

CZAR'S TROOPS FORCE DNIESTER; ON WEST BANK

Capture of Uscieczko Gives Slavs Advantage in Galician Campaign

DVINSK BATTLE CENTRE

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Severe fighting is again developing on the Dvinsk front, preliminary artillery duels having been succeeded by a continuous bombardment of great intensity on both sides, according to a Petrograd dispatch.

The Germans have taken the initiative and attacked the railway station at Likasno, on the east bank of the Dvinsk, seven miles northwest of Dvinsk. This would indicate a serious penetration of the Russian lines, but the Russian Staff explains that the German forces were unable to advance, still occupying their old positions, and succeeded in reaching Likasno only by using heavy artillery, which they now have had time to mount.

Regarding the security of the strong German fortifications which were erected along the northern front during Field Marshal von Hindenburg's campaign against Dvinsk, Russian military critics believe they will remain effective only as long as the ground remains frozen, and that in the early spring the German position, including Mitau, will become untenable.

Little importance, therefore, is attached in these circles to the persistent predictions of a great German offensive against Riga and Dvinsk in March, since Russian military men have been convinced by the failure of Von Hindenburg's last efforts to take Dvinsk that even under conditions most favorable to the Germans the Dvinsk-Riga line is impregnable.

The German official statement is silent concerning the advance on Dvinsk and confines itself to chronicling the repulse of minor Russian attacks. It says:

"Minor Russian attacks, made in the neighborhood of the Dvinsk, and against the field guard post that we have captured on the 6th on the Baranovich-Lyakhovitchi railway, were repulsed."

GERMANS WIN BACK POSITION NEAR VIMY

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Oners and captured two rapid fire guns and a revolver cannon.

German guns believed to have a range of more than twenty miles are being used in a systematic effort to destroy Belfort, the mighty fortress that forms the keystone of the French defense on the eastern frontier. On Tuesday and Wednesday ten shells were hurled into Belfort by those mighty cannon, which are believed to be the latest output of the Krupp factory at Essen.

French aviators are trying to ascertain the location of the guns, which probably are mounted in some hidden recess of the Vosges mountains. When their position is determined, French officers declare it will be a simple matter for an air squadron to put them out of commission by dropping bombs.

BERLIN ASSERTS GAINS MADE IN VIMY REGION

Trenches and Mine Crater Captured. Twenty-two Machine Guns Taken

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—Further success for the German troops operating in the western theatre of war is announced in today's report from Great Headquarters. Besides taking additional trenches and recapturing a crater, the German troops took 22 machine guns from the French.

The text of the report follows: "Northwest of Vimy we captured a large trench section from the French and also a crater near Neuville, which had been previously lost to the enemy. We took 22 prisoners and 22 machine guns."

"South of the Somme several French attacks were repulsed. North of Bequincourt the enemy succeeded in gaining a foothold in a small section of the foremost line of German trenches.

"On Comber Hill we destroyed an enemy mine position by an explosion. French mine operations northeast of Celles in the Vosges were unsuccessful."

FOOD CRISIS IN GERMANY CAUSES ALARM THERE

Papers Reveal Extent of Shortage. Substitutes Widely Used

LONDON, Feb. 10.—While the German newspapers are telling of the Kaiser and his armies marching on from victory to victory, and are relying daily on exploits calculated to stir the people to enthusiasm, the fact that Germany actually is on the verge of starvation is becoming daily more apparent. This conclusion is not founded on the statements of alleged "neutrals," whose impressions necessarily are biased, but is based on reports of the actual conditions as related by the German press.

The theory is advanced that the Berlin Government encourages the publication of alarming reports on food situation, with a view to misleading the enemy. This obviously is absurd. The German press is filled not only with reports of a most serious food crisis, but with advertisements of substitutes for missing articles of diet and the feverish activities of scientists seeking to discover new food-stuffs.

It is obvious that the Government does not encourage the publication of advertisements like the following, displayed in Berlin papers: "In view of the great shortage of fats hotels, restaurants and all cooks are urged to make use of the new apparatus, called the Fat-separator, which, inserted in an ordinary sink prevents a particle of fatty matter from slipping through into the drain."



WE never use drops in the examination of the eye for glasses. Therefore you cannot obtain anything but your honest refraction. So honest with your eyes, especially when they are in distress, as they are precious in value. The best service money can buy is obtainable here at the most reasonable cost in the city. Prescriptions Accurately Filled and Broken Lenses Duplicated AT HALF PRICE. Eyes Examined Free. CHAS. MILGROM & BRO. 29 S. 5th St. 32 N. 13th St.



WHERE GERMANS LOST 60,000 Fierce fighting has been in progress for several days around the heights of Vimy, above Arras, France. These heights dominate several towns of industrial and strategic importance. The Germans have lost heavily in successive attacks in the direction of the arrow.

AUSTRIA MUST EXPLAIN ATTACK UPON PETROLITE

U. S. Wants Apology for Seizure of Food From American Ship

SHOT WOUNDED SAILOR

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Austria must explain to the United States why one of her submarine commanders stopped the American ship Petrolite, a Standard Oil tanker, in eastern Mediterranean waters and helped himself to stores aboard. In making this announcement today Secretary Lansing said the request for explanation was not a "note," but he said also that "perhaps there may be demands later."

The request for information and an investigation, it was learned today, is based on affidavits received by mail from Captain Thompson, of the Petrolite, which supplemented naval affidavits and which cleared up the question of the identity of the submarine.

Captain Thompson's affidavits to the State Department set forth that he was bound from Alexandria to Philadelphia. He said the Petrolite was flying the Stars and Stripes and had her name and nationality painted in huge white letters on her side. While he was below deck Thompson swore he was startled by the sound of a shot. He rushed to the bridge and stopped the ship. One man, a Dane, was wounded by a shot fired after the ship stopped.

When the submarine ran alongside the Austrian commander asked Thompson to sell some provisions. Thompson refused. The Austrian commander is said to have replied: "We'll take them any way." Then, according to Thompson an American seaman was taken on board the submarine as a hostage while the Austrians helped themselves to the stores. A report which was not denied at the State Department today was that the Thompson affidavits contain mention of shots fired by the submarine while Thompson was on his way in a small boat to present his ship's papers to the submarine commander. Despite the seeming seriousness of the incident, officials today refused to see another crisis in the Petrolite case.

RIPRESA DI ATTIVITA' NAVALE IN ADRIATICO; LE PRIME AVVISAGLIE

Gravi Dissensi tra i Governi di Vienna e di Sofia per la Futura Divisione delle Spoglie

RUMANIA ED ALLEATI

ROMA, 10 Febbraio.

Ricomincia nel Mare Adriatico l'attivita' navale. Si tratta per ora soltanto di sfilare e di sottomarini, ma non e' impossibile che si abbia tra non molto, specialmente se gli austriaci decideranno di attaccare Valona, qualche combattimento tra unita' di maggiore importanza. Si crede infatti che, se l'attacco su Valona dovra' essere operato, sara' necessario che le forze navali austriache facciano qualche sortita.

Questa mattina il Ministero della Marina ha pubblicato un comunicato ufficiale nel quale annuncia che si sono avuti nei giorni scorsi cinque scontri navali nell'Adriatico. Ecco il testo del comunicato:

"Nel pomeriggio del 6 corrente un cacciatorpediniere italiano che scortava un incrociatore alleato avvistato un cacciatorpediniere austriaco del tipo Husard ed un idrocrociatore pure austriaco. Un incrociatore italiano aprì il fuoco sulla silurante austriaca che fuggì alla sua base di Cattaro mettendosi sotto la protezione delle batterie dei forti.

"Nello stesso giorno un incrociatore alleato, in navigazione verso Valona, fu attaccato da un idrocrociatore austriaco che, dopo avere scaricato i siluri, attaccarono a loro volta il sottomarino con bombe.

"Nel pomeriggio del giorno 8 un sottomarino austriaco attaccò senza colpirla un incrociatore francese ed una squadra italiana che incrociavano davanti alle coste albanesi."

Notizie dalla Penisola Balcanica dicono che le voci di disaccordi scoppiati tra l'Austria e la Bulgaria per quanto riguarda l'Albania, hanno un fondamento di verità. Gli interessi dei due paesi sono in conflitto e per il momento non pare che si sia ancora trovata la via di ripiego per questo conflitto di interessi.

Un altro sottomarino austriaco attaccò davanti a Capo Lachi, sulla costa albanese, due torpediniere italiane che, dopo avere scaricato i siluri, attaccarono a loro volta il sottomarino con bombe.

Un telegramma da Parigi dice che il presidente del Consiglio greco, Skoufias, parlando ieri nella Camera dei Deputati che era stata riconvocata, riaffermò la decisione del governo ellenico di rimanere neutrale.

Il presidente del Consiglio, riferendosi alle voci secondo cui il governo ellenico sarebbe stato fatto segno a forti pressioni perché partecipasse alla guerra, disse che nessuna coercizione, per quanto grave e penosa, potrebbe uguagliare il disastro che verrebbe alla Grecia da sua partecipazione alla guerra europea.

ritardo. Essi d'altronde non si azzardano di avanzare senza l'aiuto della forza bulgara.

Intanto si continua a dire che la Rumania si trova nella sua ora critica e sarebbe impegnata in gravi trattative con le potenze centrali che hanno fatto passi decisivi. Si dice a questo proposito che quando i tedeschi avranno finito il loro concentramento sulla frontiera rumena domanderanno che i Rumaniani ceda il potere a Carp, che e' assolutamente in favore dei tedeschi. Si dice che una grave nota sia già stata presentata a Bucarest e che i bulgari vadano consentendosi sulla frontiera rumena nella zona di Rutschuk. Il governo rumeno sembra però sempre più propo. so agli alleati.

Un telegramma da Parigi dice che un reparto di truppe francesi ha occupato l'isola di Fano, che e' a nord di Corfu e che appartiene alla Grecia. Gli alleati occupano ora le isole greche di Melos, Lemno, Imbro, Mitilene, Corfu e Fano.

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AUSTRIANS WIN DURAZZO; FRENCH LAND AT VALONA

Italian Expeditionary Column Reinforced to Check Foe's Control of Adriatic

BULGARS MAKE ADVANCE

VIENNA, Feb. 10.

A dispatch from Cattinje says it is reported there that Austro-Hungarian troops have reached Durazzo and are occupying the Albanian city without resistance. Their next move will be toward Valona in an offensive to gain the base of the Italian expeditionary force and thus control the Adriatic.

ROME, Feb. 10.

Allied troops are reported to have landed at Valona (Avlona), Albania, to

reinforce the Italian and Serbian forces which are defending the city.

Valona is on the Gulf of Valona, 50 miles north of Corfu and 30 miles south of Durazzo. It is the objective of a Bulgarian army which has been advancing slowly through southern Albania and which is now at Berat, about 25 miles away.

It is possible that French troops from General Meulle Desjardins' command at Corfu may have been sent to Valona to assist in the defense of the port.

French soldiers have been landed on Fano Island, 15 miles northwest of Corfu, and have taken complete possession. There is severe fighting in progress north of Durazzo, where both the Serbians and Austro-Hungarians claim to have won a victory. A dispatch to the Idea Nazionale from Durazzo states that Prince William of Wied, former King of Albania, has arrived at Scutari to make a triumphal entry into Durazzo, his former capital, if the Austrians are successful in taking it.

The fall of the Greek border continues with the exception of intermittent air raids by both sides. The Greeks are said to be massing heavy forces on the northern border of Epirus.

Advices from Athens state that the belief exists there that no attack will be made by the German allies at present. The explanation is that the offensive against the Allies has been postponed until after a grand attack against one of the more important fronts, possibly the Italian front.

75,000 SERB TROOPS REACH BASE ON ISLAND OF CORFU

Remnants of Shattered Army Completing Evacuation of Albania

PARIS, Feb. 10. The number of Serbian troops who have reached the Island of Corfu is estimated at 75,000 by a correspondent of the Paris Press, who says that in two days 100,000 Serbians will have arrived there, and the evacuation of Albania will have been completed.

The dispatch says the Bulgarians have occupied Tirana, 30 miles east of Durazzo, and that important fighting apparently is imminent. The Austrians in front of Durazzo are hampered by the bad condition of the roads.

A French detachment, the correspondent reports, has occupied the Greek Island of Fano, north of Corfu.

Burned as Wire Hits Locomotive

While standing on the tender of a locomotive attached to the Pennsylvania Railroad express due to leave this city for New York at 12:31 this morning, Frank A. Wines, a fireman, was seriously injured when a loose feed wire touched the side of the engine. Wines, whose home is in Jersey City, was burned about the face and one hand. He was taken to the Methodist Hospital in a serious condition.

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