GROUND NEAR YPRES RETAKEN BY ALLIES

Germans Said to Have Left Several Hundred Dead on Field of Battle.

WOOD WON IN CHAMPAGNE

Seventh Counter-Attack at Les Eparges Reported to Have Been Repulsed—Infantry Is Engaged in Belguim.

PARIS, via London, Feb. 21.—The War Office announced in a statement given out today that part of the trenches near Ypres which the Germans captured recently had been retaken and that German attacks elsewhere had been repulsed. The statement follows:

"In Belgium there were some infantry action. In the section of Ypres we took a portion of some trenches which the enemy had occupied temporarily. It is confirmed that the Germans left several hundred men on the field. Our losses were slight.

Gains in Champagne Maintained.

"In Champagne our gains were maintained. Two counter-attacks by the enemy toward night yesterday failed.

"In the Vosges we repulsed three attacks, one on the northern bank of La Fecht and two on the southern bank. The fighting continues."

The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"There has been intermittent cannonading from the sea to the Aisne with effective fire by our artillery.

"In the Champagne region a counter-attack by the enemy, which was brilliantly repulsed, was followed by a vigorous pursuit, which made us masters of the whole of the German position to the north and east of the wood captured by us yesterday.

Fresh Progress Asserted.

"On the rest of the front two other counter-attacks were repulsed and we made fresh progress, particularly to the north of Lesmenils. We captured two machine guns and 100 prisoners.

"The enemy delivered his seventh counter-attack at Les Eparges, with a view of recovering the positions gained by us during the last two days. It failed as completely as its predecessors."

GERMANS TAKE SMALL TOWNS

Successes in Vosges and Near Ypres Are Reported.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—(By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—German successes at the eastern and western ends of the Franco-Belgian battle line are reported in a statement given out today at army headquarters. A trench was captured from the allies near Ypres and in the Vosges several small towns were taken. A small vessel was sunk by a mine off Nieuport. The statement follows:

"Near Nieuport an enemy ship, probably a mine-searching vessel, touched a mine and sank. Destroyers of the enemy disappeared when shelled.

"On the high road between Gheluvelt and Ypres and on the canal southeast of Ypres we took one of the enemy's trenches and a few prisoners.

"In Champagne comparative quiet reigned yesterday, after the heavy battles of the previous days.

"Near Combres three French attacks were carried out with strong forces and with great fierceness. They were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. We took two officers and 125 Frenchmen prisoners.

"In the Vosges our attack made further progress. In the region southeast of Sulzern we captured Hochrodberg, the heights near Hochrod and the hamlets of Bretzel and Widenthal."

AMERICAN VESSEL IS SUNK

(Continued From First Page.)

"except when so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them." Similarly it was forbidden to lay anchored mines which do not become harmless when breaking loose from their moorings. The convention also provided:

"It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coast and ports of an enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping.

"When anchored automatic contact mines are employed, every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful shipping."

Weak Phraseology Defents End.

These articles were criticised because of objections to their weak phraseology. Germany at the time pointed out that "the belligerent has only to assert a different object in order to make it illusory." Germany's opposition was backed by France and Russia, although England favored a proposal to prohibit outright the use of contact mines for closing against commerce ports that were not being attacked from the sea. One eminent English authority, Professor Lawrence, who was disappointed at the failure of the Hague convention to provide for regulations against the use of mines, wrote prophetically then:

"Whereas, in the past the only way of closing an enemy's port against all neutral commerce was to blockade it, and the only way to blockade it was to station a ship or ships in such a position as to create evident danger to all vessels attempting ingress or egress, for the future it will suffice, in the judgment of many powers, to lay a cordon of anchored contact mines across the approaches. Neutrals must indeed have lost all virility if they will quietly submit to this. It will not mean the comparative triviality of having their ships and goods confiscated by a belligerent prize court. They will be destroyed instead; and all on board will be sent to their doom."

Neutrals' Rights Defined in Law.

Inasmuch as the second Hague convention failed to provide an agreement on the subject of mines, previously accepted principles of international law are held to be in force. In one of the publications of the United States Naval College for the benefit of the American Naval commanders, the status of the question of mines and torpedoes is thus summarized:

"It may be affirmed that the use of mines is a legitimate means of hostilities as between belligerents. This position does not imply that mines may be used at will without regard to those not concerned in the war.

"It is generally admitted that the belligerent's jurisdiction is the proper area for hostilities. Within this area, therefore, there may be a greater freedom of use of mines. The sole restriction here should be that the mines should be under control, that is, the belligerent should be able to control the mines in such a way that they should not imperil the neutral or the belligerents might keep the neutral from or guide him through the mine area. The use of mines should be confined strictly to military operations and areas and perils should not extend to innocent neutrals."

The reference in message from American Consul Fee to the destruction of the Evelyn "at Borkum," was interpreted in some quarters as meaning that the vessel was within the territorial waters of Germany when she struck the mine. Consequently some officials believe a claim for damages against Germany might be made by the American owners.

As the Evelyn was insured by the United States war risk insurance bureau and is the first vessel lost that had been covered by Government insurance, an interesting precedent in international law may grow out of the proceedings.

CARGO VALUED AT $350,000

Evelyn, Built in England, but Home Port Was Philadelphia.

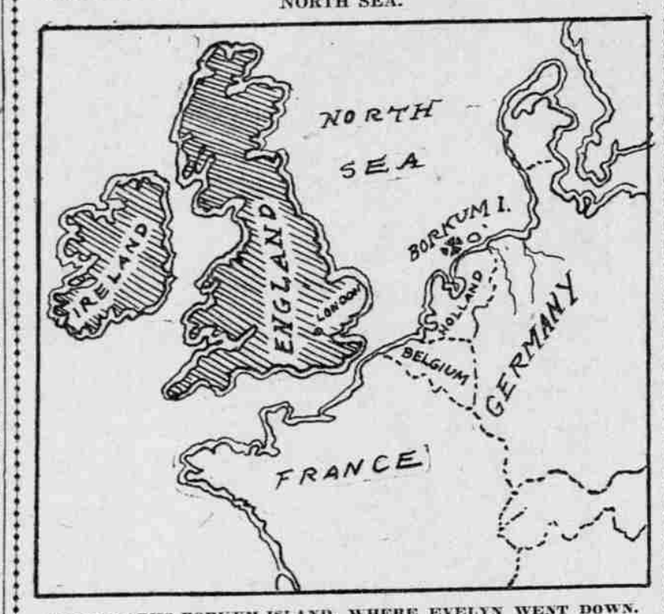
NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The steamer Evelyn, sunk in the North Sea yesterday by striking a mine, was carrying a cargo of cotton to the firm's agents in Bremen, William L. Harriss, of the firm of Harriss, Irby & Vose, the ship's owners, said tonight. Mr. Harriss valued the cargo at about $350,000. The cargo was insured with the Government, he said.

The Evelyn sailed from this port for Bremen January 27 and was reported arriving at Rotterdam February 17. No further report of her movements had been received until the news came today that she had gone to the bottom.

Maritime records give the complement of the Evelyn at 25 men, so that it is probable that all on board the vessel were rescued.

The Evelyn was a single-screw steel steamship and was commanded by Captain Smith. She was 252 feet long and 1185 tons net. She was built in Southampton, England, in 1883. Her home port was Philadelphia.

SCENE OF SINKING OF AMERICAN STEAMER BY MINE IN NORTH SEA.



CROSS MARKS BORKUM ISLAND, WHERE EVELYN WENT DOWN.

MINE'S NATIONALITY UNKNOWN

Scene of Disaster Is Directly Within German Territory.

BREMEN, via London, Feb. 21.—The American steamer Evelyn, which sailed from New York on January 29 with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, struck a mine yesterday off Borkum Island, in the North Sea. The vessel sank. Her captain and 27 of her crew were saved.

The nationality of the mine which destroyed the Evelyn has not been established.

The Evelyn is the first American vessel to meet disaster as a result of sea warfare of European nations. She did not sink within the war zone included in the German Admiralty's decree of February 4, which went into effect on Thursday. Borkum Island lies directly off the German coast at the mouth of the Ems River and is German territory.

ITALIAN BOATS SHELLED

AUSTRIAN ATTACK CAUSES EXCITEMENT IN ROME.

General Fight Is Staged in Latin Capital by Neutral and War Factions. Police Charge Crowd.

BARI, Italy, via Rome, Feb. 21.—The fishing-boat Gesu arrived today from Antivari, Montenegro, and the members of her crew said that the Gesu and the fishing-boat Saturno, while flying Italian flags, had been fired on by two Austrian torpedo-boats.

This report has caused great popular excitement in Rome.

Members of the crew of the Gesu said that the vessel was anchored near Antivari with the Saturno, when the Austrian torpedo-boats approached. The captains of the fishing vessels ordered their crews to land.

The Austrians, according to this report, fired on the crews and then on the vessels, while Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs.

No one on either vessel was injured, but the Saturno was damaged so badly that she was unable to sail for home.

ROME, Feb. 22.—A general fight, in which many persons were wounded, occurred today at a meeting called by the parties favorable to Italy's remaining neutral in the war and those desiring the government to intervene, at which it was intended that speakers should give their respective views.

The police finally charged the crowd and dispersed it.

WOOL BRINGS THOUSANDS

Bale Sold in London Adds $11,500 to Patriotic Funds.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The first bale of wool ever bought by a woman on the Wool Exchange realized a total of $11,500, which will be divided among patriotic funds.

This bale was given by a Sydney (N. S. W.) firm and sold in that city in November for $2500. The purchasers shipped it to London to be auctioned for patriotic purposes.

Many women were present and bid as eagerly as the men. Starting at a bid of $250, it was sold many times over for various sums, which, when totaled, reached $8305. A "sweep" by several wool brokers prior to the auction added to the Sydney proceeds and the final sale of the bale to a woman at 50 cents a pound brought the total amount realized up to $11,500.

RUSSIAN COLUMNS AWAITING ENEMY

Strategy Changes as Border Is Passed and Germans Meet Obstacles.

THAW ACTS AS BARRIER

Indications Now Point to Succession of Stubbornly Fought, but Separate Battles Under Difficult Conditions.

(Special cable to the New York World. Copyright, 1915, by the Press Publishing Company. Published by arrangement with the World.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—Since the great German forces brought their last concerted sweeping movement across East Prussia to the borders of Russia, conditions facing them have imposed a radical change in their tactics.

The central aim of their operations was clearly defined up to a point when the Russians succeeded in drawing out from a gap between the swift columns of the Germans north and south which were beginning to pass beyond them on both flanks.

Russian Columns Combined.

The Germans now find that they have still to fight a combination of Russian columns inside the fringe of Russia and in the bare, thinly populated plains of Northeast Poland. The determined fight the Russians have maintained in the angle between Russia and Poland along the line from the Lyck to Grajewo, where they still hold the ascendancy, has prevented a co-ordination of the attack by the German army that crossed eastward on the borders of Poland and its northern partner, which is now held up against the Russian defenses on the Niemen River.

This arrest of the German combination has led to a noticeable scattering of their operations. Numerous detachments from the southern army have been drawn by the Russians toward the east bank of the Narew River, where they have engaged in separate fights on the broad belt of marshy forests, particularly along the Rossogo tributary, which joins the Narew at Ostrolenka.

Separate Battles in Prospect.

This enforced dissipation of the energy by Germans is entailed also by the tactics of the Russians in the Suwalki region and further north. It is expected that Marshal von Hindenburg will have to have substantial reinforcements to link up the broken and scattered lines into which the invading army is now spread. The trackless country along the Narew is rendered still more difficult by the soaking thaw, and is naturally a barrier to a flank attack in force against the Russian northern communications with the central campaign in Poland.

Immediate prospects point to a succession of separate stubborn battles under the cost of trying natural conditions. Even when not in contact with the enemy an infantry column with only the barest necessary transport can cover scarcely six miles a day.

The Russians are doing well in the Carpathians and in Western Galicia. They secured the strong position of Gorlice with the control of the railways.

The Germans and Austrians together lost heavily in their efforts to reach the Eaphtha region.

CLEARINGS SHOW GAIN

GROUND LOST BECAUSE OF WAR WON BACK AGAIN.

Increase Over Corresponding Period of Previous Year Is First Since Depression Was Noted.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—Bank clearings for the entire United States in the week ended February 20 showed the first increase over the corresponding period of the previous year that has occurred in any weekly report since the war began.

These exchanges between the banks for the week designated, which indicate the increase in the country's business activities, totaled $3,273,338,298, comparing with $3,256,847,192 in the corresponding week last year. It is also significant that the figures for the week ended February 20 show an increase of $618,000,000, compared with the preceding week ended February 13.

Since the figures are those reported at the country's trade centers, it is evident that they reflect trade gains, although an analysis shows that a considerable part of the gain probably can be attributed to checks of large denominations cleared in connection with recent large financial operations.

The cash purchases of goods and supplies by the warring nations in Europe also go a long way toward swelling the clearings figures. This feature is reflected in the increasing totals of the check exchanges against the banks at seaboard points.

"Even in the Sunny South!"

Whether you have always lived in the sunny south lands or whether you are a visitor there from the North, you'll notice and will welcome the rapidly increasing use of radiator heating in the better homes, hotels, leading stores, etc. Even in Florida or southern California when there come days of the "Norther," heavy rains, penetrating dampness and high winds you'll find the only reliable method of heating, just as in zero climates, is by these *national comforters*—an outfit of

AMERICAN RADIATORS & IDEAL BOILERS

An IDEAL Boiler will burn least fuel because it is unnecessary to force the fire to send heat to windward rooms—the more heat needed at the exposed side of the house, the faster will be the flow of warmth to the AMERICAN Radiators stationed there to offset the cold.

All IDEAL Boilers are or may be fitted with an IDEAL Sylphon Regulator, which gives perfect automatic control over the draft and check dampers, insuring great fuel economy and uniform heating. Saves running up and down the cellar stairs during quick changing weather. It is the greatest improvement made in a century for exact control of the volume of heat.

The sure comfort and every-day economies, conveniences and cleanliness of these heating outfits have been demonstrated in thousands of notable buildings, homes, stores, schools, churches, hospitals, theatres, etc., in nearly every civilized country. Besides, this ideal heating is endorsed by all leading health officials, engineers and architects.

A No. 1124 IDEAL Boiler and 461 sq. ft. of 38-in. AMERICAN Radiators, costing the owner $225, were used to heat this cottage. At this price the goods can be bought of any reputable, competent Fitter. This did not include cost of labor, pipe, valves, freight, etc., which vary according to climatic and other conditions.

That is why IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators are so fully *guaranteed*. Yet they cost no more than ordinary types made without scientific tests of construction and capacity. IDEAL SMOKELESS Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators do not corrode, warp nor rust out by action of fire, gases or water—will last scores of years! *They reduce the cost of living and better the living!*

Their purchase price is a far-sighted investment, adding 10% to 15% to rentals, and you get "full money back" if building is sold, or larger loan from banker on buildings thus modernized. If freezing days at home have again shown you how comfortless and fuel-wasteful your present heating is, write us *today* for (free) book:—"Ideal Heating"—which shows how to make your own *inside* climate at a turn of the radiator valve and save fuel. *Iron prices now rule the lowest in 10 years*—best time to buy and at this season you get the services of the most skilled fitters!

The fire in an IDEAL Boiler need not be rekindled in an entire heating season. One charging of coal easily lasts through the longest zero night. There can be no fuel waste.

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GERMANS TRAIL FOE

Russians Unable to Resist Seriously, Says Berlin.

LONG OFFENSIVE FORECAST

Austrians Also Are Pushing Their Campaigns in Galicia and Bukowina and Repulse Attacks on Carpathian Front.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—According to a report from Berlin, the pursuit of the Russian Tenth Army, which was driven out of East Prussia, is being kept up vigorously and the Russians are unable to offer serious resistance anywhere. There seems to be ground for the belief that a vigorous offensive is to be maintained for a time in the east, says the dispatch, even at the cost of refraining from any active offensive movements on the western front.

The Austrians are vigorously pushing their campaign in Galicia and Bukowina, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather conditions.

German army headquarters today issued the following concerning the situation on the eastern front:

"No actual changes have occurred in the district northwest of Grodno, north of Ossowetz, southeast of Kolno, and on the front between Przasnysz and the Vistula east of Plock the battles are taking their course.

"There is nothing new from Poland south of the Vistula."

The following official communication was received today from Vienna:

"The situation in Poland and West Galicia generally is unchanged. Yesterday it was calmer.

"In the battles on the Carpathian front from Dukla Pass to Wyszkow several Russian attacks again were repulsed wtih heavy losses to the enemy, who lost 750 men taken prisoners.

"The operations south of the Dneister River are progressing.

"In Bukowina all is calm."

The German offensive movement from the Baltic to the Carpathians is regarded by Russian staff officers as merely an attempt to keep the Russian forces constantly engaged and prevent them from effecting a concentration at any point on the long front, according to a dispatch from Petrograd. Other than this, it is believed that the Germans have no clear objective—or, if they have, it has not been fathomed in the Russian capital—in making their demonstration near Ossowetz and in undertaking more active operations along the Bzura, in both of which regions they have encountered a stubborn Russian defense.

Headquarters of the Russian army of the Caucasus, in an official communication tonight, says:

"During the day just passed there have been collisions between the Russian and Turkish troops in the Trans-Tohoruk country."

A Berlin communication says it is reported from Constantinople that the French troops which landed at Antivari, Montenegro, to assist the Montenegrin army, consisted of only a single battalion. The Russian cruiser Askold landed eight officers of the French general staff at Antivari. They proceeded immediately to Cettinje.

HORSES REALIZE DANGER

Riderless Troop Halts at Sound of Rattling Rifle Bolts.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A remarkable instance of horse sense, when several riderless steeds broken loose in the night ignored a challenge to halt but stopped on hearing the rattle of rifle bolts, is related in a letter from the front.

"We were on patrol along a dark roadway," says a British trooper, "when we were startled by the thump of hoofs. The sound af galloping came nearer and nearer down the road until the time came to shout a sharp 'halt!' The horses were almost on us when we challenged a second time. No stop. In a second the patrol released safety catches and opened the cut-outs. At the metallic ring of the bolt actions the horses reared back on their haunches. Advancing, with our fingers on the triggers, we found the animals were unsaddled and without riders.

"Later we learned they had broken out of their stable. We had no trouble to lead them into a neighboring farmyard, for they knew what the rattle of bolts meant."

FAIR ATTENDANCE 215,000

Opening Day Crowd Spends $2.19 Per Capita, Besides Admissions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—(Special.)—The second day of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened about as auspiciously as the first, and again the attendance was a record one, despite the fact that rain threatened. Official figures indicate that approximately 215,000 persons were admitted yesterday, and today brought a crowd estimated at 150,000.

The exact count for yesterday as far as returned by the exposition officials was 211,377. There are still gates to hear from that should swell this figure by about 5000. The per capita expenditure yesterday, beside the gates, was $2.19, compared with $1.57 at the St. Louis exposition and $1.29 at Chicago.

Swiss Banks Eliminate Germans.

GENEVA, Feb. 6.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Herr Korotsky, of Berlin, one of the principal directors of the leading Swiss bank, the Bank-Verein, with branches in London and New York, has resigned, other Swiss banks are taking measures to eliminate the German element in their administration so as to recover an entire independence in the management of their institutions.

HORSES HAVE HOSPITALS

WORK OF BLUE CROSS IS FEATURE OF WAR IN FRANCE.

Epidemic of Glanders Threatens, but Saber and Bullet Wounds Are in Minority—Women Give Aid.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The horses at the front have disease to face as well as bullets. Efforts are now being made in the western line to check an epidemic of glanders. Only animals free from the disease are admitted to the Blue Cross hospitals, established in France by the English Dumb Friends' League.

These hospitals have all the work they can handle as it is. Besides the work of mercy the society saves an unnecessary wastage of horse flesh.

Roy Horniman, sent on a tour of inspection in France by the Blue Cross Society, describes his impressions of one of the horse hosptials as follows:

"The first noticeable feature of the hospital was its exquisite cleanliness. The farm buildings used as wards were whitewashed and disinfected. I noticed the same neatness in the pharmacies and the staff looked spick and span in their white uniforms.

"On entering the first ward something caught my throat. The sight of this line of patient veterans, standing still and silent in the dim light, had something accusing in it. I felt awe as I thought of the ordeal through which these heroes had passed, and I am not ashamed to say that I raised my hat."

He reports that the majority of cases are deep and painful saddle cuts and saber and bullet wounds are in the minority.

One of the most skilful veterinaries in the hospital is a woman who belongs to a well-known English family, and there are women in the other Blue Cross hospitals as well.

American Steamer Reaches Liverpool

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The American steamer Philadelphia, which sailed from New York on February 13, arrived at Liverpool today. She had an uneventful passage. She crossed the Irish Sea in the night with all lights out.

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If a new shoe doesn't hurt, it is apt to squeak, and sometimes it does both.

YOUR HEAD AND STOMACH

Headache caused by a disturbed digestion is nearly always accompanied by pain in the stomach, belching of gas, vomiting and often by constipation. This sort of headache is generally located in the forehead and is not constant but comes and goes.

It does not come on immediately after eating but after the food has had time to ferment which it does because the digestive fluids that should take care of it are insufficient, because the glands that secrete these fluids are weak, because the blood is failing to nourish these glands properly.

Rich, red blood is the first essential to proper digestion and the digestive process cannot go on without it. When lack of nourishing blood causes fermentation and poisons are absorbed from the digestive tract, the pain in your head advises you of the fact. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give the blood just the elements they need to correct this condition and, with a laxative, when required, form a perfect treatment for the headaches of indigestion.

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