

RUSSIANS TAKE NEW WAY INTO GERMANY

Site of Previous Defeat Is to Be Avoided in Move on Koenigsberg Fortress.

AID RUSHED TO DEFENDERS

Kaiser Must Weaken Forces Before Warsaw or on Eastern Front to Meet Invasion, Declare Petrograd Military Experts.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29, via London.—The advance of the Russian Tenth army into East Prussia, follows virtually the lines of the first march of General Rennenkampf, except that the point selected for the invasion is further to the northward. This was done to avoid a repetition of the Russian defeat in the Masurian Lake district.

The present Russian invasion is understood to be more fully prepared and in greater force than was the first one and as before the aim of the army is the German fortress of Koenigsberg.

German Rush Reinforcements.—From information available it appears that the Germans, who for many weeks past had maintained only a small force in this region, have rushed virtually the entire garrison of Koenigsberg to the front, as well as drawing on the German forces on the Warsaw front in the endeavor to prevent the Russians from flanking the Masurian positions.

Russian military experts argue that this Russian offensive movement will force the Germans to abandon the Bzura River line or compel them to draw forces from the Western front as was done at the time of the first invasion of East Prussia. The attack materially affected the German advance in the direction of Paris.

At present, there is no noticeable diminution of the allied attack from the fortified line along the Bzura and Rawka rivers.

German Town Is Captured.—The Russian occupation of Pilsken, a town between Stalluponen and Ragnit on the East Prussian Railroad, which skirts the Russian border, was accomplished after an artillery bombardment and battle lasting all day of January 24. Many buildings in Pilsken were destroyed by shell fire.

The Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung has published an article which alleges that Russia has discussed the possibility of concluding a separate peace with Austria-Hungary based on the cession of Eastern Galicia by Austria-Hungary and Russia's consent that Serbia be incorporated in the dual monarchy.

The Russian semi-official news agency has issued a categorical denial of this rumor. It is described as utterly without foundation and circulated by the newspapers of Austria with ulterior motives.

German Are Driven Back.—The report of the General Staff of the Russian Army follows: "In the country north of Tilsit, East Prussia, Russian detachments on January 25 took the offensive and drove the Germans, destroying the railroad station at Pogen, a few miles north of Tilsit.

"The fighting in the forested country north of Pilsken and Gumbinnen continues, and in certain places we are making progress. Along the rest of the front in East Prussia, January 25 passed quietly except in the country northeast of Darkehmen. Here the Germans attacked our positions, but they were driven back to their trenches.

"On the right bank of the Lower Vistula encounters continue between our advance guard and those of the enemy. On the left bank of the Vistula, in the vicinity of Borzhom, Russian troops, aided by sappers, delivered an attack on the night of January 27 on the trenches of the enemy, after having the afternoon of that day successfully counter-attacked the enemy's trenches. In this local battle the Germans assumed offensive operations, but without success.

Artillery Duel Continues.—The artillery duel along the left bank of the Vistula continued January 27. Our efficient shell fire against the position of the enemy silenced several of his batteries and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans in their trenches. This was particularly the case near the village of Jidomite, where we saw German soldiers carrying many dead and wounded from their trenches.

"Galicia—Along the Carpathian front, from Dukla Pass to the railroad running between Stry and Mounkatch, we were engaged January 26 and January 27 with successful results.

"Our success to the southwest of Dukla Pass was particularly important. Here our trench line was extended, compelling the enemy January 26 to retreat in great haste, leaving behind their ammunition and other war material. In the vicinity of Tsekhanie and Dolkhony, we captured on January 27 an earthwork of the enemy, and we surrounded a second position close to the first one. During these operations, we took a number of prisoners and officers and men. The exact number has not yet been determined.

"At certain points along this front the enemy has made particular efforts to assume the offensive, but everywhere their endeavors have resulted in failure.

"There has been no change in the situation in Bukovina. Artillery duels and outpost skirmishes continue."

ARMOR MADE FROM GLASS
Powder Between Plates of Steel Increases Resistance to Bullets.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) Powdered glass forming a layer between two moderately thin plates of steel has proved much more effective than a thick plate of steel for the purpose of stopping bullets. Although this method of armoring motorcars for the front has not been adopted by the British makers, it has worked out successfully with the Belgians. The new British motor armor plate, which is only a quarter of an inch thick, has, however, withstood severe tests.

When the Belgian armored automobiles are badly injured by shot and shell, they are sent to London for repair.

GERMAN LOSS BIG; NO GAIN ADMITTED

French, on Other Hand, Report Consolidation of Positions Recently Captured.

AIRMAN ATTACK DUNKIRK

Numerous Bombs Are Dropped in Effort to Destroy Equipment Depot of British Army—One of Kaiser's Aviators Winged.

PRINCELY FOOD HELD BETTER THAN THAT OF FATHER.

Ruler Expresses Happiness Over Unity of Subjects During His Visit to Battlefield of Sedan.

BERLIN, Jan. 29, (via London, 11:08 A. M.).—The local Anzeiger published some further accounts of the visit of Dr. Ludwig Ganghoffer, the author, to Emperor William at the German field headquarters. It tells of a trip made by the Emperor and Dr. Ganghoffer to Donchery, in the region of the Sedan battlefield. Here the Emperor, in speaking of the unity of the German people, is quoted as saying to Dr. Ganghoffer:

"It is my greatest pleasure that I could live to see it."

The Emperor pointed out to the author where his father stood at Sedan, where Napoleon and Bismarck met, and other historic spots.

The trip by automobile finally brought the party to the headquarters of Crown Prince Frederick William, where, after luncheon, the Emperor turned smilingly to his son and said:

"One gets better things to eat by you than by me. I shall consider whether I shall not requisition your cook."

The Emperor here had an opportunity to see 1000 French prisoners march by. He was greatly pleased when some of them bowed deeply and he returned their salute. During the review he turned to a photographer who was taking pictures and said:

"Photograph the prisoners and not always me."

The party later climbed a steep ascent to get a view of the surrounding region. When descending, Dr. Ganghoffer slipped, but the Emperor quickly grasped him by the arm and saved him from a fall, saying at the same time:

"Soldiers and citizens must help each other all they can."

ARMY MORE DEMOCRATIC

DESERVING BRITONS IN RANKS WIN SHOULDER STRAPS.

Educated Privates Chosen for Promotion, Those of Lower Classes Preferring to Be Led.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The latest supplement of the London Gazette shows that 77 officers have been appointed to the ranks to commissions in the British army because of efficiency in the field. Most of them were advanced from the sergeant grade and the regimental non-commissioned staff, but some were mere corporals. These men had taken commands of companies in the field when the officers were lost and otherwise showed themselves worthy of second lieutenant commissions.

The present war is democratizing the army not only because of the commissioning of rankers, but of the great numbers of educated men of gentle birth enlisted in the ranks. The educated privates are singled out for promotion, since the average soldier of today is a man of no special education. He is a man of no special education. He is a man of no special education. He is a man of no special education.

As pay of officers is small, and a liberal private income is necessary in times of peace to enable one to keep up appearances, perhaps many of the commissioned rankers will, at the end of the war, obtain transfers to the colonial regiments, which pay well and require less expensive dress and scale of living. However, arrangements may be made for an increased allowance to those remaining in the home regiments.

GIRLS CITED BY KAISER

"Make Them Proud of You," Soldiers Are Advised.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of the Star transmits an address delivered by Emperor William to a regiment of his Rhineland soldiers. These men came principally from Cologne and, according to the version current at Copenhagen, the Emperor addressed them as follows:

"I expect you Cologne boys to march into your famous old city again with your heads high, so that your girls can be proud of you. When the infantry is attacking with the bayonet and driving the enemy in front of them, it is a deed, but to endure artillery for months requires a special kind of courage. I am proud of you and I am happy that the Cologne boys have justified the high military reputation the Rhine Corps enjoyed in the olden times."

KOLBERG NOT DESTROYED

All German Warships, Except Blucher, Return From Battle.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The report that the German cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the battle for the North Sea last Sunday is untrue. All the German ships with the exception of the Blucher have returned.

Regarding the Kolberg Vice-Admiral Beatty, commander of the British fleet in the North Sea, stated that German prisoners reported that the Kolberg was sunk. The British Admiralty in its statement regarding the fight also referred to the Kolberg as "reported sunk."

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Numerous Bombs Are Dropped in Effort to Destroy Equipment Depot of British Army—One of Kaiser's Aviators Winged.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Failure of two attempts by the Germans to cross the Alsne is reported by the Paris War Office in the same communication that declares the French forces have organized all positions which they captured January 27.

The French also report bringing down a German aeroplane, while the Berlin office describes the bombardment by an aerial fleet of Dunkirk.

Only minor engagements were fought yesterday in France and Belgium. So far as can be learned from the French and German communications, British efforts to regain lost positions near La Bassée Canal and German attacks in the vicinity of Ypres, Lens and Arras were equally unsuccessful.

Germans Lose Heavily.—The Germans' tactics of the last few days at various points on the western front seem to have cost them heavily and to have brought them little gain, judging by the official reports given out in Paris and published prominently in London today. It is thought here that the new development may be a concentrated blow at some strategic point.

The official German statement from Berlin in detail follows:

"During a night expedition made by one of our squadrons of aeroplanes the English provision establishments of the Fort of Dunkirk were attacked. Many bombs were dropped.

"An attack made by the enemy in the dunes northwest of Neuport was repulsed. The enemy, who penetrated at one place as far as our trenches, were repulsed by a night bayonet attack.

"South of La Bassée Canal the English attempted to recapture positions which we had taken from them, but their attack was easily repulsed.

"Nothing of importance took place on the remainder of the front."

Engagements Are Local.—The French War Office official report in Paris this afternoon said:

"The day of January 28 saw nothing more than local engagements which resulted favorably for us. In Belgium, in the vicinity of Neuport, our infantry secured a footing on Grande Dune, a locality which was mentioned in the communication of January 17.

"A German aeroplane was brought down by our fire.

"In the sectors of Ypres, Lens and Arras there were yesterday artillery engagements which at times became fairly violent. Several infantry attacks were repulsed, but in one place driven back by our fire. In the sectors of Soissons, Craonne and Rheims there is nothing to report. Between Rheims and the Argonne yesterday saw artillery engagements, but not of great intensity.

"It has been confirmed that the German attack repulsed by us on the night of January 27-28 at Fontaine Madame cost the Germans dearly.

Crossing of Alsne Prevented.—"On the heights of the Meuse and in the Vosges there were yesterday engagements, our cannon at several points silencing the fire of German batteries and machine gun detachments.

"We have everywhere consolidated the positions occupied by us January 27.

"At the east of Soissons the Germans have made two attempts to cross the Alsne—one at the Mill of the Rocks and the other at the head of the bridge which is held by our troops due north of the Bridge of Venizil. These two attacks were repulsed.

"During the night of January 28 Dunkirk was bombarded by more aviators, which caused some insignificant losses, but killed or wounded only a few persons.

"Between 11 o'clock the night of January 28 and 2 o'clock of the morning of January 29 two of our aviators launched many bombs upon the enemy's works at La Fole, Laon and Soissons. On the morning of the 29th a German aeroplane was brought down east of Gerberville. Its pilot and mechanic, a German officer and sub-officer, were made prisoners."

CROWN PRINCE SEES VICTORY

Russia and France Are Doing England's Dirty Work, He Says.

GENEVA, Switzerland, via Paris, Jan. 29.—Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany has sent to the local correspondent of the Associated Press, in response to a request for a statement on the war, the following reply, dated "Neuf Verdon, January 29."

"You ask me to send a message to the American people. Being an officer and no diplomat, I have no right to do so, but if you like, I will tell you three things:

"First—Every single German and Austrian is quite certain that we will come out on top. We will give his last drop of blood to this end.

"Second—We are convinced that the day will come when the people of Russia and France will find out that they are only doing the dirty work for England.

"Third—We expect from America absolute fair play in all questions of international law."

"These are my personal ideas, but a good many of my countrymen feel the same. Goodnight."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In a final appeal to the House tonight for a larger Navy, Representative Hobson, of Alabama, declared it was his firm conviction that the United States has secured peace with Japan only by giving assurances of speedy retirement from the Philippines. Moreover, in a part of his speech which went into the Record, he believed that when the American fleet went around the world during the Roosevelt Administration it was at the expense of Japan only with the assurance that it would be out of the Pacific Ocean by a fixed time.

Representative Hobson declared in the course of the debate that President Wilson and Secretary Bryan were the greatest obstacles to National defense, and said it seemed singular that at a time when the country was so threatened by prohibition, likewise found its greatest opposition from this Administration.

"If National prohibition and National defense are the greatest questions in America as I believe them to be," he said, "then the President of the United States, instead of being the country's savior, is the country's greatest liability."

Formal denial by Secretary Bryan that the Administration's Philippine

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HOBSON IN FEAR OF WAR
BIGGER AND BETTER NAVY IS URGED IN CLOSING DEBATE.

Peace Secured With Japan Only by Assurance of Quick Retirement From Islands, Is Opinion.

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Formal denial by Secretary Bryan that the Administration's Philippine

policy had been in any way affected by negotiations with Japan, or that the subject had been discussed here or in Tokyo, was quoted by Mr. Hobson with the remark that this did not change his belief, as he would expect the Secretary to deny it.

"I am further convinced," Mr. Hobson continued, "that our first inquiry into the intentions of Japan in seizing Kiao-Chow and the islands in the Pacific will not be followed up, at least by this Administration, and that Japan, as a price of peace, will receive a free hand in China with the prospect of the complete overthrow of the open door policy, leaving China to its fate to become a governed nation, while the commerce of America, which in cotton goods alone fell off over \$20,000,000 in Manchuria after Japanese occupation, will be at the mercy of a competitor; while the overthrow of the balance of power in the Pacific would lead to an inevitable war."

"Napoleon's resentment which led to the war with France in 1800," he said, "was not as intense as the growing resentment of Germany today at the great source of supply of war materials her enemy allies are finding in America. Great Britain's attitude toward our purchase of ships of Germany is nothing short of menacing."

Son of Biscuit Man Is Suicide.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—Frank T. Crawford, son of the founder of the National Biscuit Company, and an official of that concern, ended his life by leaping from the third story of his home today, early today.

He was 37 years old and a graduate of Yale University. Mrs. Crawford is a daughter of the late Luther Lullin Mills.

CANAL OPENING DELAYED
CEREMONY POSTPONED UNTIL JULY ON ACCOUNT OF SLIDES.

President Wilson, However, Proposes to Visit Exposition in March and Make Several Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Formal announcement of the postponement of opening ceremonies at the Panama Canal from March until some time in July was made today by Secretary Daniels after a Cabinet meeting.

In July the Atlantic fleet will pass through the canal and all of the other ceremonies planned for President Wilson's attendance in March will be held. The report of Governor Goethals of slides in Culebra cut was given by Mr. Daniels as the reason for the postponement.

It was definitely announced that President Wilson expects to go to the San Francisco Exposition in March, despite the postponement of the opening of the canal, and will make a special trip to Panama in July.

Unless an extra session of Congress is called the President plans to make a number of speeches on his return trip East. It was said authoritatively at the White House that there were now no plans for an extra session. Officials have every expectation that the slides will be completely removed by July.

Directors to Leave Board.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Robert Walker, of New York, one of the directors of

January Sale of Men's High-Grade Shoes
\$3.15 **\$4.95**
—Patent colt, button style shoes with heavy single soles, dull calf, blucher style and button style, in full run of sizes from 6 to 11.

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