200,000 GERMANS ATTACK IN FORCE

Bloodiest Battle of Campaign in Poland Marks Failure to Budge Enemy.

MEN MASSED FOR ASSAULT

Front of Onslaught Is Only Six Miles Across and 600 Pieces of Artillery Are Used—Carpathian Conflict Violent, Too.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—More than 100,000 German infantrymen, accompanied by heavy forces of cavalry and supported by 600 pieces of field artillery, were hurled yesterday along a front of not more than six miles in another unsuccessful effort to break through the Russian lines in Poland, according to a dispatch from Petrograd. The attack was made in the vicinity of Borjimow, west of Warsaw, and probably will prove to have been the bloodiest battle of the war, up to date.

The onslaught was made in 10 or 12 lines, each closely following the one in front and each line containing about 3000 men to the mile—the whole totaling from 30,000 to 36,000 men to the mile, according to the Russian report. If these estimates are correct about 200,000 Germans were engaged in the assault.

As soon as one line was mowed down by the Russians, another, advancing like a sea wave, would take its place.

Russians, Warned, Repulse Foe.

The dispatch continues:

"The Russians, warned by the attacks of previous days in this same vicinity, had concentrated correspondingly heavy forces to resist the German advance. So close were both sides packing this narrow space that the artillery became practically useless.

"The battlefield was a flat plain, unobstructed by either trees or houses. The latter already had been demolished by shell fire. The Russians met the German advance with rifle fire and the bayonet, the first lines struggling forward and backward from trench to trench.

"At some places the trenches were only a few hundred yards apart. The closeness of the line made the fighting extraordinarily sanguinary. Whole companies were exterminated. The most desperate German resistance was at Wola Szydlowiecka, which the Russians succeeded in taking at 10 o'clock in the morning, after a fight which lasted all night.

"German prisoners relate that in the German camp the division chosen to lead this undertaking was dubbed the "Division of Death," since it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that none would survive. Russian military observers with the meager details before them are likening this fight to the battle of Borodino, where Napoleon lost his Russian campaign. The battle at Borjimow is continuing with virtually unabated violence."

Losses Likely Enormous.

Official statements do not mention the extent of the losses, which, judging from the nature of the fighting, must be enormous.

In the Carpathians the fighting is hardly less severe. The Petrograd War Office admits the Russians retreated in one section of this front, after fighting 10 successive engagements with bayonets. Elsewhere Russian successes are claimed.

The Austrians report 20,000 Germans are on the way to the Carpathians to assist Hungarians said to be in danger of envelopment, and that Austrian troops have forced the Russian left flank back in Southern Bukowina. For the relief of Przemysl, 200,000 German troops are being sent from Poland.

Berlin reports fresh Russian attacks south of the Memel, on the Prussian frontier, were repulsed, as were those east of Bolimow.

The Russian General Staff, under date of February 5, issues this report:

"In East Prussia we are making progress by fighting our way along both banks of the River Scheschuppe, in the vicinity of Pasdehnen, east of Tilsit.

Russians Capture Positions.

"Our counter-attack began the night of February 3, and was immediately followed by a series of engagements at the point of the bayonet. We succeeded in compelling the enemy to assume the defensive. At a point near Borjimow we took possession of two lines of German trenches, and we drove the enemy out of Goumine. After desperate fighting, which has lasted two days, our troops entered Wola Szydlowiecka. The fighting here is still going on with desperate stubbornness, particularly around a neighboring distillery, which was still in the possession of the enemy the night of February 3.

"In the Carpathians the fighting continues along the front which is between the Dukla Pass and Mount Wyszkow. We advanced at a point near Svidnik, in the Valley of the River Labortch, moving in the direction of Oujok. We took 2000 prisoners and 10 machine guns.

"At Mount Toukoholka and at Mount Beskid our troops during the last few days have been confronting the enemy with a desperate resistance. They accepted no less than 10 engagements at the point of the bayonet. On February 2 we resolved to withdraw our soldiers from the mountain positions to others previously selected and organized by us. The offensive strength of the enemy in this vicinity is very considerable.

Austrians Make Gains.

"Offensive operations of the enemy in the vicinity of Mount Wyszkow have been repulsed with the infliction of heavy losses."

Austrian forces have attacked the Russian left flank at Jacobeni, in Southern Bukowina, forcing the Russians to retreat toward Radautz.

It is reported, also, that an Austrian advance guard has been annihilated in Uzsok Pass.

The German War Office report today says:

"On the East Prussian frontier renewed Russian attacks south of the Memel River were repulsed.

"Strong Russian attacks against the positions recently taken by the Germans east of Bolimow (east of Lowicz) were equally unsuccessful. We have taken prisoners in that vicinity since February 1, 26 officers and about 6000 men."

GERMANS' RIGHT ADMITTED

(Continued From First Page.)

a belligerent to designate a water area as a war zone within which it is dangerous for neutral craft to venture is a lately recognized principle of international law, though the extent of the zone, the degree of menace to neutral ships and the right to interrupt lawful commerce in the only existing water routes between neutral countries have never been defined.

The declaration by Great Britain of the North Sea as a war zone because of the mines strewn there called forth protests from some of the European neutral countries, but the United States made no protest. Pilots were furnished for neutral ships. Similarly, during the Russo-Japanese war, it was recalled by officials today, there were designated by Japan 12 "strategic areas." Certain rules were promulgated for the treatment of neutral ships in those zones, and something of the same character is expected to result in the present situation.

High officials here did not believe, as some German papers have intimated, that the German government intends deliberately to destroy neutral vessels in the war zone. Rules of international law, it was pointed out, call for careful search of a neutral vessel to determine how much of its cargo is contraband, and even then the ship can be destroyed in rare emergencies and on the confident assumption that it would have been condemned as a prize.

Move Not Technically Blockade.

While in many quarters the action of Germany was referred to as a "blockade," technically the designation of war zones is an entirely different matter. Neutral vessels under a blockade are absolutely forbidden from entering the blockaded areas, but under Germany's proclamation there is no penalty or obstacle directly placed against the passage of a neutral ship through a war zone after giving warnings against the dangers that exist there.

In effect, a neutral vessel enters the dangerous area at its own risk, a situation somewhat analogous to the mine-strewn fields of the North Sea, though destruction by a submarine whose nationality could be ascertained would differe in legal consequences from the explosion of a contact mine, responsibility for the laying of which might never be fixed.

The German Admiralty's notice, it was contended at the German Embassy, is the natural result of the British attitude toward foodstuffs intended for Germany. While nothing further had been received at the Embassy than the text of the order, and this not directly from the foreign office, but through war press reports sent by the Sayville wireless, it was made plain that the intention of the order, as understood here, is to prevent the entrance of food into England.

Starving of England Proposed.

The German understanding of the situation seems to be, it was explained, that it is the purpose of Great Britain not only to stop the cargo of food on the steamer Wilhelmina, but to seize other cargoes. While none of the neutral embassies and legations had instructions from their home governments today, it was suggested by some of the diplomats whose countries had been active in following up shipping interference with representations that it was unlikely that a change from the policy of protesting in specific cases only would be made. The possibility of a joint protest by neutrals was discussed informally at some length in diplomatic quarters, but without official sanction.

It was said at the legation of the Netherlands that a conference would be held tomorrow between the Minister, Chevalier Van Rappard, and officials of the State Department in order to ascertain the probable action of this Government.

Officials at the legation characterized the situation as extremely serious for all neutrals whose ships ordinarily pass through the danger zone, and especially for Holland, whose entire coast line is affected.

WHOLE CHANNEL DANGEROUS

Shipping Warned Against Approaching Coasts of France.

BERLIN, Feb. 5. — (By wireless to Sayville.) — The chief Admiral of the staff of the German navy has issued the following official communication:

"England is on the eve of shipping numerous troops and large quantities of war materials to France. Against these English transports we will proceed with all the means of warfare at our disposal.

"Neutral shipping is earnestly cautioned against approaching the northern or the western coasts of France, as in these waters such vessels would run the serious danger of being confounded with ships whose purposes are warlike.

"The best route for the North Sea is around Scotland."

Dutch to Continue Voyage.

THE HAGUE, via London, Feb. 5.—In shipping circles here it is said that Germany's notice concerning danger to merchant shipping in British waters will have only the slightest effect on Dutch vessels, most of which are expected to continue their voyages according to schedule, although some ships may choose the northerly routes. The Dutch government thus far has declined to express an opinion.

COMBINE IS ADMITTED

PAPER BOX MANUFACTURERS NOT TO FIGHT CHARGES.

Federal Prosecutor in New York Acquiesces in Pleas of Nolo Contendere of Seven Defendants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Pleas of nolo contendere—regarded by the Government as an admission of the truth of the charges—were entered today by seven manufacturers, members of the Eastern Boxboard Club, to indictments charging them with violation of the Sherman law. H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, acquiesced in the pleas on the ground that an investigation disclosed that the defendants had made no attempt to restrict production since the indictment was filed against them.

The Federal Court took the pleas under indictment until tomorrow.

The indictments were found in 1911, and named 19 defendants. Those who entered pleas today were Sydney Mitchel, of the United Boxboard Company, of this city; Samuel A. Short, Jr., formerly of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company; J. C. Williams, president of the Piedmont (N. Y.) Paper Board Company; Frank S. Harrison, of Halltown, Va.; Louis Newman, of the Tonawanda (N. Y.) Paper Company, and William M. Smith, of the American Paper Company, of this city.

The indictment charged the defendants, whose mills produced daily 1093 tons of boxboard papers, with combining illegally and conspiring to restrain interstate trade by curtailing their output and fixing prices. Justice Neterer, in taking the pleas under advisement, said he wished to examine the indictments.

Week's Copper Exports Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Copper exports amounted to 15,389,322 pounds, valued at $2,067,356, during the week ended January 30, the Department of Commerce announced today. Of this 6,289,648 pounds went to France, 4,776,728 to England, 1,717,428 to Italy, 1,456,536 to Sweden and 691,142 to Canada. Copper imports amounted to 1,792,629 pounds, and of copper ore, etc., 884,726 pounds.

BATTLE ABATING ON WESTERN LINE

French Report Tells Chiefly of Artillery Fighting and Scattered Attacks.

FOE'S TRENCH BLOWN UP

German Batteries at Several Points Silenced—Effective Work Done by Guns of Allies in Valley of Aisne.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Battles in France and Flanders, according to the official reports today, have abated somewhat in intensity, though Paris reports scattered activity at various points. The occupation of a German trench near Arras yesterday is confirmed in a description of the combat, which says that the Zouaves and light African infantry, who captured the position, are now securely installed there.

The official report issued tonight from Paris said:

"During the night of February 4-5, some German contingents endeavored, but without success, to advance from their trenches before Notre Dame de Lorette.

"Our artillery has done some effective shooting in the valley of the Aisne.

"In Champaigne, to the north of Beausejour, our troops made some slight progress during the night. To the north of Massiges the enemy began an attack during the day of Friday which was repelled.

Positions in Argonne Reorganized.

"In the Argonne we have consolidated our position on the ground which we captured February 4 at Bagatelle.

"In Alsace a German attack to the south of Altkirch was repulsed.

"An aviator dropped several bombs upon St. Die, and it is reported that four civilians were killed."

The report issued earlier in the day said:

"The announcement given out last night reported the occupation of a trench of the enemy to the west of the road from Arras to Lille. This trench was a cause of annoyance to the troops occupying the position won by us several days ago to the east of this road. Consequently we blew it up with a mine, and immediately afterwards a detachment of Zouaves and of our light African infantry installed itself securely in the conquered positions. All the Germans in the trench thus occupied were either killed or taken prisoners.

Artillery Victorious at Various Points.

"Our artillery silenced the batteries of the enemy at a point near Adinfer, south of Arras; near Pozieres (northeast of Albert), near Ham (northwest of Peronne), as well as in the sector of Pailly (south of Noyon).

"There is nothing new in the region of Perthes. In the Argonne there was yesterday one attack at Bagatalle. This attack, which in the beginning took from us about 100 yards of trenches, provoked two counter attacks on our part, which resulted in our not only getting back this 100 yards, but in gaining ground beyond where our lines had been previously.

"In the Vosges yesterday saw artillery exchanges.

"Along the rest of the front there is nothing to report."

MR. WORD HALTS RECOUNT

(Continued From First Page.)

steamer Kellogg, and lives at 8110 Sixty-third avenue Southeast. He said he first heard that he was wanted through the story of Fred J. Phelan's testimony in Wednesday's Oregonian. Yesterday he came to the Courthouse and met Jean Sloan, elevator operator, whom he knew, and who told him that he was the man who was wanted in Judge Kavanaugh's courtroom.

As soon as court opened in the morning Linn was called to the stand by the judge. Linn testified that he is a member of the Oregon Naval Militia. Before the election, he said, he had been out of employment, and Phelan hired him to distribute Democratic dodgers. He worked at that for several days, and on the day before election Phelan hired him to watch in Precinct 37, where Phelan himself had been assigned by Sheriff Word. Linn said at this time Phelan took his name, address and telephone number, and the next morning, when he appeared at the polls in Precinct 37, he was given credentials and instructions as a watcher for Mr. Word and the rest of the Democratic ticket.

Linn Told How to Get Aid.

Linn said he had never done any election work before. He was told to call the Sheriff's office if anything went wrong, if he was in doubt about anything or if he wanted relief.

Phelan relieved him for lunch at 1 o'clock on election day, and the deputy Sheriff was at the polls again later that afternoon. Linn said he saw Phelan again at the Courthouse on the morning of November 5, when he got the deputy Sheriff to authorize his wages by the Democratic County Central Committee. Phelan had testified that he had not seen Linn since election day.

Linn was at the polls almost constantly until 9:30 o'clock on the night of November 4, at about the time the first fraudulent ballots were discovered. Then he was relieved by Howard Word, the Sheriff's son.

Judge Left With Ballot Boxes.

At noon, November 4, Linn said he went to lunch with other members of the board, leaving Daniel B. Culhane, a judge, alone with the ballot boxes. He returned before the others, and lay down on the table and went to sleep. Culhane went to lunch when other board members returned, and when the count started A. L. Clark, chairman of the day board, asked Linn to read the ballots in Culhane's place. Practically the same procedure was gone through at 5:30 in the evening, when the board went to dinner.

Linn told Judge Kavanaugh that, although he watched the proceedings closely on behalf of the Democratic ticket and Mr. Word, he did not see anything suspicious, and saw no evidence of fraud.

Once during the day of counting he noticed an apparent erasure of a Hurlburt vote and a substitution of a Word vote. He called Clark's attention to it.

"It looks like that had been erased, doesn't it?" Linn said he asked the chairman.

"Oh, That's a Good Vote," Clark Says.

"Oh, that's all right. That's a good vote," Clark said, when he looked at the ballot.

This is the only instance brought out in the inquiry to show that the day board noticed any one of the 52 fraudulent ballots it passed and counted for Mr. Word.

Asked why he did not come forward before and volunteer any information he might have with regard to irregularities in Precinct 37, Linn said he did not know that he was wanted.

"I didn't know anything about any crooked work," he said. "Nothing I saw looked suspicious. I heard about it that night I left, but since then I hadn't heard of it. And, besides, as long as Phelan had my name and address, he could get me when he wanted me."

Phelan had testified that he did not know where Linn lived, and only vaguely knew his name as Linde or Lynde.

Mrs. Linn Weeps in Court.

During his cross-examination, Linn's wife sat in the courtroom, and on several occasions broke down and cried.

E. L. Hart, day clerk, and who had voluntarily come from Boise, Idaho, to testify at the inquiry, next was called to the stand. Hart did not see any of the ballots during the counting. His work was confined solely to his tally sheet.

Through his testimony it was brought out that Daniel B. Culhane, day judge, had a key to the ballot boxes at one time. Culhane was the only man besides Clark, the day chairman, who at any time was left absolutely alone with the ballots.

It was further shown, through Hart's testimony, that the only persons who saw the ballots as they were taken from the box and counted were A. L. Clark, Culhane and Linn. During the counting Linn looked over Culhane's shoulder while Culhane called the votes.

Hart Makes Denial of Erasures.

Hart denied that he had made a statement to Clark that he himself had made erasures on 10 ballots. He did not erase any, he said.

Asked if he did not wonder what Linn was doing there, Hart said he had questioned him several times and that Linn seemed evasive.

"I asked him if he was a deputy sheriff. Finally, he told me that he was not on the Sheriff's force, but was going to be."

"What prompted you to ask him that?" asked Mr. Malarkey.

"Well, I wondered if the taxpayers were paying him to watch for the Democratic ticket."

"Oh, you wondered if the county was paying for these men who were going around looking after candidates for office?"

Courtroom Is Crowded.

The abrupt conclusion of the proceedings came while the courtroom was crowded. During all the inquiry it has been noted that, although the investigation was being conducted primarily to learn whether or not there really was any fraud in Precinct 37 it has been tacitly admitted at all times that there was. The object of the questioning was to bring out evidence which might later be used in a grand jury investigation.

During this inquiry, which the Word attorneys had opposed strenuously in court, no effort has been made by them to prove, as was alleged in their complaint, that the fraudulent votes should be counted for Word. In fact, they had not alleged that there was any fraud.

At 3:30 P. M. yesterday the recount proceedings in room 360 of the Courthouse had proceeded as far as Precinct 225. Thus far the Hurlburt plurality, given as 171 by the board of canvassers, had been increased to 206 by the recount officials. This did not include the 149 disputed ballots in Precinct 37, nor the possible gains in the 101 remaining precincts.

Word's Attorney Speaks.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon questioning of E. L. Hart was concluded, and Attorney Paul C. Farrens for Mr. Word arose.

"It appeared a week ago," he said, "that Mr. Word could not hope to win the recount. He had lost instead of gained, as he had expected. Last Saturday I talked with the District Attorney, and had talked the matter over with my client. It was our desire, and the District Attorney's desire, to get at the bottom of these frauds, and so we consented to let the proceedings go on until the testimony of these witnesses was taken. At this time, therefore, I wish to move the court for a voluntary non-suit, with the consent of the District Attorney."

Mr. Evans said he had no objection to Mr. Word's withdrawal from the election contest, and announced that the grand jury would begin next week on a thorough investigation of the frauds.

When Mr. Malarkey arose Mr. Farrens objected to him saying anything, declaring that the motion was not debatable.

Extent of Frauds Would Be Known.

"Well, I want the public and the court to be advised as to our attitude in this matter," declared Mr. Malarkey. "We are not willing that this inquiry or these proceedings should stop here. Mr. Word dragged my client into this, and now that he is satisfied that he can't win, he wants to get out by the back door.

"Let us go on with this inquiry. Let us discover just the extent of these frauds, and let us find out just how many votes actually were cast for Mr. Hurlburt and how many for Mr. Word.

"Mr. Word filed a complaint declaring that gross mistakes had been made by clerks and judges in every one of the 326 precincts in the county. He said he should have received 311 out of 330 votes cast in Precinct 37. Mr. Word did not allege any fraud in this precinct. It was my client who alleged fraud, and we have proved it. Is it right for Mr. Word to back out of the contest just when more light is being thrown on this affair?

Mr. Word Must Bear Expense.

"Personally, Mr. Farrens has my admiration, and has had my sympathy for being on the losing side of this case."

Judge Kavanaugh then thanked counsel for assistance in the inquiry, and announced he would assign a special time for assessing the costs and attorneys fees against Mr. Word, who as loser must bear all the expenses of the recount proceedings.

Mr. Malarkey said later that he had three other witnesses yet to summon when the proceedings were stopped. He was going to call Attorney Frank Melvin, who would testify to seeing Linn and Phelan together at 8 o'clock on the morning of election day. Phelan and Linn had both testified differently. He was going to call Mr. Word himself. He also was going to call Deputy County Clerk Bush for testimony with regard to the possession of keys to the ballot boxes.

WEDDING VOWS ARE VOIDED

San Franciscan Has Ties to Walla Walla Woman Cut.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—(Special.)—Lyman Covell, structural engineer for the American Can Company, today secured an annulment of his marriage to Genevieve Covell. According to his testimony in Judge Van Nostrand's court, he married a woman he had known in Walla Walla as the "Widow Cook."

The ceremony was performed at Piedmont November, 1912. Although Covell thought his wife had secured a divorce from William D. Cook, reported to be a millionaire of Walla Walla, one day she startled him by saying: "Will is my real husband and I guess I'll go back to him. I only had an interlocutory decree of divorce in my case against him. I love him best, anyway."

1,857,000 Aided by France.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Official statistics give the number of applications for government aid as 2,116,000, of which 261,600 were refused. At present daily allowances are paid to 1,857,000 persons, the average per family being two francs, 10 centimes (42 cents). The daily outlay is 3,900,000 francs ($780,000).

THOUSANDS DYING IN NORTHERN FRANCE

Only Hope in Territory Occupied by Germans Is That Americans May Aid.

VILLAGES ARE CUT OFF

Burning of Bridges by Retreating Armies Makes Transportation Difficult—Many Refuse to Accept Soldiers' Food.

NAMUR, Belgium, via London, Feb. 5.—Thousands of women, children and aged men in those portions of Northern France lying along the Meuse River, which are occupied by the Germans, are facing starvation with no hope of relief except the food that the American Commission for Relief in Belgium is sending south from Namur.

Carts drawn by horses supplied by the German army are being used for the transportation of food through the mountains to some sections. Sedan, Montherne, Nouzon, Charlesville, Mohom, Mezieres and scores of other villages are absolutely without food excepting the rations that the German soldiers share with the civilians.

Bridges Burned on Retreat.

The bridges over the Meuse were burned by the French when they retreated. The Germans built pontoon bridges and consequently water transportation is absolutely cut off in a large territory. A messenger walked 150 miles from Sedan to Namur bearing a message from the Mayor of the former place to the Relief Commission. The message said:

"In the name of the 12,000 inhabitants of Sedan I have the honor of bringing to your notice the following conditions:

"After six months of war without resources we have now reached the extreme state and are dying of hunger and sickness for want of nourishment and medicines. Therefore, I appeal to you in behalf of my fellow-citizens. I know beforehand that it will be sufficient to inform you briefly that your great Republic, a sister of France, may do all in her power to help us in this calamity, which is hopeless without your aid. Receive for yourself and the American Government our greatest thanks for your generous and noble work. W. MOLITER."

Pride Lets Many Starve.

The commission sent an inspector to Sedan and he also visited many other towns, finding appalling conditions along the Meuse and Semoy rivers. At Givet crowds gathered about the motor car bearing the commission's banner and pleaded for bread. The Burgomaster said that 15,000 persons in that canton were virtually without food other than that given them by German soldiers. At Montherne the Burgomaster said that many civilians were starving rather than appeal to the soldiers for food.

As the railway was operating to Givet three carloads of flour were ordered there immediately. After the arrival of the flour the Burgomaster said to the commission's inspector:

"We have dreamed of such generosity as that of your country, but we never had an example of it before the arrival of that flour."

The Relief Commission is organizing its work as rapidly as possible in Northern France and hopes soon to relieve the immediate wants. Negotiations are pending with the French government looking to government aid. Heretofore the relief work in France has been confined to cities near the Belgian border, but the distress is even greater farther south.

EMDEN MEN EVADE FOES

LAND PARTY, REPORTED CAUGHT, NOW DECLARED SAFE.

Forty Members of Famous German Cruiser's Crew Reach Arabia and Join Turkish Force, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—According to a statement made today by the Overseas News Agency, part of the crew of the famous German cruiser Emden evaded capture, escaping on the schooner Ayasha, from Cocos Island last November at the time the Emden was destroyed.

The statement follows:

"H. M. S. Ayasha reports that Lieutenant-Commander von Muecke, with the landing force of H. M. S. Emden, arrived near Hodeida, on the southwest coast of Arabia. The men were received with enthusiasm by the Turkish troops. During the passage of the Perim Channel they were not detected by English and French forces. Their landing was not molested by a French armored cruiser which was nearby."

The foregoing statement is at variance with official announcements made in Paris and Tokio in December to the effect that the members of the crew of the Emden who made their escape had been captured.

When the spectacular career of the Emden was brought to a close by the Australian cruiser Sydney, which ran her down in the Indian ocean, November 10, and destroyed her, 40 members of the crew under command of Lieutenant von Muecke escaped. They were members of a landing party which was on Cocos Island at the time of the battle. They commandeered a schooner, the Aysha, loaded her with provisions, and sailed away. A dispatch from Manila subsequently said that these men had captured a collier, on which they mounted two maxim guns, evidently brought with them from the Emden, and had begun raiding commerce in the Pacific.

The French Ministry of Marine announced December 18 that the British auxiliary cruiser Empress of Japan had captured the collier. A similar announcement was made in Tokio.

NOTED 'CELLIST IS DEAD

Belgian Musician and Composer Widely Known in America.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Chevalier Ernest Demunck, a celebrated Belgian violincellist and composer, whose death at the age of 75 has just been announced in London, was widely known in America, where he lived for some time with his wife, Carlotta, sister of Adelina Patti.

Madame Demunck, who was a talented violinist, went on concert tours in the United States with her husband. Mr. Demunck, who began his musical career at the age of 11 years, was the friend of Wagner, Liszt, Raff, Saint Saens and many other famous persons.

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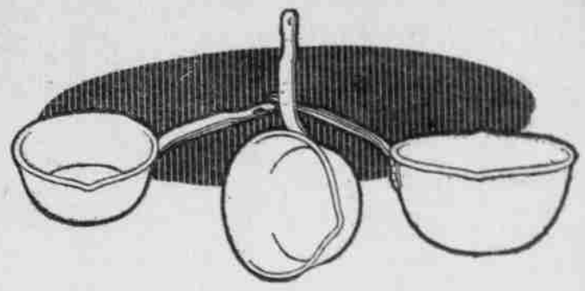

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SIX ARE INDICTED

German Reservist Passport Frauds Are Charged.

LAWYER IS NOT INCLUDED

One of Suspects Revealed as Agent of Treasury Department Whose Pretense of Resisting Arrest Deceived Conspirators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—The Federal grand jury returned two indictments today charging conspiracy against the United States on the part of certain persons in obtaining fraudulently from the State Department passports for German reservists and volunteers.

Those named in the indictments are Hans Adams von Wedell, Carl Ruroede, Arthur Sachsse, August B. Meyer, Walter Mullon and Hermann Wegener.

"The suspect, John Aucher," the indictments say, "is really Albert G. Adams, a special agent of the Department of Justice, who at the time of the arrest of the defendants made a pretense of resisting arrest and was held in default of $20,000 to deceive the conspirators, who, it is charged, had paid him $300 for obtaining passports bearing the names of Herbert S. Wilson, Stanley F. Martin and Edgar Lund."

Maurice Deiches, a lawyer, arrested in Philadelphia, January 2, was not named as defendant in the indictments. The defendant Von Wedell, the indictments say, is believed to be interned in an alien enemy camp in England. Von Wedell, it is charged, paid John P. Corrigan, formerly in charge of the Mayor's license bureau, $15 for two blank application blanks.

According to the indictments, the conspiracies were formed November 1, 1914, and in furtherance of them Van Wedell opened headquarters at a clubhouse here. Von Wedell is believed to have escaped on the Norwegian liner Bergensfjord, which was held up by a revenue cutter when it started for Norway. Although the vessel was searched, he was missed, the indictments say, while other defendants were taken off. The indictment recites that the Norwegian liner was afterward held up by a British cruiser and that one of the four men taken from it and placed in a detention camp is believed to have been Von Wedell.

BOUTS STAGED AT FRONT

SOLDIERS HOLD BOXING CONTESTS WHILE SHOTS FLY NEAR.

Many Officers Attend Scots Guards Tournament Behind Trenches and Commander Commends Events.

DUNKIRK, France, Jan. 22.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Football is the most popular sport among the men at the front, but boxing holds second place and some rather notable tournaments have been held in the villages just behind the lines of trenches. One such tournament is thus described in a trench newspaper:

"The Scots Guards boxing tournament has been voted a complete success all along the line. It was held in a large barn, one having been found which still possessed a roof. An 18-foot ring was erected in the center and two large flare lights were obtained from a neighborhood town, furnishing a perfectly illuminated ring. The "ring" consisted of army biscuit boxes covered with a layer of straw and with a tarpaulin over all.

"Among the spectators were many officers. There were 25 events on the programme and each round was followed with intense interest. The audience criticised every point, as only a body of soldiers can.

"Outside the barn a constant sniping went on, varied by the glare of numerous star shells, while the sharp crack of artillery served as a constant reminder of war. Within the barn the soldiers crowded together on bundles of straw.

"Many of the boxers showed excellent form and in several cases extra prizes were given. At the close of the events the commanding officer made a speech, congratuating the committee on the excellent programme it had arranged."

WHEAT CARGOES DELAYED

Forty Ships Are Waiting to Be Unloaded at Genoa.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—From Switzerland has come complaint that American grain reaching the harbor of Genoa often is detained many weeks before it can be trans-shipped and sent on to its destination.

At present there are no fewer than 40 cargoes of grain, worth about $12,000,000, waiting to be unloaded at Genoa. These include 25 shiploads from the United States and 15 from South America. The greater part of this grain is bound for Italy, but there are four cargoes of wheat the destination of which is Switzerland.

The machinery and other arrangements for unloading at Genoa are insufficient. Cargoes coming into port now must wait in warehouses until the middle of March.

Mrs. R. H. Swank, Bluffton, Ohio, writes: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is splendid for children. It cures a cough or cold quicker than any other remedy."

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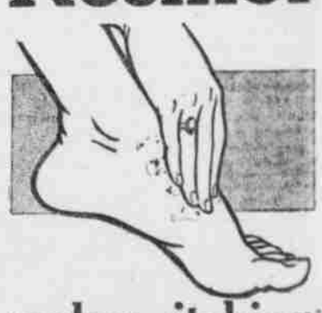

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Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists. Avoid worthless imitations.

Omega Oil FOR Neuralgia

Rub Omega Oil gently over the aching nerves; then cover with flannel soaked in the Oil. Put a piece of dry flannel over this and bind lightly against the face. This simple treatment has brought peaceful rest to people who have suffered agonies.