

OFFENSIVE
WIDENING ALONG
GALICIA RIVERS

Battle on 20-Mile Front
Rages at Bend of Styr.
Czartorysk Taken

NOVEL CZAR'S OBJECTIVE

Rush Troops From
Balkans to Check Renewed
Muscovite Drive

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Fierce fighting on a 20-mile front along the bend of the River Styr was reported in dispatches from the Czartorysk and Vienna today. Attack is being made by the Pruth and Sareth rivers.

The Russians are assaulting the Austrians on 20 miles east of the important town of Kovel, objective of the offensive in Volhynia. Petrograd reports today that after capturing the town of Czartorysk the Slavs pressed on and captured a range of hills west of the town. They are now assaulting the main line barring the advance on Kovel.

The fighting in this region has temporarily detracted attention from the strategic northeast of Czernowitz and along the Tarnopol-Tomsk line, where nearly a million men with several thousand guns are reported to be engaged. It is true mainly because the possibility of an important military success is greater in the offensive on the Slavs than at any other point in the struggle.

Capture of Kovel by the Russians would cut the railway supplying the Austrians in the fortresses around Kovel.

At Rafalovka and Koiak, the extreme ends of the battle line, the Slavs, and west of Czartorysk, in the center, the heaviest fighting is proceeding. Vienna advices today admit the ferocity of the Russian attacks, but declare that in each instance where the Slavs were successful the lost ground was later recaptured.

An early decisive success for the new offensive is expected here, the strength of the Austro-German defenses here well known. It is considered, however, that a continuation of the heavy Russian attacks will delay the beginning of an Austro-Bulgarian-German invasion of Greece by preventing the transfer of troops from the Russian front.

Troop reinforcements are being rushed to the Gallician front to stem the advance of the Russians.

Petrograd dispatches state that some of these troops are levies that were to have been used by the Germans and Austro-Bulgarians in the Balkans.

Great artillery duels are raging along the Styr and Sareth rivers and on the frontier of Bukovina, where both sides are employing their heaviest guns.

Kovel lies upon two main arteries of traffic by which the Germans and Austrians have been supplying their troops with provisions and ammunition. The railway from Lublin to Kiev passes through the town and there is a railway running from Lusk through Kovel, thence through Brest-Litovsk, Bielsk and Grodno into Courland.

Enormous loss of life is attending the fighting in the east. The Russians have been particularly exposed by reason of the fact that the Teutons were entrenched. However, the Austrian claim that the Russians lost 50,000 men during the new year's fighting in the Strya zone is accentuated here as an exaggeration.

YANKEE "GABY" DIES
ON LONELY FARM

Continued from Page One

of handkerchiefs and multi-colored scarves from balconies where women stood to see the Emperor ride by. The little American girl wanted to see the Emperor, too. She stood on tiptoe at the corner, but could not see over the heads of the tall British soldiers. She elbowed her way through the crowd, with many smiles and "pardon me" which the beauty-loving Latin could not resist, and soon found herself in the street just as the Emperor's carriage, bearing Dom Pedro and his wonderful black side whiskers. There must have been a little disturbance in the crowd, for the Emperor's carriage, which was so curious to look into, the carriage. Anyhow she felt, forward on her knees, and the horses' hoofs nearly crushed her and the driver pulled up just in time to save her life.

The Emperor, being then over 60 years of age, was delighted with the trepidation he experienced for the beautiful girl's safety, and he personally lifted her to her feet and saw to it that at once she should be treated by the greatest physicians obtainable in his capital, and, although he was assured many times that the fair little girl was imperiled, he was hardly appeased, insisted upon calling in person at her apartments.

They became great friends. Emma Linden was the sensation of the "scandalous" Rio until the revolution. The whole world talked about the Emperor's devotion to the fair American. The ladies of court snubbed her and she snubbed them. Her happy blue eyes were the magnet of all the reactionary youth of Brazil, and the detestation of all the republican youth of Brazil. She was "the Du Barry" of her day.

EMPEROR LEAVES COUNTRY.
The revolution, which was brewing, was kindled by the devotion of the Emperor to the girl. He was only 21 at the time. Some say she was the spark which lit the revolutionary powder. At any rate, on November 15, 1889, insurgent troops surrounded the Imperial Palace, and at 4 o'clock the next morning the Emperor and his suite sailed for Portugal.

Emma Linden came back to America and married (Halbrigg) having been disappointed. Eventually she felt the longing for her old home on the little farm, four miles outside of Taunton. She was 47 years old when she died. In Taunton she was known as Mrs. Emma Hawes Burke Johnson.

SMITH OFF TO SHORE
Major Joins Family at Atlantic City

Major Smith did not visit his offices in City Hall today, but went direct from his North Broad street home to the station, where he took a bridge train for Atlantic City.

Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her mother, who is not in good health, left for Atlantic City some days ago and the Major joined the members of his family this morning for a short visit.

January 27 Jewish Relief Day
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—President Wilson today named January 27 as Jewish Relief Day and will issue a proclamation in honor of the day. The day is observed in honor of the need of Jewish relief in Europe as a result of the war. The action followed a Senate resolution.

Visit
THE NORTH TENTH STREET
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
15th St. Below Girard Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. Wm. H. Miller, Minister



Photo by Gutzkow.
WILLIAM H. KREIDER
Lawyer, who will be secretary in new Civil Service Commission named by Mayor Smith.

OUSTED CIVIL SERVICE
COMMISSIONERS YIELD
TO ORDER OF MAYOR

Riter, Van Dusen and Bolger
Surrender Posts to Make
Way for Kreider, Griffith
and Albrecht

ADMIT RIGHT OF REMOVAL

The three members of the Civil Service Commission appointed by Mayor Blankenburg, who were dismissed by Mayor Smith, packed their belongings and left the office shortly before noon today. They did not wait until their successors were sworn in. They sent a note to the Mayor in which they admitted his absolute power to remove them. The communication carried no spirit of vindictiveness.

None of the members of the ousted commission would say what their plans were. The action of the Mayor was taken because of the refusal of the commissioners to resign. They are Frank M. Riter, a former Director of Public Safety; Louis H. Van Dusen, who was prominent in the reform ranks, and Peter Bolger, a former newspaperman.

They were succeeded today by: Samuel R. Griffith, wool merchant; William H. Kreider, lawyer; and Nicholas Albrecht, a merchant.

Mr. Kreider was a member of the Civil Service Commission under Mayor Reuburn. He is said to have been indorsed by Edward A. Devlin, Penrose lieutenant in the 8th Ward. Albrecht is a Democrat and his appointment is regarded as a victory for the "old guard" of the Democratic party. He got a job as the minority member. Mr. Griffith is brother of David R. Griffith, a lawyer and former member of Common Council.

The letter of the retiring commissioners to the Mayor follows:
"Your letter under date of January 7, exercising your constitutional rights of removing the Civil Service Commissioners, was duly received this morning and is cordially acquiesced in. For we have no personal desire to retain our office.

"We felt it a public duty to place the responsibility upon the appointing power, where it properly belongs, of exercising the bare constitutional rights of removal or of assigning the 'good cause' provided for in the act of Assembly creating the commission. Having done this, and your power of removal being absolute, we remain nothing further for us to do but to vacate our offices, now that such power of removal has been exercised by you.

"We beg to inform you that if we can render any service to the new commission in its initial work we will gladly do so.

"FRANK M. RITER,
"PETER BOLGER,
"LEWIS H. VAN DUSEN."

Pending the swearing in of the new commissioners Chief Clerk Corlies is in charge of the Civil Service office on the seventh floor of City Hall. Mayor Smith is in Atlantic City today and on that account the new commissioners will not take their oaths of office until Monday, in all probability.

The retiring commissioners made public an opinion from Frank P. Prichard, an attorney, concerning the Mayor's right of removal. Mr. Prichard said that the Mayor's right could not be questioned. He also pointed out that the Constitution having given to the appointing power the right to remove at pleasure, the removal would take effect under that power even if the Legislature by the act of 1896 had intended to provide for any contest of the reason such provisions would be ineffective.

Shot May Cost Girl Her Sight
A little girl may lose the sight of an eye as a result of being struck with a bullet from an air rifle. She is Minnie Conover, 15 years old, of 1288 South 5th street. The girl was sitting in the parlor of her home before an open window late yesterday. Several small boys with air rifles stopped in front of the house and while they were playing one of the rifles was discharged and the shot struck Minnie. A passing wagon took her to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where an operation was performed and the bullet extracted. The police have made no arrests.

ALLIES PLANNED
TO DEPOSE GREEK
KING, IS RUMOR

Letters Found on British
Diplomats, Captured by
Austrians, Reveal Plan
WOULD CREATE REPUBLIC

VIENNA, Jan. 8.
Letters found on two British diplomats who were taken from the Greek ship Spes by an Austrian submarine reveal that the Entente Allies had under consideration a plan to depose the King of Greece and make that country a republic, with former Premier Venizelos as President.

The captured officers were General Napier, formerly military attaché in Bulgaria, and later assigned to the English Embassy in Athens, and Captain Wilson, a member of the British Parliament. They were on their way from Athens to London.

Some of the correspondence follows:
The following is from a letter from Mr. W. Y. C., employed as secretary in the English Embassy in Athens:
"ATHENS, Nov. 23, 1915.
"According to my opinion it is best to depose the King and make Venizelos President of the Hellenic Republic, but everybody seems afraid of such drastic means. Unfortunately, the King is very popular with most of the army."
From a letter from Mr. R., connected with the British Admiralty:
"ATHENS, December 2, 1915.
"I am convinced that the people and the King himself recognize the mistake they have made, but the King is so obstinate, he remains immovable. It is my conviction that after this war there will be no more kings. They alone have caused our misery."

GREEKS FEAR GERMANS.
From a letter by Mr. W. Y. C., secretary in the English Embassy in Athens:
"ATHENS, Dec. 2, 1915.
"I hope that they will soon decide at home whether or not to continue the Salonica expedition. The Greeks are trying by every means to persuade us to give up the expedition. My opinion is it is very important that we take a safe position here and defend Salonica during the winter; then, if no great expedition is thought out, this will tie up a hostile force and prevent their being withdrawn to another field of battle.
"The Greeks fear the Germans too much to attempt the protection of their country. They say they will remain onlookers, and will admit the enemy if we insist on remaining here. They are most miserable as one can imagine. All we have to do is to make them fear us more than they fear the Germans. For this purpose we have a strong fleet, which is waiting and ready in case of emergency to make a demonstration."
Following is the captured Embassy report:
"From Sir P. Elliot, English Ambassador in Athens, to Sir Edward Grey:
"ATHENS, Nov. 16, 1915.
"With reference to my telegram No. 1317 of today, I have the honor of submitting a copy of the document which my French colleague presented this morning to the Ministry with the representatives of Great Britain, Italy and Russia, and which contains a discussion of the points on which concessions are demanded of the Greek Government.
"With expression of my highest respect,
"ELLIOT."
"Postscript:
"First—Withdrawal of Greek troops from Salonica and vicinity.
"Two—Entirely free right of disposal of railways and streets to the border, especially in the section of Krivok and Monastir, so that we may have not only in the city itself, but also in the vicinity, every means which is necessary for our protection and for the organization of a border of protection within the radius of Salonica and the peninsula of Chalkidike. This is of the greatest importance to insure the safety of the expeditionary troops.
"Three—Freedom at sea, as, for instance, the right to visit ships and boats in territorial waters and to search for and destroy hostile submarines near their bases on the coast and in territorial waters.
"In consideration of the difficult position in which the withdrawal of the Serbian army toward Albania and Montenegro will bring the troops of the Allies, it is of the greatest necessity that this wish be granted, not only verbally, but also by action—that is, by evacuation of the vicinity of Salonica by the Greek troops, which must be withdrawn in order not to hinder our movements for our protection."

THREE YEGGMEN SHOT
FIGHTING POLICE

Continued from Page One
inspectors were Wynne, Furniss, McBlekar and Horby.
The alleged bandits were held under \$15,000 bail each by United States Commissioner Joins at his office, 104 Market street. In default of the bail they were remanded to the county prison. Each man had in his pocket a 25-calibre revolver with five rounds of ammunition, with the exception of Collins, who had three revolvers.

The most modern and complete set of burglary tools that has ever been seen by the postal inspectors in this city was confiscated. The men operated with the latest scientific appliances for cracking safes, which consisted of two acetylene blowers, oxygen tubes, two electric jimmies, rubber goggles and asbestos shields, all of which were carried in two small suit cases. Nitro-glycerine and other explosives were found in the suit cases.

When arraigned, the men refused to talk and sat with their heads buried under their coats. Several newspaper photographers attempted to take their picture without avail, and the police photographer likewise failed.

Inspector Cortelyou, the men have been trailed at Pennsgrove for the last four weeks. On December 22 an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the post office, but the thieves were frightened off. Ever since that time, postal inspectors have been watching those arrested today, day and night.

The lure of the vast amount of money which is distributed every second Friday at the du Pont plant, it was thought, would bring the thieves back for a second attempt, and accordingly the "ambush" was laid last night.

"Their outfit was the best I have ever seen," said Mr. Cortelyou. "It would have opened almost any safe in the country. We have been trailing these men at Pennsgrove for about four weeks. They were traced here following numerous robberies throughout the West and Middle West, but we couldn't get the 'goods' on them, so to speak.
"I have wired the postal inspectors in various sections of the country who will come here in a few days in an effort to identify them with some of the western robberies. I am convinced from the memoranda found in their pockets and from the tools and methods employed, that there would have been an epidemic of robberies in this vicinity which would have startled the country if we hadn't arrested them when we did. I firmly believe that they had planned wholesale robberies of banks, trust companies and postoffices in and around the city."

FRENCH SHELL
GERMAN TRAIN,
STOP TRAFFIC

Kaiser's Positions on Nouv-
ron Plateau Destroyed
by Heavy Artillery Fire

MINE WAR IN ARGONNE
PARIS, Jan. 8.
German attempts at an infantry attack in the Tahure sector in Champagne have broken down. No mention of a further attempt to break through at this point has appeared in the communiqués of the last two days.

In the absence of infantry fighting yesterday was marked by a number of artillery exploits in which the French guns caused serious damage. The railway station at Bois-leux-au-Mont, south of Arras was again under fire. The French artillery succeeded in interrupting traffic on this line. Two German posts were destroyed on the Nouvron plateau, northwest of Soissons, and in Champagne the French artillery dispersed a body of sappers north of Somme-Py and a convoy near Saint Souplet.

A German column was thrown into confusion near Billy-sous-Mangiennes, north of Etain, and the French shells started a fire in the village, while three explosions were caused in the German works at the Bois Bouchot, north of Saint Mihiel.

A French mine blew up a German advanced post in the Vauquois sector, east of the Meuse.
The night communiqué follows:
"In Artois in the course of the day we bombarded anew the railway station of Bois-leux-au-Mont, south of Arras, and interrupted the traffic on the line.
"A destructive fire directed against the enemy positions on the plateau of Nouvron, northwest of Soissons, was effective. Two German posts were destroyed.
"In Champagne our artillery continued to show activity. A strong group of sappers to the north of Somme-Py and a convoy near Saint Souplet were dispersed by our fire. There was a bombardment of the enemy trenches in the direction of the farm of the Maisons-de-Champagne and in the region of La Main de Massolles.
"In the Argonne one of our mines blew up a German advanced post in the sector of Vauquois, to the east of the Meuse.
"One of our long range pieces fired on an enemy column on the edge of Billy-sous-Mangiennes, north of Etain. Our well-directed fire threw the column into confusion and started a fire in the village.
"At the Bois Bouchot, north of Saint Mihiel, our batteries caused three explosions in the enemy works."

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"You can bet I would," he said.
"Then shoot," shouted Morris as he darted out Spring Garden street.
The cop was right after him. He fired several shots in the air and finally caught the negro after a chase of several blocks.

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"Don't shoot," he pleaded, "I bleeb yo'."
Morris was arrested while carrying a suitcase full of clothing. It was stolen from the home of Thomas Jones, of 671 North 34th street. He was held in \$1000 bail.

Falls Down Stairs With Lighted Lamp

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Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
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