnen, northeast of Gumbinnen. They are advancing despite the obstinate resistance.

In the Mazurian Lakes region, no advance is reported. Toward Tilsit the Russian movement is progressing.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Vessels Arriving Today

Str. Biornefjord (Nor.), Tone Annunziata, etc, Flint, Goering & Co.

Str. Tuscan, Boston, passengers and merchandise, Merchant and Miners' Transportation Company.

Str. J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur, crude oil, Gulf Petroleum Company.

Steamships to Arrive

PASSENGER.

Name.	From.	Date.
Sardinian	Glasgow	Jan. 19
Haverford	Liverpool	Jan. 27
FREIGHT.		
Lincolnshire	Manila	Dec. 18
Jomsburg	Ardrossan	Jan. 6
Skjoldborg	Copenhagen	Jan. 11
Fiorentino	Huelva	Jan. 12
Lucilina	Cardiff	Jan. 17
Mackinaw	London	Jan. 19
Platuria	Shields	Jan. 20
Olaf Kyrre	Stavanger	Jan. 22
Nike	Cardiff	Jan. 23
Manchester Miller	Manchester	Jan. 23
Havet	Shields	Jan. 23
Nestos	Oran	Jan. 24
Andrea	Syra	Jan. 25
Teesdale	Savana la Mar	Jan. 27
Brindilla	Shields	Jan. 28
Castlemoor	Algiers	Jan. 29
Chelston	Cuba	Jan. 30
Mentone	Christobal	Feb. 2
Nelson	Cienfuegos	Feb. 2
Bella	Port Antonio	Feb. 3
Waaldyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3

Steamships to Leave

PASSENGER.

Name.	For.	Date.
Sardinian	Glasgow	Feb. 10
Haverford	Liverpool	Feb. 13
FREIGHT.		
Pontiania	Leith	Feb. 8
South Point	Rotterdam	Feb. 8
Manchester Miller	Manchester	Feb. 12

Movements of Vessels

Str. Delaware, for Philadelphia, steamed from New York February 5.

Str. Lexington, from Philadelphia, arrived at Boston February 5.

Str. Gileston (Br.), from Philadelphia, arrived at Cagliari February 1.

Str. Montoso, San Francisco for Philadelphia, steamed from Cristobal February 3.

Ship Dirigo, Philadelphia for Shimonoseki, sailed from Cristobal February 4.

Str. Oceanic (Ital.), Philadelphia for Taranto, passed Gibraltar February 3.

Str. Georgios Stathatos (Greek), Philadelphia for Tone Annunziata, arrived at Gibraltar February 2.

Str. Sardinian (Br.), Glasgow for Philadelphia, steamed from Halifax February 5.

Str. Grecian, for Philadelphia, steamed from Boston February 5.

Str. Persian, for Philadelphia, steamed from Savannah February 5.

Str. Paraguay, Philadelphia for Sabine Pass, was 240 miles southeast of Diamond Shoal lightship at 6 p. m. February 4.

Str. Oregonian, San Francisco, etc., for New York, was 340 miles south of San Francisco at noon February 3.

Str. Toledo, Sabine for Philadelphia, was ten miles south of Jupiter at 6 p. m. February 4.

Str. Atlantic, Philadelphia for Jacksonville, passed Hatteras at 7 p. m. February 4.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS

Chartering is light, due to the scarcity of tonnage to meet the demand. Rates are high and well supported.

STEAMSHIPS.

Wyoming (Nor.), 3013 tons, New York and River Plate trade, one round trip, Santa Ida, p. p.

Ion Pinsky (Br.), 2287 tons, Baltimore to Genoa, coal, private terms, prompt.

Str. Alice (Br.), 2202 tons, same, eight months trade ins. Gal., March.

Sigrun (Nor.), 1302 tons, Baltimore to Havana, coal, private terms, prompt.

Carlos (Nor.), 2781 tons, United States and Mediterranean trade, one round trip, Ita., March.

SCHOONERS.

Sarah M. Southard, 498 tons, Norfolk to Charleston, coal, $2 basis, choice to Marblehead, Salem or Lynn, prompt.

Ella M. Roper, 298 tons, Chili to Boston, nitrate of soda, 65c, February-March.

Lizzie Fox (Br.), 249 tons, Norfolk to Fort Pond Bay, prompt.

Hilda E. Wright, 249 tons, North Side Cuba to New York or Philadelphia, sugar, 12 cents.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRENCH

In Belgium the German airships showed great activity yesterday.

The communique of last night reported the capture of one of the enemy's trenches to the west of the highway from Arras to Lille to the north of Ecurie. That trench hindered the troops occupying the ground gained by us a few days ago. To the east of the same road we exploded a mine, and immediately thereafter a detachment of Zouaves and African infantry formally established itself on the conquered position. All the Germans in the captured trench were killed or made prisoners.

Our artillery silenced the enemy's batteries near Adinfer, south of Arras; at Posieres, northeast of Albert; at Ham, northwest of Peronne; likewise in the section of Pailly, south of Noyon.

There is nothing new in the region of Perthes.

In the Argonne there was a single attack at Bagatelle. That attack, which took from us a hundred yards of trench, provoked counter-attacks on our part, which not only regained these 100 yards, but also gained ground beyond.

In the Vosges there were artillery combats.

On the rest of front there is nothing to report.

AUSTRIAN

Artillery and infantry fighting continues along the Nida River.

We evacuated Tarnow (Galicia) after the Russians bombarded the place with heavy mortars.

A decisive battle is being fought in the region of Dukla, where strong Russian pressure is felt in the direction of Dukla Pass and neighboring passes. The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow.

On the western front hostile attacks have been repulsed, and our troops succeeded in gaining some ground in the wooded mountains and captured some hundreds of prisoners.

RUSSIAN

East Prussia—The Russian troops have made progress on both banks of the Inster in the district of Lasdehnen.

Poland—On the left bank of the Vistula the Russians have captured two lines of trenches held by the enemy near Borjimow. The enemy was repulsed in an attack upon Goumine, which is now in our possession, and we have occupied Wolaszye-Lowiczka. Hard fighting is still on there. The enemy is still in possession of the distillery in Wolaszye-Lowiczka, but we hold the rest of the town.

The enemy is continuing his obstinate resistance to our attacks and is trying to break through our lines in this region over a front of seven miles. He has brought up seven divisions and 100 batteries. As a result of our successes the fighting line has been shortened a mile.

The Russian counter-attacks began on Wednesday night and have been continued night and day since that time. Desperate fighting has been raging along the entire front, but our offensive has compelled the enemy to assume the defensive.

Galicia and Hungary—The encounters in the Carpathians are developing on the line from Dukla Pass to Wyszkow (100 miles). The Russians have advanced to the river Laborcz, capturing 2000 prisoners and ten machine guns. Russian troops who heroically repulsed bayonet attacks at Lupkow and the Beskid Passes retired to new positions, but the enemy's advance at Wyszkow Pass and Tartaroff was repulsed with heavy losses

GERMAN

On the whole western front yesterday there were only artillery duels. Isolated French attacks against the German position northwest of Perthes (in Champagne) were unsuccessful.

On the east Prussian frontier renewed Russian attacks south of the Memel River were repulsed.

A strong Russian attack against the positions recently taken by the Germans east of Borjumow was equally unsuccessful.

The number of prisoners taken there since February 1 totals 26 officers and about 6000 soldiers.

'VICE SQUAD' TRIES TO INFLUENCE JURY, JUDGE DECLARES

One Policeman Offered Juror a Bottle of Whisky, Court Tells Member of Detail Who Complains.

Vice squad policemen practice a system of attempting to influence jurors serving in the criminal branch of the Municipal Court, Room 676, City Hall, and in doing so incur the risk of being jailed, Judge MacNeilie declared from the bench today.

The charges against the policemen who form the special detail which Director Porter calls the "morals squad" followed the complaint of Policeman Nees, of the squad, that the squad was discriminated against by the court's tipstaves.

Nee's ire was aroused when one of the court officers ejected him from a seat in the space reserved for lawyers. He strode angrily to the bar of the court and complained to Judge MacNeilie:

"The members of the vice squad are always put out of those seats. I know those chairs are for the attorneys, but many persons not lawyers are permitted to occupy them, while members of the vice squad are put out and told to take seats in other parts of the room."

"We have had to take extreme precautionary measures with members of the vice squad," replied Judge MacNeilie. "They have gone so far as to try to tamper with the jury. On occasions it has been reported to me that while the jury is on its way from the courtroom to the jury room to deliberate on cases in which vice squad men have testified, conversations about the case have been held so that the jury could hear.

"In a speakeasy case a policeman tried to pass to a juror a bottle of whisky which had been offered as evidence, saying, 'Take this with you and have a drink.'

"If persons other than policemen had offended in this manner they would have been committed to prison. I now warn you that hereafter if there is a repetition of such practices the offender will be brought before the court and punished."

Nees took a seat, but not among the chairs reserved for the lawyers.

RUMANIAN POLICY NOW VEERS TOWARD GERMANS

London Alarmed at Change of Front in Balkans.

LONDON, Feb. 5.

The belief is rapidly gaining ground here that Rumania, instead of entering the war on the side of the Allies, will yield to German influences and hold aloof.

Stories coming from Bucharest to the effect that the Rumanian Minister of Finance has received $4,000,000 in gold from Hamburg, in return for permission to Germany to ship $20,000,000 in gold to Constantinople, serve to increase the uneasiness as to the Rumanian attitude.

A few weeks ago it was said confidently in Great Britain that Rumania would enter the conflict, perhaps, by the middle of February. Dispatches to the British newspapers from Bucharest, the Rumanian capital, now say that the Government of Rumania has no intentions of breaking its neutrality at an early date. The same prediction is made in dispatches received through independent sources. There likewise has been less talk in London of Italy's entry into the conflict.

Russian Flag Hoisted in Tabriz

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.—The Russian Consul General arrived at Tabriz on Tuesday, accompanied by a Russo-Persian escort. Russia's flag was hoisted over the Turkish Consulate General, the Turks having burned that of Russia.

U. S. TO REFUSE RECOGNITION OF NOTE

Continued from Page One

to neutral shipping to avoid the coasts of the British Isles, is due, according to the Admiralty, to the fact that the Germans intend to proceed with every possible means against the British transports carrying troops and supplies to France.

The Admiralty's communication, issued by the Chief Admiral of the German Naval Staff, follows:

"England is on the eve of supplying numerous troops and large quantities of war materials to France. We will proceed with all means of warfare at our disposal against these transports.

"Peaceful shipping is cautioned against approaching the northern or the western coasts of France, as this would threaten it with serious danger, because the vessels might be confounded with ships used for warlike purposes.

"The route around Scotland (north of Scotland) is recommended as the best track for the North Sea."

BRITAIN ACCEPTS CHALLENGE OF GERMANY'S BLOCKADE

LONDON, Feb. 5.

England today accepted Germany's challenge. The Admiralty defied the Kaiser and dared the German sea lords to put to a test their latest threat to starve out England by sinking all merchantmen of belligerent nations that approach British ports after February 18.

Admiralty officials went into conference early today. What they discussed was a closely guarded secret. But it was reported on reliable authority that orders for a part of the English flotilla of destroyers to detach itself from the North Sea fleet and report for duty in waters nearer home will be issued before nightfall.

Part of this destroyer fleet, it is expected, will be assigned the task of sweeping the seas for German submarines. Others will be detailed to convoy merchantmen after February 18, when the German Admiralty decree becomes effective, until such time as the Admiralty is positive that the German under-sea terrors no longer menace shipping. It is possible that a few British cruisers of the Royal type will be assigned to convoy duty to allay the fears of timid ship owners.

Admiralty officials frankly declared the latest German threat a bluff. They said it climaxed a series of official statements from the German Government that indicated that the Kaiser's advisers are becoming desperate. Neither Admiralty officials nor representatives of the big shipping interests would concede for a moment that Germany could carry out its threat to shut off England's food supplies.

The English nation turned its eye toward America today. What the United States will say to the German Admiralty's announcement that neutral ships may be endangered by German submarines was considered only secondary in importance to the German proclamation itself.

That the United States will make formal protest against the German decree upon its receipt at Washington is deemed certain here. Admiralty officials professed confidence today that neither America nor any of the other strong neutral Powers would respect what they called a "paper blockade" of the British coast. In some quarters it was suggested that the United States migh join with other neutral Powers in a formal protest to Germany.

SUBMARINES ARE MASSING AT ZEEBRUGGE FOR BLOW

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Germany is making extensive preparations for the blockade of England that has been decreed to go into effect on February 18. A dispatch received from Amsterdam stated that several submarines had arrived at Zeebrugge, the German naval base on the Belgian coast.

It is expected that these will be used to attack British transports and merchant ships.

The latest naval annuals credit Germany with 31 submarines, 12 being of the older type. There are 19 equipped with sleeping quarters and with a radius of up to 2000 miles. Those of the 1914-15 class are not listed, and it is certain a number were built early last year. Further, it is known that since the war began work has been rushed on additional undersea craft. Conservative estimates place the number of submarines in the German navy at 60, at least.

GERMANY IS CONFIDENT OF SUBMARINE BLOCKADE

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—While the German Admiralty expects protests from neutral countries against its action in proclaiming a blockade of England and its warning that ships of nonbelligerents might be endangered, it maintains its right to take this step without any violation of international law.

The Admiralty's action is indorsed by the Berlin newspapers today. They assert that England's alleged order to its merchant vessels to use the flags of neutral nations was the direct cause of the Admiralty's declaration of a blockade and hint that the failure of the neutral countries to protest to England shows they are silently if not actively supporting the Allies.

As to the ability of the German submarines to maintain a blockade of England, doubt is expressed in no circles. The German naval critics point to the activities of the U-21 in the Irish Sea as evidence of their value in warfare against ships upon which England depends for her supplies.

The attitude of the German Admiralty may be summed up thus:

"We do not intend to wage war upon neutral ships. We hope that none will suffer, but Germany is waging a campaign against enemies who are trying to throttle her commercial liberty and it must take the necessary steps to protect itself.

"The warning issued by Germany gives neutral shipping plenty of time in which to leave dangerous water."

The statement, declaring a "war zone" issued by the German Admiralty is:

"The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18, 1915.

"Every enemy ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers.

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government on January 31, and in view of the hazards of naval warfare it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships shall endanger neutral ships.

"Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least 30 nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast, is endangered in the same way."

The reference in the Admiralty communication to "misuse of neutral flags" is well understood in Berlin. There has been published in Germany recently what purports to be a secret order issued by the British Admiralty to British merchant ships instructing them to make use of neutral flags, and all the German papers are referring to this alleged order.

BLOCKADE THREAT AIMED AT U. S., BRITISH DECLARE

LONDON, Feb. 5.—While a wild storm of criticism of German strategy was raised in England by the bombardment of the coast towns of Hartlepool, Scarborough and Whitby, this was only a mild flurry as compared with the tempest aroused by the warning that neutral ships will be endangered if they enter the blockade zone.

The newspapers declare that this warning is directed toward the United States in an attempt to prevent ships of that country from bringing supplies to England.

"This is an effort that America should treat with the scorn it deserves," says one newspaper. "Now the United States knows the methods of German warfare, if there has been any doubt as to them before."

TURCOS' FIERCE CHARGE CAPTURES FOE'S TRENCH

French Win New Position on Arras-Lille Line.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

Brilliant work by the African troops of the French army, resulting in a decided gain for the Allies to the east of the road between Arras and Lille, is reported in an official statement issued by the French War Office this afternoon.

After the explosion of a mine Zouaves and Turcos dashed forward and established themselves strongly in the position where the mine had blown up a German trench. All the German soldiers in the trench were killed or taken prisoners.

AVIATORS SHELL ZEEBRUGGE

Raid Made on German Submarine-Zeppelin Base.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Allies' aviators bombarded Zeebrugge, German submarine and Zeppelin base, according to Rotterdam advices today.

The extent of the damage is not known.

WARSAW MENACED AS FOE'S ONSLAUGHT MOUNTS TO CLIMAX

Defenders Clash With Germans' Headlong Plunges in Gory Battle Along Seven-mile Front.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 5.

One hundred thousand Germans are hurling themselves in headlong rushes against the Rusian earthworks west of Warsaw, on a seven-mile front, it was officially announced today.

Seven divisions, comprising the flower of Von Hindenurg's armies, are making impetuous frontal attacks upon the Russians between the Bzura and Rawka. Behind them 100 German batteries are playing shells upon the Czar's trenches.

After driving back the Germans who attempted to recapture Goumine, the Russians pressed forward and took Wolaszye-Lowiczka. Hard fighting is going on there and also about Borjimow, where the Russians have taken two lines of German trenches.

Fifty thousand fresh German troops were rushed into the firing line early yesterday as reinforcements. They filled huge gaps in the German lines, torn by Russian shells and Russian infantry charges. Their arrival was a signal for the renewal of the onslaught.

For 24 hours Mackenzen's divisions have surged toward the Russian lines. The battle has become a gigantic death grapple.

Following up their successes at Wola Szydlowska, announced last night, the Czar's armies have forced the Germans out of the village of Humin, captured by the enemy on Tuesday.

German onslaughts continue, it is officially admitted, in the face of enormous losses. Mackenzen has returned to the massed attack. Advancing in compact formations, the Germans are attempting to break through to Warsaw by sheer force of numbers.

The Polish capital is menaced more seriously today than at any time during the present campaign.

FOE'S BOMBARDMENT DRIVES AUSTRIANS OUT OF TARNOW

Vienna Admits Evacuation; Also Pressure at Dukla Pass.

VIENNA, Feb. 5.

Today's official report admits the evacuation of Tarnow as the result of a heavy Russian bombardment with mortars. It is further stated that a decisive battle is being fought in the region of Dukla, where strong Russian pressure is felt in the direction of Dukla Pass and neighboring passes. The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow.

Vigorous operations around Tarnow have been going on for some time. An official dispatch from Vienna, January 20, said that attempts of the Russian Galician army to outflank Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's army, near Nowy Sandec, and attack Cracow by way of Tarnow, had led to a counter-offensive by the Archduke against Tarnow which threatened the rearward communications of the Russians in Galicia and in the Carpathians.

Tarnow, a town of some 40,000 inhabitants, is on the Biala River, a short distance from its junction with the Dunajec.

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GERMAN AVIATORS RAIN SHELLS UPON ALLIES' TRENCHES

Flying Squadrons Raid Lines From Nieuport to Ypres—Another Attack Aimed Against Dunkirk.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

German aviators, traveling in squadrons, are raining shells on the Allies' trenches all along the battle line in Belgium, from Nieuport south to Ypres, dispatches from the battle front asserted today.

Two German monoplanes bombarded the town of Furnes, six miles inside the allied lines. At the same time German artillery dropped shells from a great distance into the town. No great damage was done. Several German Taubes passed over the Allies' trenches near Nieuport. Their objective apparently was Dunkirk, object of several aerial attacks, but dispatches from the seacoast town today failed to mention their arrival.

The Argonne region was the scene of the most desperate infantry fighting in the last 24 hours. A German attack forced the French to evacuate more than 100 yards of trenches. During the night the French counter-attacked. In a brilliant charge they drove the Germans from the captured trenches and, rushing on, captured 100 yards of German earthworks.

French artillery has been successful in silencing German bombardments south of Arras, northeast of Albert and in the region of Noyon and Peronne.

Prize Dogs

You'll see them in Sunday's Pictorial Section. A full page of prize winners seeking new laurels at the Philadelphia Kennel Club Show. If your hobby is pedigreed dogs, be sure to get the Intaglio

Sunday, February 7,

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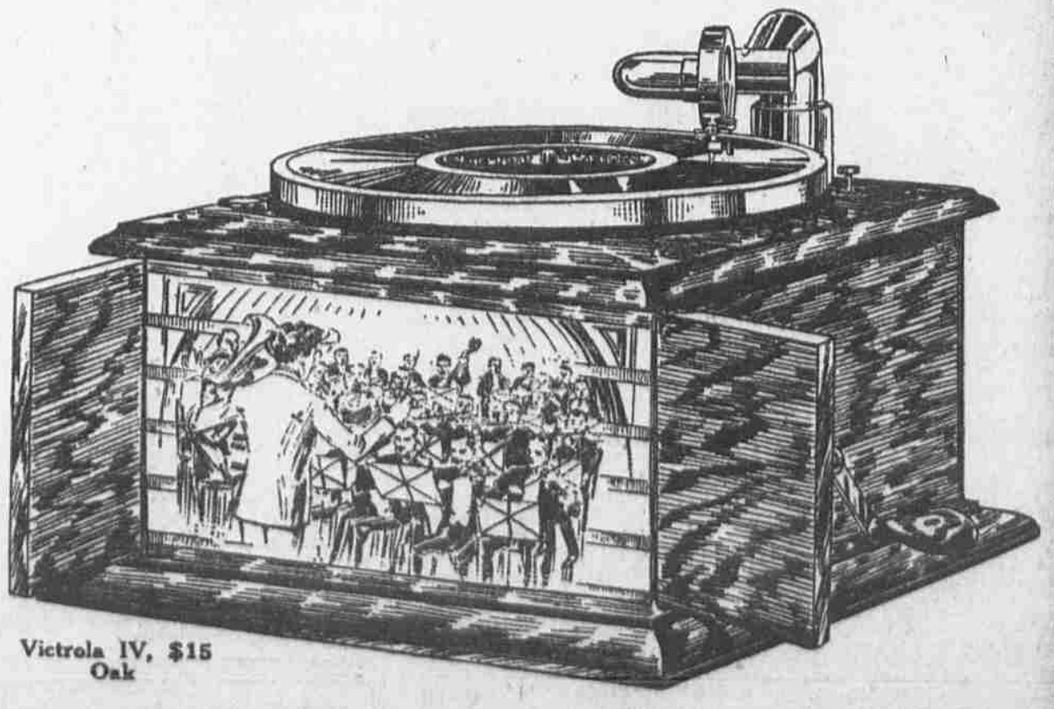

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