

MARSHAL DIRECTS
MARTIN IN SECLUSION

Von Hindenberg in Royal Castle in Real Touch With Fighting Line.

WIRES CARRY STRATEGY

German Commander Better Informed of Every Detail at Front Than Those Who Have Taken Part in Actual Fighting.

BY JAMES O'DONNELL BENNETT.
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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE EASTERN GERMAN ARMY, Feb. 6.—I have said that when General von Hindenberg was having his dinner in the dining-room he was sitting within 300 feet of the building in which he was born in 1847.

It stands on the southern corner of Bergstrasse where Bergstrasse comes up from the east to meet the broad boulevard Wilhelmstrasse. Bergstrasse with Wilhelmstrasse forms an irregular square that is bordered by shops.

Picture Not in Polish Stores. Across the way from the furrier's shop and on the west side of the square is a Polish book store, the windows full of portraits of Napoleon and pictures of great events in his life and in the history of Poland. There are portraits, too, of the Polish novelist Sienkiewicz, who wrote Quo Vadis? but in all the display not one picture of the great man who was born across the street.

This is surprising until you remember that it was at the non-Polish book store of Posen that you saw the windows full of portraits of the field marshal.

In the center of the little square stands the gray Priesnitz memorial fountain surrounded by a bronze figure of Hygieia, a sitting figure of a draped woman. On the pedestal is a bronze medallion portrait of the good Viennese physician whom the monument commemorates.

It commemorates, too, the gratitude of a man who did not forget his doctor as soon as the need of his services was past. The story is not generally known and is worth retelling.

Gratitude to Physician Shown. Many years ago—79 or 80 I think—the son of Count Edouard Raczynski, then head of the great Polish house of that name, was stricken with diphtheria. His life was despaired of, but was saved by the application of a simple remedy known to this day as Priesnitz's unschlag or compress, a method of cure discovered by Priesnitz himself and in the case of young Raczynski actually applied by him.

Soon after the boy's recovery the grateful father presented to the City of Posen the fountain which now stands in front of the Hindenberg's birthplace. It was the intention of the donor that the lofty stone pedestal should be surmounted by a figure of the Goddess of Health.

For this "Hygieia" the boy's mother posed, and the figure had been cast in bronze when the Countess died. Instead of having the bronze set up on the pedestal the Count placed it above his wife's grave in another part of Poland, and for many years the Priesnitz memorial remained incomplete.

A few years after his wife's death the Count himself met a dreadful end. His reason unbalanced by some unsuccessful movement in behalf of Poland, he loaded an old cannon which stood on the shore of a little lake on his estate, placed himself in front of the muzzle, applied the match, and got himself blown into eternity.

Story Has Happy Ending. The story of the statue has, however, a reasonably happy ending. Seven or eight years ago the devoted municipal architect of Posen, Herr Taubner, began an inquiry as to the fate of the old model drawings of the statue of "Hygieia." That statue had been designed by the gifted Albert Wolff, a pupil of the great Raphael, whose glorious statue of Frederick the Great adorns the lower end of Unter den Linden, in Berlin.

Fortunately the director of the foundry at which the original "Hygieia" had been cast discovered the old models. This fact was made known to the present head of the house of Raczynski and he expressed his desire to give the money needed for the casting of a new "Hygieia" for the old fountain. His offer was accepted, and in 1908 the Priesnitz memorial, finished at last, was for the second time dedicated.

Walk a few paces south out of the square which the Hindenberg's birthplace overlooks and you come to St. Martinstrasse, a long street of business houses. It runs westward three-quarters of a mile straight to a vast, towered Romanesque building of stone which is surrounded by gardens and high walls and guarded by sentries at every entrance.

In the square next to it rises a statue of Prince Bismarck. Behind it stands the magnificent municipal theater, where the best Polish actress in Posen used to refuse to play, but where she has appeared since the war began, for the war has drawn the Poles and the Germans closer together, a result distinctly outside the ante-bellum calculations of Russia.

Field Marshal Lives in Seclusion. In the garden behind the Romanesque building, which commands an extensive group of other governmental buildings in surrounding squares, there often walks of a morning a silent, but active old soldier who is getting almost the only exercise he permits himself in the course of his long days.

The soldier is Field Marshal von Hindenberg. The building is the royal castle or residence schloss of the province of Posen, and from its acres of offices and corridors and halls of state the war against Russia is being directed.

It was five years ago, building, and was completed only in 1910. In it Paul von Beneckendorff and von Hindenberg, returning to his home town from Hanover in his old age, has established himself to crown his life work.

When you read the dispatches concerning operations around Mlawa or Bolimow, in Russia, and see the field marshal's name mentioned in them, you doubtless think of him as with the troops. In a real sense he is. In another he is not. The telephone and the telegraph keep him in hourly and quarter-hourly touch with the battle. The wonderful old brain that directs the movements is busy in the residence schloss.

The state of the weather at the front, the condition of the road that leads out



From Kovno, in Russia, on the extreme north, to Czernowitz, in Bukovina, on the Roumanian frontier, in the south, the Germans recently have made advances, and the shaded line shows virtually their new battle line. This includes Plock and Lodz, in the Warsaw district, and Czestochow and the Nida Valley, in Southern Poland, and Tarnow, in Galicia. The Germans also claim the practical occupation of all the Carpathian passes by the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces.

BOTH SIDES ELATED

Minor Successes Reported by French and by Germans.

PRISONERS ARE CAPTURED

Attacks and Counter-Attacks Repulsed Along Western Front.

Artillery Duels Only Sign of Activity Near Coast.

PARIS, March 7.—The following official communication was issued today by the French War Office:

"To the north of Arras, at Notre Dame de Lorette, the Germans attempted a counter attack which did not succeed. Subsequently they delivered three counter attacks, which also failed.

"In Champagne, to the west of Perthes, we gained a footing in a strongly fortified wood and captured prisoners to the north of the same village.

"We repulsed a counter attack on the ridge to the northeast of Le Mesnil. Ground was gained and we carried another trench to the north of Beausejour.

"In the Vosges we made progress on the banks of the Reich Ackerkopf and took prisoners at Hartmann-Weilerkopf. Here we repulsed five counter attacks.

"The report issued earlier in the day said: 'We continued to gain ground to the north of Arras. In the region of Notre Dame de Lorette, where our counter attacks resulted in the seizure of several trenches, the enemy's losses were important.

"In Champagne, we progressed slightly north of Perthes and northwest of Beausejour.

"In the Vosges we captured successively west of Munster two summits of Little and Great Reichdackerkopf. The enemy twice counter-attacked from Muehlbeck and St. Olfwehr, from the south and north. These attacks were completely repulsed.

"Village of Imberg Seized. 'Moreover, on the right bank of the Fecht River we seized the village of Imberg, one kilometer southeast of Fultz. This success was completed further north by the capture of Hill 55, south of Hauteschutt. Finally, at Hartmann-Weilerkopf, we repulsed a counter attack by a German battalion, which lost heavily and left many prisoners in our hands.'

To Cure A Cold in One Day. Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Drugists refund money if it fails to cure. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

RUSSIANS ARE NEAR
GERMANY'S BORDER

Kaiser's Army Is Being Swept Back in North Poland, Says Petrograd.

RAWA RESULT IS REVERSE

Thirty-Four Hundred of Czar's Troops Captured, Reports Berlin. 'Annihilation' of Austrians Goes On in Carpathians.

LONDON, March 7.—Great Russian forces in North Poland again are near the East Prussian border and are sweeping the Germans before them northwest of Grodno, and the same situation obtains in the Mlawa district, according to the official report from Petrograd, while Berlin reports an important local success near the Rawa River, saying 3,000 prisoners and 17 machine guns were taken. The Germans also say the operations northwest of Grodno are proceeding as had been planned.

In the Carpathians the Russians continue to annihilate Austrian detachments, says the Petrograd dispatch, which claims that the enemy still being on the offensive. The Vienna report says the Russians were driven from several positions by artillery fire.

Russian Attacks Succeeded. The Petrograd official report follows: 'Our offensive continues on the left bank of the Niemen and in the district northwest of Grodno. Our troops drove the Germans back behind the front of Sopotkin-Lypakow, and then pushed on vigorously.

'In a similar manner in the Mlawa district, our attacks were crowned with success. We took about 500 prisoners, including seven officers, and also three machine guns.

'On the left bank of the Vistula, in the region of the Pilica, the fighting is assuming the character of a great battle.

'In the Carpathians, between the Ondawa and San rivers, the Austrian attacks continue. Southwest of Lutovisko, the enemy tried to cross to the right bank of the San, but in a counter-attack Saturday night the Austrian units which had succeeded in crossing the river were annihilated.

Germans Say Plans Carried Out. The German War Office said today: 'Our operations northwest of Grodno are proceeding to our plan. A Russian night attack on Mocarce, northeast of Lomza, was repulsed, as were strong Russian attacks west of Przaanysz.

'Our attacks southeast of the Rawa River were successful. We took 2,400 Russians and 17 machine guns were captured.

The following is the Austrian official communication: 'In Poland fighting continued in limited areas.

'The Russians were compelled by our artillery to evacuate advanced positions in the Carpathians, where at several points fights for favorable heights continue. The Russians have suffered considerable losses.

'Night attacks by the Russians were everywhere repulsed. Five officers and 75 men were captured.

'In the Carpathians, calm continues.

GERMANS NOT BELITTLED

(Continued From First Page.) Tomorrow the Channel boats to France will be jammed with Americans who have business on the Continent and never to sail while the seas remain safe.

Whether the German talk of Zeppelin attack and of submarine and mine blockade be sincere or a bluff to inspire terror, I must say that they have dramatized their campaign well. The Zeppelins, being a ghostly horror, they set no fixed time for the aerial attack. They surrounded it with an atmosphere of mystery. It might come at any time—today, tomorrow, next week. They harped upon this until all England grew philosophical. Now they switch their tactics. This time they set a day—"the day"—for England, and bid the British populace watch the clock crawling inexorably toward the hour of doom.

Germans Talk Submarine. First and last, there is a good deal of American travel back and forth between England and Germany in these days. Scarcely a day passes but one of our fellow countrymen who has been into Germany on business drops into that saloon lounge where Americans most resort. The recent comers give the same old picture of the German people—a nation united in a kind of fierce fanaticism of patriotism; a nation a little mad, too, with wishes which are rather to the thought. Last fall, according to these messengers from the hostile country, all the Germans were talking Zeppelins.

The Zeppelins were going to destroy London by dynamite and fire. German friends begged them not to go back to that doomsday city, which might any day vanish from the face of the earth, with all the people in it.

BELGIAN ESCAPES CAPTORS

Fisherman Divulges German System of Defenses at Ostend.

DUNKIRK, Feb. 15.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press).—A Belgian fisherman, eluding the vigilance of the German sentries, succeeded in escaping from Ostend to La Panne, near Furnes, by sea in a dory made out of an old packing case. "Night and day," he says, "I was employed with other Belgians, digging trenches in and around Ostend and digging ditches for the burial of the German dead brought by train from the front along the Yser.

"The streets of Ostend," he adds, "are nothing but a succession of trenches, strongly fortified. A great many cannon of large caliber are in position and a desperate defense has been organized. Other details of the defense, the number of positions of German troops, he declares, he had been forbidden by the Belgian staff to divulge.

Ordered not to leave the limits of the town, he decided to risk getting out by sea. All boats having been taken by the Germans, he improvised a bark out of a packing case and in that slipped past the sentries along the beach and then drifted ashore near La Panne.

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and
THE SIREN OF CORSICA
Featuring
Lubin Star Players
and Others

SUGAR MEN URGE DUTY
Delegation to Be Appointed to Confer With President Wilson.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The appointment of a delegation to go to Washington to petition President Wil-

"GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE" PACKS
PEOPLES THEATER

If you were not one of the enormous throngs that packed the Peoples Theater yesterday to see "A Gentleman of Leisure," which will be shown there till Wednesday night, when it will be succeeded by that great spectacular railroad drama, "Rule G," make a special point of being at the Peoples today, tomorrow or Wednesday.

Of course, you know the Peoples Theater now makes two changes a week, every Sunday and every Thursday. "A Gentleman of Leisure," with Wallace Eddinger in the title role, tells the story of a rich young man who has wandered that can commit a burglary and hires a real burglar to help him with the unaccustomed job.

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