

FRENCH REPORT PROGRESS ON YSER

Attempt of Germans to Storm the Trenches Near Ypres Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT CRAONNE

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The French War office this afternoon gave out an official report on the progress of the war reading as follows:

"On the Yser front Belgian troops have made progress in the vicinity of Pervyse. At daybreak yesterday the Germans, one battalion strong, delivered an attack against our trenches to the east of Ypres. This movement was arrested shortly. Three hundred dead, including the commandant of the company at the head of the German advance, were left on the field of battle. This attack was to have been supported by certain companies from the German second line, but these men, under the very exact fire of our artillery, found it impossible to come out from behind their shelters.

"Not far from LaBassee and Guinchy, the enemy delivered five attacks against the British line. After having made some slight progress the Germans were repulsed and left on the field numerous dead and sixty prisoners, including two officers. This attack was accompanied by endeavors at diversion at several points on our front. Between the road from Bethune to LaBassee and Aix Nouvelle, a detachment of the enemy which endeavored to come out from its trenches was at once stopped by the fire of our infantry and of our artillery. On the rest of the front between the Yser and the Oise yesterday saw artillery duels.

"To the west of Craonne the enemy delivered two successive attacks, each of great violence. The first was repulsed, but the second penetrated our trenches. By an energetic counter attack, however, our troops succeeded in regaining almost all of the ground lost by them. At this point the fighting is still going on around

that part of the trench which is occupied by the Germans. In Champagne, the artillery of the enemy yesterday showed less activity than on the preceding days, while our batteries delivered an effective fire against the German positions. In the Artois, in the vicinity of St. Hubert, we checked with our artillery an attempt on the part of the Germans to deliver an attack.

"In Alsace the enemy was active in the employ of his mine throwers against our positions at Hartmann-Welferkopf; at this point yesterday there was no fresh fighting. The Germans yesterday bombarded Thann, Lambach and Senheim."

GERMANY TAKES CONTROL OF ALL FOOD SUPPLIES

(Continued from Page One.)

key to Josefava, an important strategic position. Russian reinforcements are reported as constantly arriving in Bukovina, a fact which clearly indicates, in the opinion of British observers, the intention of Russia to invade Transylvania in force.

Petrograd asserts that as a counter to the Russian move against Transylvania, the German army, which was sent ostensibly to operate against Serbia, is now being directed to the defense of the Carpathian passes in conjunction with the forces of Hungary.

Russians Advance Into Turkey. Petrograd reports also that the Russian Caucasian army is closing in on the Turkish Black sea flank, where the Ottoman troops are described as in a dangerous plight. From the same source comes a report that the British army in Mesopotamia has met with success while advancing on Bagdad.

On the sea the presence of submarines near the island of Ruigen, off the coast of Pruzala, in the Baltic, has caused the German mail boat to put back to Treleborg, Sweden, when only a few hours out on its regular run to Santsa.

Berlin now claims that in Sunday's naval fight in the North sea the Germans sank two British torpedo boat destroyers as well as a British cruiser.

Positions on Left Bank of Canal at La Basse Taken by Teutons

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—(By Wireless to London, 3:28 p. m.) The German war office in its statement given out this afternoon says that two strong points of support in the possession of the English, were captured by German troops yesterday in a general assault on the English positions near LaBassee.

The text of the communication reads: "In the western theater the enemy, following his custom, placed Middelkerke and Westende (in Belgium) under fire yesterday. A large number of the inhabitants were killed or injured by this fire, including the burgomaster of Middelkerke.

"Our losses yesterday were small. Our troops attacked the positions of the English on both sides of the La Bassee canal. While the attack to the north of the canal between Givenechy and the canal did not lead to the capture of any English positions, on account of a strong flanking movement, an attack of the troops from Breden, to the south of the canal, met with complete success. In this region English positions extending over a width of 1,100 meters (1,200 yards) were taken by storm and two strong points of support were captured. Three officers and

110 men were taken prisoners and one cannon and three machine guns were captured.

"The English attempted in vain to recapture the positions which had been immediately employed for our own purposes, but they were beaten back with heavy losses. Our losses were comparatively small.

"Battles successful for our troops took place on the heights of Craonne to the southeast of Laon. All the attacks of the French in the southern part of the Artois were repelled. More than fifty prisoners fell into our hands.

"In the eastern theater the Russians attacked positions of our cavalry to the northeast of Gumbinnen (in East Prussia) without success. Fierce artillery duels took place on the remainder of the front in East Prussia.

"Less important engagements to the northeast of Wloclawek (in the lower Vistula, forty miles southeast of Thorn), were successful for us.

"Nothing of importance has happened in Poland to the west of the Vistula river or to the east of the Pilica river."

Steel Trust Passes Common Dividend

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The United States Steel corporation today suspended the dividend on the common stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents was declared on the preferred stock. At its last meeting the board of directors reduced the quarterly dividend on the common stock from 15 cents to 10 cents.

The total earnings of the corporation for the last quarter of 1914 were \$10,503,170, the net income for the quarter was \$6,346,238. The deficit for the quarter was \$4,156,932. These returns compare with total earnings at the end of the previous quarter of \$14,682,022.

The last previous quarter showed a surplus for the first time in 1914. It was \$30,473.

AMERICANS BUY BEET SEED IN GERMANY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—One hundred and fifteen thousand bags of beet sugar seed, worth \$200,000 in gold, have been bought in Germany for American growers, that the American crop may not suffer by the war.

W. L. Pettilen of Denver, Colo., representing the largest beet sugar companies, who bought the seed in Rotterdam from representatives of the German growers, called at the White House today to thank President Wilson for the co-operation of the government through the State and Agricultural departments.

MOTHER JONES TO SEE ROCKEFELLER

John D. Jr., Invites Labor Leader to Visit Him and Give Information About Colorado Strike.

AGED WOMAN IS ASTONISHED

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., today invited "Mother" Jones, the aged strike leader in the Colorado coal fields, to visit him and place before him all information as to the strike situation there. The invitation was accepted by Mr. Rockefeller as he entered the room in the city hall, where the federal commission on industrial relations is conducting its inquiry into the philanthropic foundations and the causes of industrial unrest. Mr. Rockefeller testified yesterday before the commission and was the first witness called today.

As he walked from the door to the witness chair he saw "Mother" Jones sitting among the spectators. He stepped to her side and shook hands.

"I wish you would come to see me and give me any information you have on the Colorado situation," he said. "Mother" Jones was visibly astonished.

"I'm a very nice old woman," she said. "I have always said that you could know but little of the condition of the workers in Colorado and that you should hear something else besides what these hirelings tell you."

After Mr. Rockefeller took the stand, Chairman Walsh read a letter written by Mr. Welborn (president of the company) to Starr J. Murphy of the personal staff of John D. Rockefeller, sr. In the letter Mr. Welborn said that a clergyman at Sunser had made some remarks detrimental to the company and that it had been suggested that he be removed. Although the clergyman had "made indiscreet remarks and his socialistic tendencies," Mr. Welborn wrote, "he hesitated to remove him."

As a citizen Mr. Rockefeller said he believed all clergymen should be free to say what they please. It was brought

out that the clergyman in question had been severe in his criticism of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company in connection with the conflicts at Ludlow.

Knows Nothing of Detectives. "Did you know that Jefferson Farr is a sheriff, and that for fifteen years your company has used its influence to elect him?" asked Mr. Walsh. "Did you know that just before the strike he swore in 300 men as deputies and was told that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company would furnish them with arms and pay them?"

Mr. Rockefeller said that he knew nothing about that.

"As a citizen I say that anything which interferes with the operation of a democratic form of government should not be tolerated," Mr. Rockefeller added.

"I do know," he testified, "that if my home and property were in danger I would take any measures within my power to protect them. Emergencies are likely to arise."

Mr. Rockefeller said he had never heard that detectives were employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company to spy on the men.

"Suppose you found that the executives of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company had taken away the rights of the men?" he was asked.

"I would have to hear all sides," he replied. "If the directors determined that the executive officials were guilty they would have to stand any action the board might take."

"What would you do to a corporation officer who admitted that he had used money and influence in an election?" Chairman Walsh asked.

"I would do my utmost to have him separated from the corporation," the witness replied. "I would not care to be associated in business with such a dishonest man."

Relief from Acute Rheumatism. John H. Gronk, Winchester, N. H., writes: "I suffer from acute rheumatism and Sloan's Liniment always helps quickly. So. All druggists.—Advertisement."

If you have a "Sunshiny Room" let people know about it in this column of Bee Want Ads.

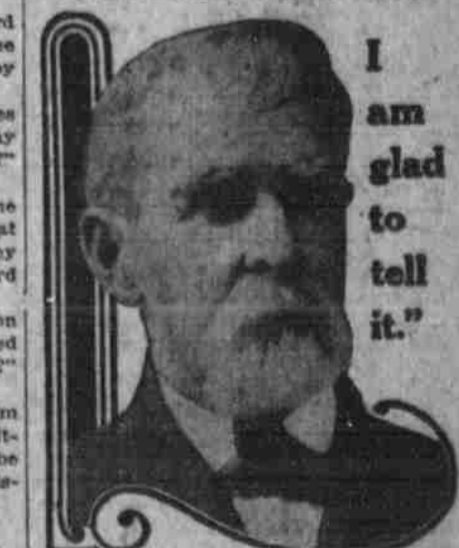
LORIMER AND MUNDAY ARE AGAIN INDICTED

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Additional indictments returned here today in connection with the defunct LeBalle Street Trust and Savings bank charged William Lorimer, president; Charles H. Munday, vice president; and Henry W. Huttle, a director, with misapplication of funds. The indictments constitute the third formal charge against Munday, the second against the former United States senator and the first against Huttle.

Haw Cotton Held.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to Reuters Telegram company from Amsterdam says that the prohibition of the exportation of raw cotton had been temporarily abrogated.

"Peruna Cured Me



Mr. Robert Fowler, Okarche, Oklahoma, writes: "To any sufferer of catarrh of the stomach. I am glad to tell my friends or sufferers of catarrh that seventy years ago I was past work of any kind, due to stomach troubles. I tried almost every known remedy without any results. Peruna cured me."

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Weight 2865 Lbs. Fully Equipped

Wheel-base, 125-in. Clearance, 10 1-2 Ins.

Continental Motor Cylinders cast en bloc, 3 1/2 x 5 1/2-in., valves enclosed, unusually heavy and well balanced crank shaft.

Ignition Altwater-Kent automatic and manual advance silent type.

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Streamline body, six or seven passengers, 12-inch upholstery of genuine leather, five bow, one-man top, with patented quick adjustable storm curtains. Stewart-Warner speedometer, gasoline gauge, electric indicator, 34x4 wheels, Firestone demountable rims, expanding-contracting brakes, full floating rear axle.

Here is an automobile. The Engger Six will hold the center of the stage in this part of the world from now on. It is the car under \$1500 that will lead, because there is none other like it at the price.

The Engger Six marks the passing of needlessly high prices for motor cars of the highest quality. It is indeed a triumph in motor car construction.

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Lights Electric, separate and independent self-regulating generator for lamps; ignition and battery.

Starter Independent starting motor with switch on motor.

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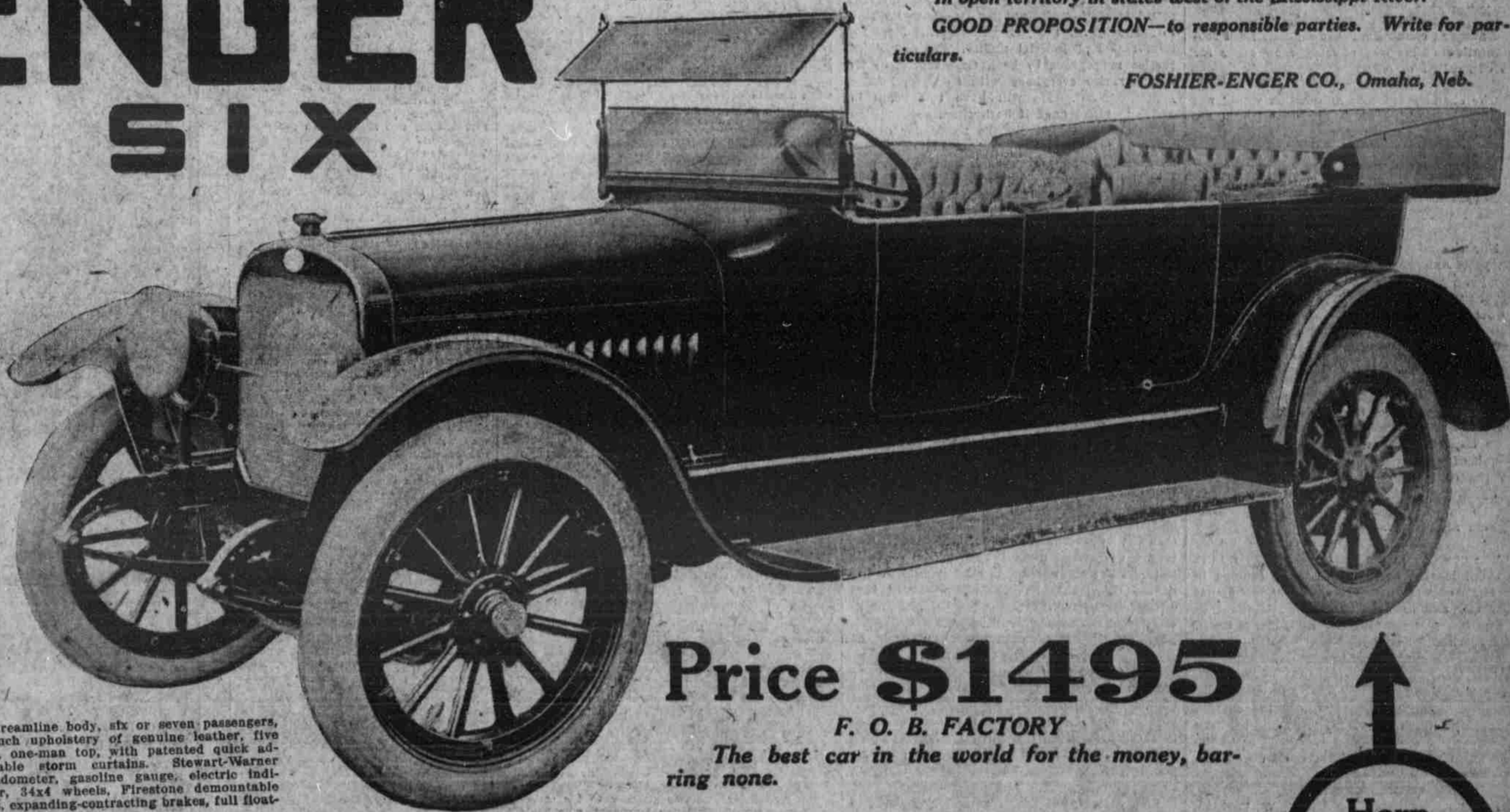
Transmission Three speed, sliding gear type in oil-tight cases.

Clutch Multiple disc, control levers and pedal IN UNIT with transmission.

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In open territory in states west of the Mississippi River. GOOD PROPOSITION—to responsible parties. Write for particulars.

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Price \$1495

F. O. B. FACTORY

The best car in the world for the money, barring none.

Note the beautiful lines, the light weight, the long wheel base, the powerful motor. Step into this car and you are dominated by a feeling of spacious ease and gratifying comfort.

It will pay dealers to get our good proposition. It will pay the general public to learn more about the Engger Six, because it gives you more value for the money than any other Six on the market.

Horn Electric With Button on Steering Wheel

Steer Irreversible and Adjustable, Polished Ebony Wheel