

## GALICIA SCENE OF BLOODY FIGHT

Russian Positions Stormed Again and Again

GERMAN LOSSES ENORMOUS

Kaiser's Forces Return to Charge Twenty-two Times in Battle Described by Petrograd War Office as Being Without Precedent—Teutons Struggle to Puncture Enemy's Line at New Points.

London, Feb. 11.—From Petrograd, Berlin and Geneva come reports official and otherwise telling of the supreme efforts being made by Germany in the eastern theater of war to stem the Russian tide, which divided its flowing toward Koenigsburg in East Prussia at one end and over the Carpathians into Hungary at the other end.

It is agreed that the fighting at the southern end of the great battle line is the fiercest not only in the history of this war but without precedent in any other.

In a single day the German troops charged twenty-two times on a Russian position. They made their charges up a hill in the face of artillery fire. Twice they gained possession of the heights, but were finally driven out with bayonets. The German losses are described as "excessively heavy."

The scene of the fighting was Ballgrod, thirty miles south of Sanok, in Galicia. It is claimed by the Russian staff that the Hungarian forces in the Carpathians have been augmented by 200,000 Germans and that German officers are definitely directing the Carpathian movement.

The German plan now seems to be to abandon gradually their aggressive on the Bzura and in the Vistula region and to transfer their troops to points where there is greater opportunity of piercing the Russian defensive. The fighting in the Carpathians would appear to be a part of this procedure.

Concentrating their forces the night of Feb. 7, the Germans early the following morning began what doubtless rapidly developed into one of the fiercest attacks in the history of the Carpathian campaign. With their first line almost annihilated, the Germans pushed forward their second line, under the support of heavy artillery and were successful in gaining a strategic elevation. But from this position they were almost immediately driven back by a Russian bayonet charge. Attack and counter attack followed in rapid succession and toward evening the Germans in great numbers seemed to be in permanent possession of the heights.

Then a general counter attack by the Russians resulted in two hours of hand-to-hand fighting which left the snow-clad hillsides strewn with dead. After a most stubborn resistance the German regiments finally were definitely driven out. A Russian officer claims personally to have counted upward of 1,000 German dead before the Russian positions on this hill. He described this engagement as typical of the battles which are occurring daily in the Carpathian mountains.

### Fascinated by His Model.

The weekly meeting of the Married Ladies' Society for the Better Control and Guidance of Husbands had just been called to order by the president. "Members will now tell their troubles, one at a time," said the chair.

A meek looking little woman stood up in a far corner of the room.

"My husband," she quavered, "is in love with his model."

The buzz of gossip suddenly ceased, and all eyes were turned upon the speaker.

"But your husband is not an artist," argued the president. "He runs an iron foundry, doesn't he?"

"Yes'm," said the meek lady, "but all the same he loves his model. You see, he's a self made man."—London Standard.

### Rather Too Light.

The landlady who had not a reputation for overfeeding her boarders asked her solitary boarder as he looked dolefully at his supper, "Shall I light the gas?"

The boarder gazed at the scanty meal and replied, "Well, no, it isn't necessary; the supper is light enough!"—London Telegraph.

### Bravery and Cowardice.

Cowardice is often ignorance. Are any men brave, more ready to take their lives in their hands, to reckon death as one of the daily encounters, than the deep sea fishermen? Yet a group of these men brought to London by one of their missionaries have been seen too terrified to cross the street. The police had to stop the traffic to allow them to cross. The quick, quarrelsome, fearless cockneys who laughed at them—how would they feel in a freezing storm in the North sea? A spider may terrify the most courageous of women and a veteran shrink from a cat. Every hero has his weakness, and we may believe every coward has a point where he turns and will fight the world.—London Outlook.

## MAINE MEMORIAL IN ARLINGTON.

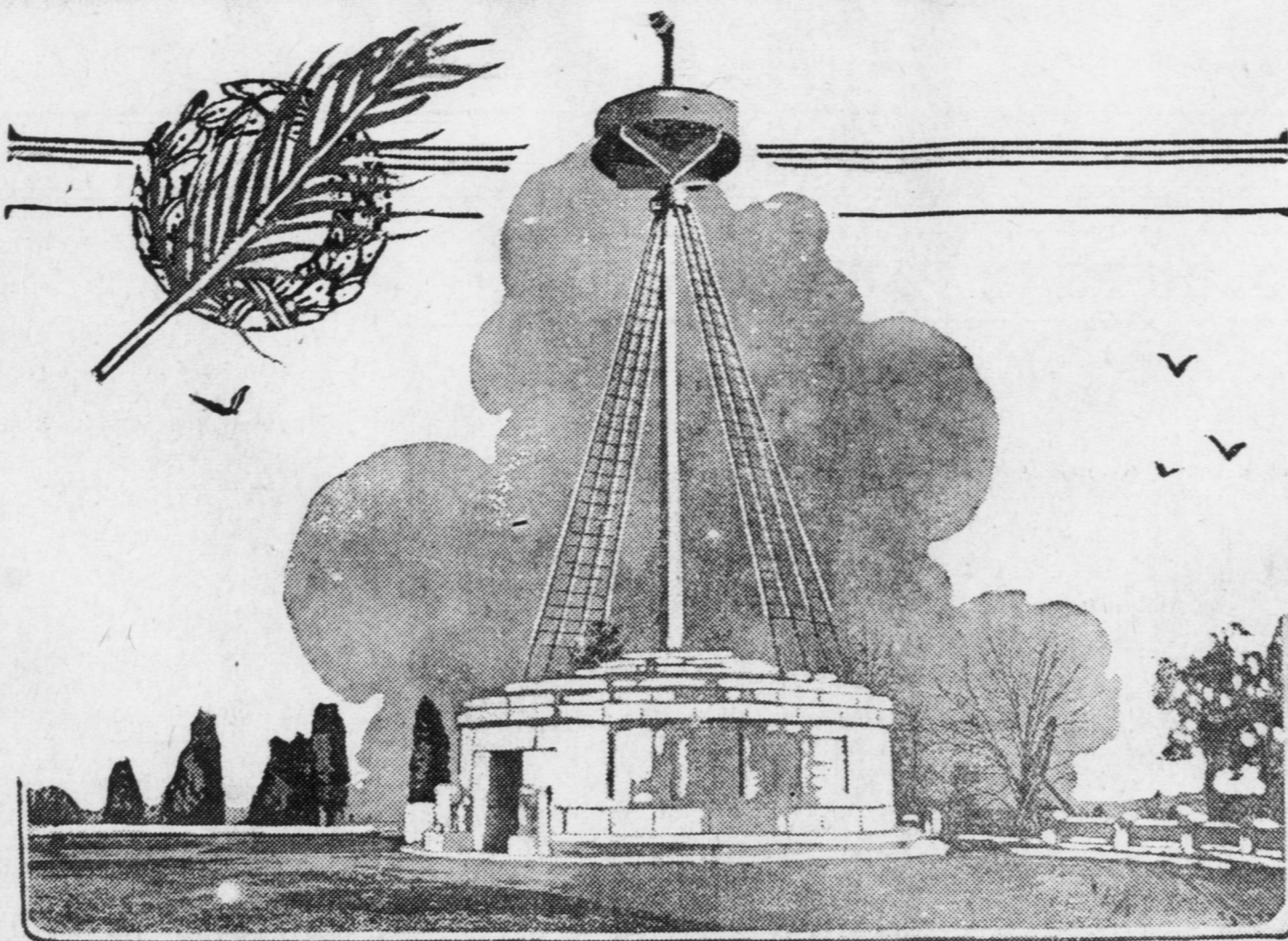


Photo by American Press Association.

This monument at the national capital has been in course of construction for some years. One of the masts of the battleship forms a portion of the structure, and the anchor is also used. The monument was completed some time before Feb. 15, the date set for the dedication.

## COAL MOUNTAIN TREATED LIKE A FEVER PATIENT.

Fearful of Spontaneous Combustion, Temperature Taken Frequently.

Europe is getting its coal supply these days from the mines of West Virginia. The coal is shipped to Italy, France, England and other countries through the port of Norfolk.

During the year 1914 there were shipped from this port 12,050,000 tons, the biggest year in coal shipments in the history of this port. The Norfolk and Western railroad hauled to its piers at Lambert's point 5,359,793 tons during the year, the Chesapeake and Ohio 3,221,732 tons at its piers, and the Virginia railway delivered 2,830,305 tons at its Sewell point piers.

The largest coal trains in the world now pass through Norfolk. It is a daily occurrence to see a train of 130 cars, pulled by four locomotives, pass through the outskirts of this city en route to the coal piers at Lambert's point and Sewell point. The Virginia railway has been operating special trains, and it has dumped 750,000 tons in its yard at Sewell point. It is spoken of as the "black diamond mountain" by thousands of visitors who have seen it. It is guarded as carefully as Uncle Sam guards his naval stations.

Every precaution is taken to prevent any one from tampering with or stealing it or throwing a match near it. Like a patient with fever, the temperature of this huge mountain is taken every two hours. A mammoth steel rod with a tiny strip of thick glass, through which the mercury runs, is shoved down into the coal mountain to remain five, ten, fifteen minutes. If the temperature is above a certain degree the work of cooling the coal is begun immediately. The danger is spontaneous combustion. A number of watchmen are employed, and steam derricks are used to move portions of the pile as may be necessary to keep the temperature at a point of safety.

This mountain of coal is said to be the property of W. P. Tams of West Virginia. It took the Virginian railway seven months to accumulate it.

## HENRY FORD, RICH MANUFACTURER.



Photo by American Press Association.

Millionaire believes that hard work at good pay will reform criminals.

### Two Puzzles.

Mrs. Bowns—How do you expect me to buy things for you to eat if you don't give me any money? Mr. Bowns—And how do you expect me to earn money for you if I don't get anything to eat?—New York Journal.

### USE YOUR STRENGTH.

In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.—Lord Bacon.

## JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.



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### Wasted Generosity.

"Oh, I'm so sorry I can't marry you. I had no idea you thought of me that way!"

"Well, what do you suppose I've been letting your father beat me at golf all the time for?"—Judge.

## BOSTON STILL THE HUB.

"Three R's" More Taught Than in Any Other Large City.

Pupils of Boston get more instruction in the "three R's" than those of almost any other large city in the country, according to a report of Frank Ballou, director of the municipal bureau of educational measurement.

Investigation showed, he said, 26 per cent of the time in grammar schools in Boston is devoted to reading, while the average in fifty other cities is 21.5 per cent. In arithmetic and writing the Boston percentage is slightly above the average. Pupils there give much less time to spelling and more to science than elsewhere.

### New York Products at Big Fair.

At the Panama exposition the Empire State will have a mammoth agricultural exhibit, under the direction of the state department of agriculture. Hon. Marc W. Cole, superintendent of co-operation of the department, has the matter in charge and is requesting exhibits from all parts of the state, including Long Island. Several prizes are offered for best exhibits.

### Beat Solomon a Mile.

She—That's Mr. Osborn over there. He married a million. He—You don't say! Well, that beats Solomon.

1915 FEBRUARY 1915						
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## SHIFT OF LINE IN POLAND

Germans Move Great Armies About in Wonderful Manner

MOTOR TRUCKS ARE EMPLOYED

Constantinople Reports That Turks Have Crossed Suez Canal and That English Cruiser Was Damaged. Roar of Big Guns in France May Be Only Preliminary to Violent Engagements.

Petrograd, Feb. 10.—Two great battles are developing in the Poland theater of war, one in East Prussia and the other far to the south in the Carpathians. The Germans, at the expense of weakening their lines in central Poland, have shifted large forces to East Prussia to ward off the Russian blow at Koenigsberg.

The wonderful ability of the Germans to move their armies is displayed in the new arrangement.

Where three days ago the territory in the region of Bzura was the scene of the fiercest fighting the extremities of the eastern battle front, East Prussia, and the Carpathians are witnessing engagements which are growing in intensity with every minute.

The Germans utilizing the 30,000 motor trucks and the railroads have suddenly shifted some 600,000 men to the north on the Koenigsburg line and have brought up reserves to reinforce the Austrians holding the passes of the mountains on the Hungarian border.

The fighting line to the north in East Prussia is continuous. It extends from the province of Plock in Russian Poland as far north as Tilsit. The Germans apparently are taking the offensive from Gumbun as far south as Lipno in Poland, thus making another drive at the right bank of the Vistula.

Marshal von Hindenburg, now afflicted with the gout, leaves his car in his supervising tours, but with his feet wrapped in plaids travels constantly, receiving reports and transmitting the orders of the staff.

Dispatches from Zyradow, Poland, describing the recent furious fighting on the Bzura facing Warsaw says the tide began to turn in the Russian favor on Feb. 4. The Russian peasants advanced to the task which was like forcing the gates of hell, so terrible was the fire rained on them. Inch by inch they forced the Germans back from the threatened Polish capital.

"God knows how they suffered," said the correspondent who sent the message. "I have never seen such horrible wounds as disfigured the poor fellows who lay in Count Sobinsky's chateau at Guzow. The sight nearly unnerved one of the most experienced Russian surgeons. Great numbers had their chest and stomach torn open by explosive bullets used by the Germans. Arms and legs were torn off and in almost all cases the wounded were mangled."

### FOR CANNED ART LECTURES.

Boston Man Would Have Nickel in Slot Photographs in Museum.

Municipal nickel in the slot art lectures were advocated by Henry Turner Bailey of Boston, prominent art authority and former supervisor of drawing in the public schools, at the Twentieth Century club's discussion of "The Significance of Chinese Art."

"I would like to see installed in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts," said Mr. Bailey, "a slot machine where, upon the dropping of a coin, by photographic reproduction I could get an explanation of the particular subject I wanted to understand and appreciate." He declared that the museum authorities should place the best specimen of Chinese pottery, for instance, in concealment. "Then in some conspicuous place post directions telling us what to look for to see what is artistic."

### A Domestic Disturbance.

The trouble began with a tea fight. The milk was sour, the cake cut up, and the sugar fell out with the tongs. The spoons clashed, and the table groaned. The fringes on the dollies snarled, and the crackers snapped. The easy chairs were soon up in arms, and even the clocks did not agree. Things were no better in the kitchen. The pitchers were all set by the ears and stuck out their lips, while the teapot and kettle poked their noses into everything. The range was redhot, which made the saucepan look black and finally boil over. The bells started jangling, all the pickles and preserves in the cupboard were jarred, and there were any number of scraps in the refrigerator and meat safe. Naturally when the mistress of the house reached the scene of disorder the cook was put out.—Judge.

### Bullet Wounds.

The entrance wound caused by the modern small arm bullet is not a gruesome spectacle. It is small, and its appearance has been compared to that produced by the bite of a certain parasite insect. Often there is but little external bleeding, but this is not to be taken as a danger signal, as might be popularly supposed.—London Telegraph.

## She Cares For Children In Home of Strange Deaths



Photo by American Press Association. MRS. LENA MUELLER.

Mrs. Lena Mueller, supervisor of the children's department in the Odd Fellows' home at Yonkers, N. Y., where eight mysterious deaths are now being investigated, is accused of ill treating her wards. One of the children in the home is shown with Mrs. Mueller.

## MORS MAY LEAVE HOSPITAL

Former Porter of Home to Be Turned Over to Law Officers.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Frederic Mors, the former porter in the German Odd Fellows' Home, may be released from Bellevue hospital and turned over to Deputy Sheriff Moore of Westchester county, who planned to bring him before Coroner P. J. Dunn on a warrant charging him with the killing of Frederick Horn and others by poison or other means at the home where he used to be an employee.

Whatever may be the opinion of Dr. Gregory as to the sanity of the porter, who has confessed to hastening the deaths of aged inmates in the home, was not divulged.

Adam Bangert, the suspended superintendent, and Max Ring, one of the porters in the home, were examined by the alienist and the other officials. Their testimony only confirmed the conviction that if Mors' story is true Mr. Bangert nor any of the others at the home had anything to do with the confessed actions.

It was frankly stated afterward, however, that there was no truth that the deaths had been hurried along.

## KEEP MINES IDLE FOR TIME

Eastern Ohio Operators Await Findings of Conciliators.

Cleveland, Feb. 11.—No definite policy with reference to the eastern Ohio strike zone was formulated by coal operators at their session here. Action was postponed, they said, pending submission of the report of the federal conciliators, concerning their efforts to settle the strike. Secretary of Labor Wilson at Washington.

Federal Conciliators Davies and Keefe met with the operators for a time and it was said they offered their services toward making further efforts to bring about a settlement if the operators desired.

Operators said they planned to keep their mines idle for a time at least and that "the findings of the conciliators" probably will determine what course they will pursue.

### Would Increase State Militia.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11.—The national guard of Pennsylvania will be increased from 10,000 to 22,000 men if a bill introduced in the house by Representative Adams of Luzerne is passed and sufficient money is appropriated to carry it into effect. The measure, drafted by Adjutant General Stewart, would put Pennsylvania militia on a "war basis" and establish a full militia division. Last year approximately \$325,000 was expended by the state on its citizen-army. To carry out the provisions of the new bill an additional \$250,000 would be necessary.

## NO FULL MOON THIS MONTH.

First Time It Has Happened in This Country Since 1847.

The moon will not be full at any time this month. This is due, Professor Harold Jacoby of Columbia university says, to the fact that full moons follow one another at intervals of, approximately, twenty-nine and a half days. The intervals were irregular, he explained, because our calendar was based on the solar instead of the lunar system.

The last time a month passed without a full moon—in America, at least—was in 1847, he asserted. In 1885 Europe had no full moon during February, but the full moon was visible before midnight on the last day of the month in this country because of five hours' difference in time. February, because it contains fewer days, is the only month that is ever slighted in this way.

There were two full moons last month and there will be two next month. After that each month will have one full moon for some years.