

AUSTRO-GERMAN GUNS THUNDER AGAINST FOE EAST OF CERNOWITZ

Teuton Allies Capture Stanislaw in Galicia. Slavs Mass for Recapture of Kolomea—Extended Battle Rages on Prussia Front.

Berlin War Office Reports Success in Driving Enemy From Positions Near Ypres and Repulse of Counter Attacks Along Entire Line.

A great artillery duel is developing east of Cernowitz, where the town of Bojan is reported nearly destroyed by shells. This indicates a Slav stand in Bukovina, despite Austrian assertions to the contrary.

Capture of Stanislaw, an important strategic point in Galicia, southeast of Lemberg, is announced by Vienna and admitted by Petrograd. Russians are retreating across the Dniester River, the official report adds, but concentration of reserves, in enormous numbers, to retake the railway junction at Kolomea is acknowledged.

Both Petrograd and Berlin agree that a general battle has developed along the entire East Prussia line of 200 miles. Pitched battles, in which the Slav War Office claims initiating the aggressive, are raging at Prasnys and on the Plock-Pionisk line, while according to the same source the German advance on the roads to Lomza has been halted. Oswowitz has not been invested, Petrograd adds.

Berlin relates advantage both in the Oswowitz and Prasnys field. In Galicia the Slavs report repulse of a resolute German offensive at Zackliczyn, southwest of Tarnow.

Success of the German troops operating in the vicinity of Ypres is announced by the Berlin War Office. The Allies were driven from their positions east of Ypres, and although they made several desperate attempts to regain the line of trenches, all of their attacks were repulsed, says the report.

AUSTRO-GERMANS DRIVE FOE FROM STANISLAW POST

Russian Grip in Galicia Losened, Vienna Reports.

The capture by Austro-German troops of Stanislaw, an important town of Galicia, 75 miles southeast of Lemberg, was officially announced here today.

The Russians, defeated successively at Delatyn, Nadwórna and Stanislaw, are retreating across the Dniester River, with the Austro-German troops in pursuit. The Russians have concentrated enormous masses of reserves in an attempt to recapture Kolomea, which is an important railway junction on the long line connecting Tarnow and Cernowitz. The result of the battle there is expected to have an important bearing on the campaign in Galicia, particularly in view of the Austro-German advantage gained by the capture of Stanislaw.

BATTLES RAGE ON WHOLE EAST PRUSSIAN FRONT

Russians Again Aggressive, Petrograd Reports.

Battle is raging at several points along the extended East Prussia-North Poland line, according to today's official communication.

Oswowitz is the objective of a resolute drive of the Germans, but this has been halted, as has been the advance along the roads to Lomza.

Half-way between Plock and Pionisk, north of the Vistula, in the zone between the German movement against Warsaw and the Slav drive toward Thorn, temporarily suspended, an engagement of stubborn character is under way. Austrian units are reinforcing the Germans at Plock, where the fighting is bitter. At Prasnys, another bitter conflict is taking place.

The Germans have a large army near Oswowitz, which, however, is not invested or even bombarded. The other chief force in the northeast has moved on the road to the fortress of Lomza and Beresin. Pitched battles—here the Russians generally being the attacking side—have begun along the marshy flatlands north of the Narw and Babr. Less is known of the battle area between Beresin and Pionisk, where very great forces are now gathering.

RESERVES RUSHED TO YSER

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 22.—All railway traffic in Belgium, except military trains, is being taken to the rear front, has been reported. Five thousand wounded Germans are reported to have reached Reulden during the last three days. They are being held there until reinforcements have reached the lines which their loss had weakened.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Vessels Arriving Today

Steamships to Arrive

Steamships to Leave

Official War Reports

FRENCH

There is nothing of importance to add to the communique of last night. Between the 20th and the 21st, at the edge of the forest of Cheppy, we captured a trench from the enemy and enlarged our positions yesterday.

At Spargues we gained some ground at one point and withdrew slightly at another.

Some infantry conflicts in which the enemy is using three regiments are continuing in this district.

In Alsace, on the two banks of La Foch River, our advance guards were driven back upon the line of resistance, which we have strongly occupied. The enemy has attacked in many formations, which has caused him heavy losses.

GERMAN

One of the enemy's trenches east of Ypres was taken by us yesterday. The enemy's attempt to retake it with a counter attack failed. The report from the German General Staff on operations in the eastern theatre of war says that in the operation of the Bobr and Narw districts the Germans have also captured a commanding general, four other generals, approximately 40,000 men and 75 cannon and machine guns.

There is comparative quiet in the Champagne. The number of prisoners taken by us in fighting in this region has reached 15 officers and more than 1000 men. The losses of the enemy are extraordinarily high. The enemy attacked our position east of Verdun in the night time. In the Vosges Mountains the villages of Hohrod and Slesweic were taken by us after a short engagement. Otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

In the eastern theatre the pursuit of the Russians after the winter battle in the Masurian Lakes district has come to an end. During the clearing out of the region northwest of Grodno and also in the battles reported for the last few days in the Bobr and Narw districts we captured a commanding general, four other generals, approximately 40,000 men and 75 cannon and machine guns. The actual number has not yet been ascertained. We also captured much other war material.

The total booty taken in the Masurian Lakes battle to date includes seven generals, more than 10,000 men, more than 150 cannon and vast quantities of other material of all descriptions. The amount of this is not yet estimated. This includes machine guns.

RUSSIAN

Fighting on the German front continues in the vicinity of Oswowitz, on the roads from Lomza to Jedwabnow, north of Radzilowa and half way between Plock and Pionisk. In some places the enemy is of a very stubborn nature. On the right bank of the Vistula, on the roads to Plock, Austrian elements have been discovered among the German troops.

During the last two days we have captured about 1000 Germans in Galicia. The enemy, on February 19-20, after a preparatory bombardment of great intensity, took the offensive to the north of Zackliczyn, but was repulsed after three attacks.

AUSTRIAN

The situation in Poland and West Galicia generally is unchanged. Saturday it was calmer.

In the battles on the Carpathian front, from Dukla Pass to Wyrakow, several Russian attacks again were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy, with least 700 men taken prisoners.

EVELYN STRUCK BY BRITISH MINES

Continued from Page One

The State Department today announced that, pending a comprehensive report on the sinking of the steamer Evelyn, this Government's rejoinders to the English and German notes on the flying of neutral flags and submarine warfare will be postponed.

The department has instructed American Consul Fee, at Bremen, by cable to collect and forward all details as to the manner of the Evelyn's destruction.

Inasmuch as the captain and crew were saved, the incident assumed far less importance in official minds than it otherwise would.

Page and Gerard have been notified to extend to the crew every needed aid and moreover to cable any information throwing light on the case.

The German Embassy today held the vessel, certain war material was destroyed by Germans, inasmuch as she carried a cargo of cotton destined for Germany, which is suffering for that commodity.

EVELYN IN PHILADELPHIA SERVICE FOR MANY YEARS

In maritime circles the Evelyn was looked upon as a Philadelphia ship. She ran between this port and Gulf ports for many years in the service of the Philadelphia and Gulf Steamship Company, which purchased the vessel from A. H. Bull & Co., of New York.

Following the failure of the Philadelphia and Gulf Company the receiver, S. P. Wetherill, Jr., sold the Evelyn and her sister ship, the Mae, to Andrew MacGinnis for \$12,000. A few weeks later they were turned over to the Independent Pier Company, O. G. Hempstead and Sons Company purchased the Evelyn in October. As this company was the local representative of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, it was rumored that German money had paid for the vessel and that she was to be used to supply the German cruisers in South American waters.

"There does not appear to be any question of international law involved in the sinking of the steamship Evelyn," John Frederick Lewis, an international law expert, said today. "While she was an American ship, flying an American flag, there was no act of hostility against her. The same fate that overtaken her might have occurred to a German warship. I don't believe the German nation can be called upon to reimburse her owners for her loss."

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BANKER'S "DON'TS" FOR BRYAN; A FLAREBACK

Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Head of 30 Corporations, Replies to Advice Promulgated by Commoner at Washington Banquet.

Bryan's "Don'ts" for Bankers

Bankers' "Don't" for Bryan

Six "Don'ts" for Secretary of State Bryan were advocated today by Jeremiah J. Sullivan, president of the American Railway Company, banker and head of 30 corporations. "The 'Don'ts' inaugurated by Mr. Sullivan are an answer to the 'Don'ts' suggested for bankers by Secretary Bryan at a banquet of the American Institute of Banking, held in Washington last Saturday night.

over the 'Don'ts' mentioned by Secretary Bryan," said Mr. Sullivan, after he had asked the reporter to read over the set of "Don'ts" to him again.

AGGRESSIVE NAVAL POLICY HINTED AT BY ASQUITH

Prime Minister Intimates Embargo May Be Laid on Foodstuffs.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Fresh hints that the British Government is about to strike a mighty blow at Germany in retaliation for Von Tirpitz's new submarine warfare were dropped in the House of Commons this afternoon by Premier Asquith.

The Prime Minister made his remarks shortly after the unconfirmed report was brought here from Paris that Austria has followed Germany's course and has launched an attack upon merchantmen traversing the Adriatic. Replying to a question from Lord Beresford, the Premier declared:

"The Government is not yet prepared to make a statement of what measures will be taken as reprisals against the German policy of destroying British and neutral merchantmen without warning or without attempting to save civilian members of their crews."

Retutation by the Premier of the statement that the Government is about to initiate a new campaign revived interest in just what course England is to pursue. It was intimated that not only will an embargo be laid against foodstuffs consigned to Germany, but that an aggressive naval policy designed to wipe the German fleet from the sea is about to be launched.

Austria to Sink Foe's Merchantmen

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The Austrian Admiralty has ordered the Austrian fleet to sink every enemy merchant vessel in the Adriatic, according to a Geneva dispatch to a newspaper here today.

ITALIAN RIOTERS CLAMOR FOR WAR; FLAG FIRED UPON

Pro-neutrality Meetings Mobbed in Turin and Milan—Austria Is Chief Object of Demonstrative Latin Hostility.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Riots occurred in many cities throughout Italy today in connection with demonstrations in favor of Italy going to war on the side of the Allies. Dispatches received today from Milan, Turin and a number of other cities, especially in the northern part of the kingdom, state that hostile demonstrations were directed against Austria and that in some places troops were necessary to restore order.

Eight socialists were wounded in a fight which occurred in this city when the "neutral" branch of the Socialist party had a meeting to urge the Government to maintain its neutrality and refuse to join the war. Just as Signor Maffi, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, was about to address the meeting pro-war socialists broke into the hall and a riot followed.

Troops are stationed all over the city. Political newspapers are becoming more bitter in their attack.

RAJH, Italy, Feb. 22.—The fishing boat Geau arrived yesterday from Anilvari, Montenegro, and the members of her crew said that the Geau and the fishing boat Saturno, while flying Italian flags, had been fired upon by two Austrian torpedo-boats.

This report has caused great popular excitement in Rome.

Members of the crew of the Geau said that the vessel was anchored near Anilvari, with the Saturno, when the Austrian torpedo-boats approached. The captains of the fishing vessels ordered their crews to land and at the same time hoisted Italian flags.

The Philadelphia received warning by wireless that German submarines were nearby. She communicated this news to the British steamship Cambank just before that vessel was torpedoed on Saturday.

Some Americans on board the Philadelphia were indignant that she had not flown the American flag every minute of the voyage.

ROME, Feb. 22.—An Austrian flag was burned at Venice last night by a mob that made a demonstration in favor of Italian intervention in the war, according to a press dispatch received here today. It stated that the Austrian flag was burned in the Venetian piazza.

According to the same dispatch, the Italian Consul at Trieste was attacked by a helicopter on Saturday, but that the official's assailant was set free by the Austrian police after he had been arrested.

FRENCH RUSH TROOPS TO AID RIGHT WING

General Joffre Sends Reserves to Meet German Attack.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Confident that the German attacks in Champagne, in the Argonne and in the Alsace Valley have been effectively checked, General Joffre is now sending large forces to the front on the Allies' right wing, where the Germans are preparing for another great onslaught. The reserves recently mustered into the active army form the greater part of these reinforcements, but veteran troops have also been sent from the valley of the Aisne.

The Germans succeeded in building some bridges over the Lille Canal and are shelling the Allies' positions preparatory to a general advance near Warstein.

An attack is expected all along the front from the sea coast to the Oise River, and as a result all railway traffic on the railroad lines between Paris, Boulogne and Dunkirk has been suspended, the trains being given up to the military establishment.

BERLIN ANNOUNCES CAPTURE OF GREAT RUSSIAN FORCE

Seven of Czar's Generals and 100,000 Men Enroute to Prisons.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Seven Russian generals and 100,000 men are now en route to German prison camps as von Hindenburg's armies continue their successful sweep against the Czar's forces. It was officially announced here this afternoon.

Hundreds of prisoners are arriving daily at East Prussian frontier towns, awaiting the total of prisoners. The Germans have captured 150 cannon in addition to immense quantities of ammunition and other war material. Each new dispatch from the eastern battle front emphasizes anew the extent of the German victory, the report adds.

It was officially admitted this afternoon that the pursuit of the Russians who retired from the Masurian Lakes region has ended. A gap of several miles now separates the fleeing forces of the enemy and their pursuers. The Russians are retreating and preparing to resist further German advances into Poland.

Around Augustow a new battle is developing. Russian forces are being concentrated in front of the fortress in anticipation of German assaults.

SUBMARINES LATEST ATTACKS ON BRITISH SHIPS CAUSE PANIC

Sinking of Freighter Downshire in Irish Sea Shows Germans Mean to Bring About Complete Tie-up in War Zone.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Beset by land and by sea with German aircraft and submarines, the British Isles today are more isolated than they have ever been before. The latest German air exploit, the dropping of bombs on Essex, at a point within 40 miles of London, last night, has been followed by the report that British warships on patrol duty in the North Sea had seen signal lights flashed from Zeppelins.

The activities of the German submarines have struck panic to the heart of British shipping. The sinking of the small Irish coasting steamer Downshire shows that the Germans are under orders to destroy all British merchant ships, irrespective of size. The Downshire, which was sunk in the Irish Sea by the U-12, was a small freighter of no importance.

The warship patrols in the Irish Sea and in the western part of the English Channel have been strengthened and the utmost vigilance is being exercised. Search for submarines is even being made out in the Atlantic, off the west coast of Ireland.

In the important harbors, such as Folkestone, Dover, Liverpool and New Castle, artillery is being kept ready for action on a moment's notice as it is feared that the German submarines may try to enter the ports and torpedo ships at anchor.

Army transports, plying between the British and French coasts, are more strongly guarded than ever before. The passenger steamers are almost empty as no one goes upon a sea trip these days unless there is imperative reason for it.

AMERICAN STEAMSHIP RACES INTO PORT WITH LIGHTS OUT

Philadelphia Reaches Liverpool Without Encountering Submarines.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Several sensational incidents, but nothing disastrous, marked the trip of the American liner Philadelphia across the Irish Sea yesterday, according to her passengers, who reached London from Liverpool this afternoon.

They say the Philadelphia, with her lights out and her engines at highest speed, raced into the Mersey at Liverpool. The Philadelphia received warning by wireless that German submarines were nearby. She communicated this news to the British steamship Cambank just before that vessel was torpedoed on Saturday.

Some Americans on board the Philadelphia were indignant that she had not flown the American flag every minute of the voyage.

ALLIES' WARSHIPS BADLY DAMAGED, TURKS REPORT

Flagship Crippled by Fire of Dardanelles Forts.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—Three British and French warships were badly damaged by the return fire of the Dardanelles forts in the bombardment of last Friday. It was announced at the Turkish Ministry of Marine today.

The flagship of the attacking fleet, a British battleship, was seriously crippled so that it had to be towed on Sunday. The action by destroyers according to an official statement issued here.

GERMANS REPORT SUCCESS AGAINST ALLIES AT YPRES

Berlin War Office Tells of Trenches Captured and Attacks Repulsed.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—German attacks upon the Allies' troops in the vicinity of Ypres are being maintained and are resulting successfully. It is announced at the War Office today that the German troops had captured a trench on Sunday east of Ypres and that all the enemy's counter-attacks in an attempt to recapture this position had failed.

SWISS RIDDLER AEROPLANE

BERNE, Switzerland, Feb. 22.—An aeroplane, said to be of German nationality, was shot down by Swiss gunners near Bonaf on Sunday. The machine, which was struck by nine bullets, landed at Ferrette.

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THREE ENGLISH COAST TOWNS BOMBARDED BY GERMAN AIR RAIDERS

Aviators Make Another Descent Upon Britain, Dropping Shells Through County of Essex.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Another German air raid on the Essex coast was attempted last night when a bomb was dropped on Colchester, 40 miles northeast of London, and about 18 miles slightly south of west of the port of Harwich.

Two aeroplanes were seen over the town, one of which is believed to have been a British machine, chasing the intruding German. The aeroplanes disappeared in the direction of the coast.

The bomb fell in a garden near the barracks and damaged several of the out-buildings.

The aeroplanes earlier dropped bombs at Marks Tey, six and a half miles west of Colchester; Braintree, 15 miles west of Colchester, and near Coggeshall, but no serious damage resulted.

Apparently the German raiders had been much nearer to London than Braintree, for he was being pursued at a fast pace when he sighted civilians.

The raid is characterized by all of the British papers today as the "worst joke of the war." Apparently it was a literally futile, both so far as the loss of life or destruction of property is concerned.

There were no Zeppelins used this time. It is believed that the chief object of this flight was to determine meteorological conditions.

The populace of all of the towns remained calm, while in Colchester a procession of half-grown girls and boys paraded the streets singing "The Germans Are Coming, They Are Here." They seemed much disappointed that no Zeppelins put in an appearance.

SUBMARINE SINKS BRITISH STEAMSHIP IN IRISH SEA

German Give Crew Five Minutes to Leave Downshire and Torpedo Her.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The small Irish coasting steamship Downshire was sunk last night by a German submarine off Calp of Man, an island in the Irish Sea. The Germans gave the Downshire's crew five minutes in which to leave the ship. The crew landed last night at Dunder County Down.

It is now believed that the British passenger steamer, which left Hull for the Tyne, on Monday, has been destroyed by the Germans. She has not been heard of since she left Hull.

SIX-MILE BATTLE ON IN VOSGES MOUNTAINS

French and Germans Struggle to Capture Heights Along Focht River.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—A severe engagement has developed in front of Kolmar, in the Vosges Mountains, where the French and Germans are locked in a grim struggle for the possession of strategic heights along the Focht River. Both sides are claiming successes in that vicinity. The struggle extends over a six-mile front between the passes of Bonhomme and Kolmar, in the immediate vicinity of Sulzbrunn, Hohrodberg, Harburt and Weier-Im-Thal.

Despite storm-tides of rain, sleet and snow, the French fought their way to the crest of several hills held by the Germans and routed the Kaiser's forces from their trenches at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, after being driven from their high position, retreated toward the east, but afterward delivered counter attacks against the French. The French claim these attacks were repulsed and the Germans claim they were successful.



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