

# GERMAN ATTACKS PROVE FUTILE

General Situation Along Anglo-French Battle Line Remains Unchanged Despite Heavy Fighting

## GERMANS MEET RUSSIANS

Fighting For Four Days Around Soldau Between Kaiser's And Czar's Forces

German pluck and determination was marked to a high degree during the last week when, despite their many setbacks, they persisted in their attacks on the Anglo-French lines. Each time they were repulsed.

The Russian invasion of East Prussia has caused some alarm and diverted the attention to that direction. For more than four days' hard fighting has been reported around Soldau. The Austrians have also turned their forces on the Russians north and east of Cracow, the Galician capital which the czar's forces recently captured and burned.

Despite the severity of the weather in all sections of Europe and in face of overwhelming obstacles the Germans have persisted in their attacks on the allies, both to the east and west.

Gradually, however, they have been beaten back and have lost ground on both sides. On the Franco-Belgian frontier, the allies have driven them back across the Yser, and in the east they have been repulsed by the invading Russians, who now advise their war chiefs at Petrograd that they are within 189 miles of Berlin.

It has been a week of German adventures, but the Teutonic spirit is indomitable and the kaiser's forces have shown the greatest contempt for death in their unsuccessful onslaughts made on the British and French. French successes have been reported south of Verdun.

Russia's on-creeping ally, the Russian winter, has deterred activities in the European war zone and is the first step to postpone the campaign for several months until the opening of spring.

The first check upon the various campaigns along the different battle lines since the opening of the war was marked by the blizzards which swept down from western Poland across the entire northern portion of the German empire and far into Belgium and northern France.

The Russian army has been supplied with sheepskin jackets, the same as introduced in Manchuria in the Japanese war. Progress is reported in the invasion of Prussia, though Berlin reports continue to be optimistic in this regard. German successes along the French frontier have been reported reversed, the kaiser's forces completely repulsed at Ypres, many points of vantage already taken from the allies are said to have been regained by the French and British, and the French report the complete annihilation of a German regiment south of Bixchoote.

The kaiser is reported dissatisfied with the Austrian generals and Franz Joseph has consented to their removal and the substitution of German commanders. The house of commons has granted Premier Asquith another billion dollars and another million soldiers to continue the war. A report of the Russians' capture of Cracow, capital of Galicia, is the only movement of note since the advancement of winter.

The allies are claiming to have again repulsed the Germans and driven them back across the Yser. The London and Bordeaux war offices announce that the French and English troops are occupying advantageous positions on the left bank of the canal, from which the enemy for several days has put up a strong and vigorous defense.

While the Germans are conceded to have captured Dixmude, the French and British declare that it is now only a village reduced to ruins and can in no way serve the enemy's interests nor assist in any way in their plans to reach Dunkirk on the French coast.

The British successes with the French on the continent have been somewhat offset by the loss of the super dreadnaught, Audacious, which struck a mine at Lough Swilly.

**U. S. Asks Explanation**  
Washington.—The United States government has directed Ambassador Henry Morgenthau at Constantinople to ask an explanation of the firing by Turkish land forces at a launch from the American cruiser Tennessee proceeding from Vourlia to the American consulate at Smyrna, Asia Minor. Secretary Daniels simultaneously called the commanders of the Tennessee and the cruiser North Carolina, also in the Mediterranean, to take no action which might embarrass the American government.

**French Zouaves At Work**  
Paris.—The French Zouaves, who frequently have distinguished themselves by dashing charges, have been utilized again to dislodge the Germans from a position near Bixchoote, over which there has been much fighting, and, according to the French statement, they again have been successful. These incidents merely are examples of what has been occurring in northern France. First one side and then the other gains an advantage, but, when all is told, the general situation remains about as it was.

# AN ORIENTAL REVISION



## German Attacks Fail

London.—The latest official communications regarding operations on the western battlefields are much the same as those of preceding days. There has been fighting virtually all along the front, but without appreciable change in the situation.

From the coast of Flanders to the river Lys, on the Franco-Belgian border, much of which has been flooded by the allies to hinder German attacks there has been a repetition on a somewhat smaller scale of the bombardment which the invaders invariably resort to in the hope of breaking down the allies' resistance before the infantry attacks and in isolated spots attacks in force, but according to the French and British reports, all these have been repulsed.

The Anglo-French forces, which have been holding territory around Ypres, again have been subjected to determined attacks, fresh German troops having attempted to force the allies out of their trenches.

As was the case with the Prussian Guard, the Germans, who made the latest effort, appear to have taken the first line of trenches, but, like the guards, were compelled to give back the ground after holding it for a short time.

**Germans Encounter Russians**  
Petrograd.—The following official communication was issued from general headquarters:

"Between the Vistula and Warta our advance guards in an engagement with the Germans, who took the offensive, fell back in the directions of Bzoure. The enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in the region of Lentchitzka (Lenczyca) and Orloff, throwing out advance guards in the direction of Plontek.

"In East Prussia our troops continue to make progress and fighting is going on near the Gumbinnen-Angersburg front, which the enemy is defending.

"In the trenches which we captured near Varschlagen with enemy abandoned more than 300 dead. Among the officers whom we took prisoners here was an artillery officer sent to the infantry because of a lack of officers for that branch.

**Forced Wire Entanglements**  
"On the front along the Masurian lakes our troops reached the wire entanglements of the enemy's position and forced them. On the front between Czenstochowa and Cracow we have attacked important forces of the enemy, detachments of which operating at Lodovitz, were routed.

"In Galicia we have occupied successively the passes over the Carpathians.

"One German squadron of two cruisers, ten torpedo boats and several other steamers appeared before Libau. The Germans bombarded the city and harbor, setting fire to several buildings.

"The same day, very early, the Russian black sea fleet, which had been cruising off Trebizond, steamed close to the town and bombarded the harbor and barracks and set on fire buildings along the coast.

"No Turkish ships were sighted off the coast."

A dispatch received here from Marmaritsa, on the Austro-Romanian frontier, declares that furious fighting is going on in the northern part of the Crownland of Bukovina. The Russian troops are described as victorious. As they advance the Austrians are fleeing in great disorder.

**Enormous War Cost**  
London.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, in the house of commons, estimated that one year of war would cost England 450,000,000 pounds (\$2,250,000,000), the largest amount Great Britain ever has spent, and more than twice what was spent in the four years' conflict in South Africa. To pay this enormous bill the government has decided, he said, to raise a loan of 350,000,000 pounds (\$1,750,000,000), which would be issued at 96, bear interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent and be redeemable at par.

**Berlin Views Optimistic**  
Berlin.—A general review of the situation in the western arena, given out in Berlin, indicates that the latest German victories are such that the advance of the Russians has been rendered more difficult. This success, however, must not be overestimated, for the Russian losses, although severe, do not mean that the Russian movement has collapsed. Considering the enormous numbers of available soldiers, it does not even mean the discontinuation of the Russian offensive.

## Big Battle At Soldau

Paris.—A dispatch received here from Petrograd by the Havas agency is as follows:

"A terrific battle of unexampled violence has been proceeding for four days around Soldau. The cannonading has been maintained night and day. The Russians are endeavoring at any cost to avenge their check at Soldau, and are throwing themselves at the Germans with indescribable fury. They have carried position after position by assault, in spite of the infernal fire of the Germans.

"The Germans are offering a most energetic resistance and their fighting is alternately offensive and defensive.

"In spite of the torrential rains, which have turned the ground into a quagmire the Russians are advancing toward the interior of Germany.

"They have outraged ten big cannon, none of them damaged."

**Allies Gain In West**  
London.—Undeterred by wintry weather and floods, the Germans are still striving to break down the allies' defense along the Franco-Belgian frontier. Although the Berlin official report says it has been quiet there has been an almost continuous artillery duel, with occasional infantry attacks, but apparently without either side making progress.

The line from the coast to Nieuport, which has been receiving less attention since the Germans began trying to force the British out of Ypres, again has been subjected to a violent bombardment. South of Dixmude the Germans have been trying, under fire from the allies' cannon, to build works to check the flood which compelled them to evacuate part of their trenches.

At other points the big guns again have been busy, and Rheims has been subjected to another rain of shells.

From the allies' point of view, probably the most important operations are those south of Verdun, where the French troops, for some time, have been trying further to relieve the pressure which the Germans have been exerting on the fortress. They at last have succeeded, according to the French official communication, and besides making some progress on the heights of the Meuse, have advanced on St. Mihiel, the only point on the left bank of the Meuse which the Germans have held.

A month of futile fighting, entailing losses the extent of which perhaps never will be fully known, has not convinced German leaders that the French coast towns are unattainable; and while snow and rain and wind and cold have, during the past few days, so tried the troops as markedly to reduce their fighting capacity, there is nothing to show that the invaders will not try again.

How valiantly the Germans have been meeting death in what to date has been a hopeless task is recounted by the British army's official eyewitness at the front, Colonel Swinton, who, describing the recent fighting around Ypres, said:

"Their dogged perseverance claims our whole-hearted admiration."

This tribute was not qualified, as heretofore, by the query whether discipline or sheer bravery prompted the men so to die for the troops referred to were the guard corps, the pick of the German army, which has, according to Colonel Swinton, retained the contempt for death which it showed in the Franco-Prussian war.

**Pope Urges End Of War**  
Rome.—The pope caused to be published his announced encyclical urging peace among the warring nations of Europe. In this document the pontiff attributes the war to four causes, namely, lack of mutual and sincere love among men; contempt of authority; injustice on the part of one class of the people against another, and the consideration of material welfare as the sole object of human activity. The encyclical begins by tracing a horrible picture of the present war, calling upon the rulers to end the war.

**German Reports Optimistic**  
Berlin.—An official announcement given out in Berlin says that the German attacks in Flanders are progressing slowly, but in the Argonne the Germans have obtained further important successes. Continuing, it sets forth that German forces have repulsed the enemy near Stallpoenen, and also drove them back at Lipno. Five hundred prisoners were captured on the Vistula river. German forces have been successful at Wloclawek, where several Russian army corps were driven back.

# TWO BIG BATTLES RAGING IN POLAND

AUSTRO-GERMAN FORCES MASS-ED FOR ASSAULT OF RUSSIAN ARMY.

## ENGLAND FEARS GERMANY

Should Germans Reach Coast England Will Have to Protect Her Border From Invasion.

London.—Two big battles, both of which may have decisive results, are raging in Poland, and a third of almost equal importance is progressing in East Prussia.

Of the three battles that now at its heights between the Vistula and Warta Rivers and in which the Russians claim partial success, is exciting the most interest. The Germans, it is believed, have brought by their line of strategic railways in Posen and Silesia at least half a million men in an effort to break the Russian line here. Weather conditions, the frozen ground and the situation of the battlefield, favor a battle decisive to a degree not equalled on any other field in the present war.

The other part in Poland is taking place on the Cracow-Czenstochowa front and Russians and Germans each claim it is proceeding satisfactorily. In East Prussia the Russian advance is moving slowly through the wild country, surrounding the Mazurian Lakes. In Galicia the Russians are moving westward and at the same time are seizing the passes of the Carpathians.

There now is almost a complete absence of infantry attacks in the western arena, and the artillery fighting is much less violent. All that region about Dixmude through which the Yser Canal passes is inundated and the only serious fighting appears to be taking place south of Yser, where cannonading is in progress.

Bad weather, which necessarily hampers operations, has been experienced and snow has fallen in some places. There has been no important action in the French center, but in the Argonne region the Germans have made vigorous attacks, which the French say were repulsed. On the French right wing the Germans have retaken Chauvonnart part of which they destroyed a few days ago. German activity in the vicinity of Rheims has slackened.

Austria's advance into Serbia is creating uneasiness in Bulgaria as to the future of the Balkan States. Whether Bulgaria should remain neutral or throw in her lot with the Allies was discussed in the Sobranje. Leaders of the Democratic party suggested that the Allies should be consulted as to their intentions regarding the future of the Balkans.

Italy, too, has been affected by the Austrian advance and her ambassador sat the European capitals have been called home to confer with the cabinet. Marquis Imperiali, Italian ambassador to Great Britain, will leave for Rome.

To prevent tea reaching Germany from England through neutral countries, Great Britain has prohibited its exportation to European countries except those of the Allies, Spain and Portugal. Since the outbreak of the war, tea exports to Holland have reached enormous proportions.

The admiralty has taken further steps to protect east coast ports by the extension of the mine field. This seems to support rumors that a German raid on the east coast is expected. It is generally believed here that if Germany is balked in other designs she will attempt to attack England no matter how desperate such an expedition is considered.

## Left Without Papers.

Lima, Peru.—The German steamer Luxor of the Kosmos line, with three thousands tons of coal on board, has suddenly left Coronel, Chile, without having received clearance papers. The German steamer Memphis also has secretly left Bandy Point. The Chilean authorities have ordered the capture of the Luxor.

## Measures of Reprisal.

Venice, via Paris.—Vienna authorities are adopting severe measures against English people remaining in that city. During the past few days many Britishers have been interned and the rest, irrespective of age or sex are forbidden to leave their homes between 8 o'clock in the evening and 5 in the morning to visit cafes or other public places. An official announcement says these steps have been taken "in view of the wretched situation of Austrians and Hungarians interned."

## Bombarded Khopa.

Petrograd.—The following official communication from the headquarters of the army of the Caucasus was issued: "Russian warships November 19 bombarded the port of Khopa, in Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea, whence the Turks were preparing an offensive movement in the direction of different passes of the Zatcherkh region. The port barracks and the custom house were destroyed the ammunition depot blown up and the place set afire."

# SOUTH AND WEST JOIN TRADE PLAN

WILL DEVELOP COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

## MEETING HELD IN MEMPHIS

Corporation Proposed for Establishment of Regional Bank in South America By American Capital.

Memphis, Tenn.—Preliminary to an extensive campaign for the trade of Latin-America, merchants and managers of the organization authorized the organization of 17 Southern and Western of a banking corporation to promote an exchange of credit between the United States and South and Central America and the establishment of a co-operative trading company for the exchange of commodities.

Other action taken at the final session of the first International Trade Conference of the Mississippi Valley and Central West included the framing of an appeal to the Federal Reserve Board to empower regional banks to establish branches in the Latin-American Republics; urging the establishment of modern terminals at all important trading points along the Mississippi river and other inland waterways; the enactment by congress of legislation to encourage the building of an American merchant marine and an appeal for more liberal Federal appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi river and its tributaries.

Details of the plans will be worked out by committees to be appointed by the chairman of the conference, Edward E. Gore, of Chicago.

The proposed banking corporation will be financed by the merchants and manufacturers of the Southern and Western States and its energies will be devoted entirely to South and Central America and the West Indies. The amount of capital required will be determined by the executive committee which, Mr. Gore announced, would be appointed within 10 days.

No provision was made for another meeting of the conference the resolutions adopted empowering the executive committee which will be composed of seven members to carry out the plans adopted by the conference. The speakers included E. F. Sweet, assistant secretary of the Department of Commerce; E. E. Pratt of the Federal Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Trade; Robert E. Patchin of New York, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council; Prof. G. L. Swiggott of the University of Tennessee and W. L. Mapother, vice president of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad.

## DANIELS RECEIVED MESSAGES.

Warship Commanders Signify Receipt of Orders Only.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels received messages from Captain Decker of the cruiser Tennessee, and Captain Omar of the cruiser North Carolina, acknowledging receipt of order that no action be taken in Turkish waters without specific instructions, but neither commander supplied additional details of the firing at the Tennessee's launch at Smyrna several days ago. The state department is still without advice from Ambassador Morgenthau.

Secretary Daniels said he thought Captain Decker probably was waiting to get into communication with Ambassador Morgenthau before making a complete report.

The state department officials estimated that from past delays in messages from Constantinople they should hear from Ambassador Morgenthau soon and a more complete description of the incident was expected from Captain Decker at about the same time.

It is thought probable that as a result of the mining of several Turkish ports and the sensitiveness of the Ottoman government to the nearness of foreign warships, the American cruisers may be ordered to anchor off Chicos, Greece, where the Tennessee now is. The North Carolina is at Beirut, Asia Minor.

Neither of the warships will be withdrawn from the western Mediterranean, it was stated at the navy department, no matter what is the outcome of the Smyrna incident. It is thought advisable that they be kept within easy reach of Turkish ports to afford assistance to distressed Americans should emergencies arise.

## Three Bodies Washed Ashore.

Marquette, Mich.—Three bodies were washed ashore at Grand Marais, Mich., in a tangle of wreckage.

## Obregon Against Villa.

Washington.—General Gattieres, selected provisional president by the Aguas Calientes convention, has decided to continue General Villa in command of all the troops controlled by the convention. Villa has advanced to Irapuato without resistance and American consular agents say he will continue to Queretaro and the vicinity of Mexico City without difficulty. General Obregon in the Mexican capital, loyal to Carranza, has formally declared war on Villa, but his troops have been evacuating Mexico City.

# WHY CATCH COLD

One-half of the Deaths and Two-thirds of the Sicknesses are the Direct Result of Catching Cold.

Nothing could be of greater vital interest to the family than to know how to avoid catching cold.

# COLDS THAT KILL

If it be true, as one famous doctor says, that catching cold can be avoided, think what it means. Two-thirds of the sickness that now oppresses the people would be avoided. Serious interference with business. The anguish of anxious parents. The blasting of many brilliant dreams. All these things would be largely done away with if people knew how to avoid catching cold. Catching cold is a very common experience in numerous households. People have come to believe that there is no way to avoid it.

# CAN BE AVOIDED.

People are taught in the "ills of Life" how to avoid the ceaseless drain that catching cold makes upon the vital organs. Get it and read it and judge for yourselves of its value and practicability. It is issued by the Peruna Co., of Columbus, Ohio.

# Tut's Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels. A remedy for sick headache. Unequaled as an ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE. Elegantly sugar coated. Small dose. Price, 25c.

# BALANCE KEPT BY NATURE

Increase of the Human Race Seems to Be Regulated by Wars and Other Devastations.

Every year, according to scientists who attempt to keep the general records, at least 80,000,000 human beings are born on this earth and 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 die. This indicates a daily birth rate of about 220,000 and a death rate of 180,000. The daily increase in population therefore is about 40,000. The total population of the globe is estimated at 1,800,000,000.

The ravages of war do little to impede the increase. Far more effective have been the upheavals of nature. The Franco-Prussian war killed about 130,000 in seven months. The death roll of the Russo-Japanese reached about 200,000. A single earthquake (1737, in India) has been estimated to have caused 300,000 deaths. The fatalities of the Messina earthquake in 1908 cannot have been far short of 100,000. A tidal wave in 1896 drowned 27,000 persons in Japan, causing a greater loss of life than the whole war with China in 1894. The earthquake in Japan in 1703 is said to have killed 200,000 people. The Lisbon earthquake in 1755 destroyed 50,000 human lives, while 40,000 were lost in the same year in earthquake in Persia.

# His "Name."

A young spark, notorious for his conceit, was boasting in the presence of several gentlemen about the conquests which he had gained over the female heart.

"Look," said he, "here's a handsome present I had from my last innamorata," at the same time handing round a beautiful cigar-case.

All admired the article, which had an indorsement of its quality stamped upon it.

"Very nice gift," remarked one of the company. "I perceive your lady-love even had your name put on the case."

"Well, that's queer," answered the boaster. "I never noticed it."

"Look again," rejoined the candid one. "The case is distinctly marked 'Real calf.'"

Isn't it funny that the things we like to do most are the things we are told we shouldn't go?

A fool and his money are always on the go.

# Quick Accurate Thinking

—does much to make the difference between success and failure.

And the food a person eats goes a long way toward deciding the difference.

# Grape-Nuts FOOD

—with its delicious flavour and rich in the concentrated, nourishing elements of whole wheat and malted barley, is the favorite breakfast cereal of thousands of successful men and women—

# "There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts

—sold by Grocers.