

ROUT TOO TERRIBLE FOR WORD PICTURE

Associated Press Correspondent, Motoring Along Line of Retreat, Declares Defeat Complete.

THIRTY THOUSAND HAVE FALLEN

SUWALKI, Poland, Feb. 20.—(Via Berlin and London, Feb. 24.)—The German forces under Marshal von Hindenburg, by hard fighting and extraordinary marches, inflicted a striking defeat on the Russians opposed to them in the recent battle of the Mazurian Lakes country. The Russian remnants are a negligible quantity in the operations now in progress. The Russians killed and wounded in the four days' fighting are estimated at 30,000 men. Over 60,000 Russians out of a total of 150,000 engaged are prisoners in German hands.

A Second Tannenberg. This fighting has been described as the February campaign in East Prussia and northern Poland, and it is regarded here as a second Tannenberg. The Russian army comprising the Tenth army were under command of General Siewers. It is true that this commander, by a skillful use of the railroad at his disposal, and by the sacrifice at times of entire battalions in order to bring off a few guns, succeeded in saving a greater part of his artillery, but no fewer than 60,000 of his 150,000 men are already counted among the German prisoners, while his killed and wounded in the four days' battle with which these operations were inaugurated and the subsequent running fights are estimated at 30,000 men.

The streets of Suwalki there could be heard yesterday and today the sound of guns from a swampy region to the southeast, where an isolated Russian division, perhaps 10,000 men strong, has been completely surrounded, but is still offering resistance. Their Capture Expected. Several thousand more Russians probably still remain in small scattered bands or are wandering as stragglers within the ring which the German troops have now closed around the woods and swamps between Suwalki, Augustowo, and the German frontier, but the capture of these wanderers is expected here and is regarded as merely an incident in a campaign to which this great success is called only the prelude.

It is not believed among German military men at Suwalki that General Siewers will be able to bring one-fifth of his troops safely behind the fortress at Grodno—a safety which may not be of long duration. The foregoing statement may seem to be exaggerated, but a correspondent of the Associated Press, motoring along the line of the Russian retreat, over roads deep in snow and through a desolated and swampy country, gained an impression of complete demoralization which scarcely can be conveyed in words.

Evidence of Defeat. Abandoned guns and automobiles, wrecked and overturned wagons, sleds, and ammunition caissons encumbered the way. Rifles, blankets, knapsacks and other equipment has been thrown away by the fleeing soldiers. Dead horses and an occasional fallen soldier were everywhere along the road. These things showed the conditions under which the hasty retreat had been accomplished.

At street corners in Suwalki, Augustowo, Lyck and other towns are great heaps of abandoned rifles and bayonets. Large bands of Russian prisoners, many of whom surrendered without firing a shot, were encountered along the way. The Russians in retreat seem to have had only time enough to burn the houses on the German side of the frontier and destroy the live stock which they were unable to drive away. This they did so thoroughly that in the seventeen-mile ride from Lyck to the frontier village of Prostken, for example, only one house with a roof on it was seen.

Russian Villages Untouched. The Russian part of Prostken and the Russian villages beyond have not been touched. For days past the correspondent has seen no living animals except those in the German columns and dogs and cats in the villages. The bodies of sheep and cattle killed by the Russians have been left to decay by the roadside.

The first phase of the campaign—the phase resulting in the destruction of the Russian northern army—may be compared to a gigantic rabbit drive or surround, in which men were the prey. While the attention of the Russians was concentrated on the Warsaw line, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, quietly assembling an overwhelming force in East Prussia behind the Mazurian lakes, suddenly launched it in two columns against the unsuspecting General Siewers.

One column drove in from the south and threw back the Russians who for months had been besieging the lake gateways to East Prussia, and the other column swung around in wide circles to the eastward and to the southward, aiming to join hands with the southern German columns and cut off the retreat of the retreating Russians.

Most of Units Bagged. The two wings of the drive closed to the east of Suwalki and Augustowo, only a few hours too late to catch the entire army. Most of the units of the Russian forces, however, were bagged. The line of the advance of the southern column lay through belts of swamps which form a natural defense of the Russian front. It is almost without roads, and troops attempting to use cross-country trails became almost hopelessly bogged. The correspondent saw columns of infantry many of whom had passed through mire more than ankle deep. Detachments of soldiers assisted in dragging the guns forward through the mud, but the progress was extremely slow.

Nature, said the commander of one of the German corps engaged, according to the correspondent, "always helped the Russians. Two days of hard frost and we should have had every man." The correspondent accompanied the right wing of the German armies engaged, and it was to these troops that the heaviest part of the fighting fell. The left wing, swooping down from the north, was called upon mostly for leg work, to accomplish marches of forty miles daily in pursuit of the Russians who fled after the four days' engagement on the Mazurian Lakes.

Battle of Unique Character. The battle in the south was of a unique character. Again nature aided the Russians. The battle was fought in a driving snowstorm, a fierce cutting wind driving the flakes into the faces and eyes

Kaiser Says Cargo of Wilhelmina Not Be Used by Army or Navy

LONDON, Feb. 24.—W. L. Brookings, a member of the firm of W. L. Green & Co., commission merchants of St. Louis and owners of the cargo on board the American ship Wilhelmina, reached London today from Berlin, having in his possession a declaration from the German foreign office signed by Gottlieb Von Jagow, the foreign minister and attested by James W. Gerard, the American ambassador to Germany, which pledged the German government not to assume control of the cargo of Wilhelmina, nor of any other vessels arriving from America. This declaration says such cargoes may be sold on the open market and will not be used by the army or the navy.

The case of the Wilhelmina soon is to come before a British prize court. It was loaded with a cargo of food products in New York and started for Germany. It was gathered in by the British marine authorities and the disposal of its cargo is being watched with much interest.

The text of the German declaration follows: "By motion of William L. Brookings, manager of the Green Commission company of St. Louis, the imperial government makes the following declaration: 'The cargo of the steamer Wilhelmina, as well as the cargoes of vessels arriving in the future from America with food for Germany shall be subject neither to seizure nor to selling right, nor to any other government measure taken in connection with maximum

prices, according to the measures already issued for home-grown wheat. The cargo of the Wilhelmina as well as all future similar cargoes shall remain the property of the American owner and it can be sold by him, at any place at the price asked. 'Food coming in this manner to Germany shall not be used for the army or for the navy or for any other government purposes. The American owners of such cargoes shall be permitted to impose upon buyers the obligation that this food be not used for the army or the navy or for other government purposes.'

In support of the contention that the German conservation regulations do not apply to imported grains, Mr. Brookings said today that Roumanian grains had been freely dealt in since the beginning of the war and that at all times the prices on them had ranged much higher than maximum prices for home-grown grains.

Mr. Brookings says some anti-American sentiment has been created in Germany over the large exportation of arms and ammunition to Great Britain from America. "However," Mr. Brookings said, "well informed Germans fully realize that there is no illegality in this. Still they are anxious to see what stand the American government will take relative to the exportation of foodstuffs to Germany, whether the United States will insist upon its legal rights when this favors Germany."

The date for the hearing before a prize court on the Wilhelmina's cargo has not been fixed.

FOUR HUNDRED KILLED IN MUTINY

Half of Indian Regiment at Singapore Which Murdered Its Officers is Quickly Subdued.

MEN WERE ENROUTE TO EGYPT

MANILA, Feb. 24.—Four hundred members of the mutinous Indian regiments which revolted at Singapore on February 15, have been killed, as well as seven German prisoners from the detention camp who joined the natives when offered their freedom, according to reports of the uprising brought here by passengers from Singapore. The mutineers are said to have killed all their officers save the colonel, and then attacked civilians, several of whom were killed, including one woman.

The revolt began without warning. Half the Fifth light infantry of Bangalore on their way to Egypt, numbering 500, suddenly attacked and subdued the other half. Reports brought here are to the effect that the rebellious troops killed none of the Hindu troops, who remained loyal, but did kill some of their officers, including British and natives. They then attacked the houses of civilians, according to the stories, killing men, but sparing the women and children, who sought refuge on the transport Nile, lying in the harbor.

Many Revolvers Killed. The mutineers offered freedom to all Germans in the detention camp who would join them. Only seven of the prisoners accepted this proposal, the others preferring to remain where they were. The half regiment which remained loyal soon organized itself and started out to attack the mutineers. The troops were joined by Europeans of all ages, who offered their services as volunteers.

In the running fight which followed, four-fifths of the revolting Indians are said to have been killed, and it is believed only about 100 men remain in the country surrounding Singapore. The troops which were attempting to quell the mutiny were reinforced the following day by sailors landed from French, British and Japanese warships. The revolt began at a time when there were no war vessels in port.

Other reports received here from Singapore are to the effect that there are rumors of unrest among the natives of Rangoon, Colombo and Java.

Official Report in London.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—An official announcement, given out by the bureau of information, says that a riot at Singapore in the Fifth Light Infantry ever promotions, has been quelled.

The text of the announcement given out by the bureau follows: "News has been received from Singapore that owing to some jealousy and

TWO MORE BRITISH SHIPS TORPEDOED; CRUISER MISSING

(Continued from Page One.)

Clan McNaughton was made in the early morning of February 2, and it is feared that it was lost during the bad weather which prevailed at that time.

Among the crew of the Clan McNaughton were twenty men of the Newfoundland Royal naval reserve. Twenty officers and 290 men were on board the warship. The commander and the principal officers belonged to the Royal navy, the others to the Royal Naval Reserve.

From the fact that there is no regular British cruiser named Clan McNaughton and that there is a merchant steamer of that name it appears that the merchant vessel has been made into an auxiliary warship.

The merchant steamer Clan McNaughton was built at Glasgow in 1911. Dimensions, 438 tons; gross length, 429 feet; beam, fifty-three feet. It has been in the Indian service, reaching London from Calcutta last November.

British Transport Sunk. BERLIN, Feb. 24.—(By Wireless to London.)—Official announcement was made last night that the British transport, No. 192, was sunk by a German submarine off Beachy Head at 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

A dispatch last night from New Haven, England, stated that eighteen of the crew of the Cardiff steamer Brankome China, a government collier, had landed there and announced the sinking of their vessel, either by a mine or a torpedo, in the English channel, twenty miles southeast of Beachy Head, about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. This probably is the vessel to which the Berlin announcement refers.

Two Sailors of Whipple Drown. SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 24.—Robert Schwab and Ralph Cotten, sailors of the destroyer Whipple, were drowned today, when a small boat in which they were seated, was carried by the destroyer's propeller. The bodies were sucked underneath the destroyer, but finally were recovered.

EARTHQUAKE DISTURBS AREA IN TWIN VALLEY

REDDING, Cal., Feb. 24.—News was brought here today of a severe earthquake Sunday night in Twin Valley, thirty miles east of here and twenty miles north of Lassen Peak. The ground has been cracked in all directions and the home of Ivan Sampey has been tilted five feet out of plumb by the sinking of the earth.

Large springs have entirely disappeared and new springs have appeared. An acre of ground sank sixty feet. The snapping and roar of the earth's crust has been likened by residents of the district to the roar of a heavy wind. The tremor lasted two minutes and affected the entire valley. Much damage was done on William Morgan's place, where a month ago there were earth movements following an eruption of Lassen peak. It is not known here whether the mountain is now in eruption as the peak is obscured by heavy rain clouds.

Experienced Women Advise Mother's Friend

Because it is so perfectly safe to use and has been of such great help to a host of expectant mothers, these women, experienced in the use of Mother's Friend, advise the use of "Mother's Friend."

Applied externally to the abdominal muscles its purpose is to relieve the undue tension upon the cords and ligaments resulting from muscular expansion. Beneath the surface is a network of fine nerve threads and the gentle, soothing embrocation, "Mother's Friend," is designed to soothe the muscular fibres as to avoid the unnecessary and continuous nagging upon this myriad of nerves. It is a reflex action.

Applied to the breasts it affords the proper massage to prevent caking. Thousands of women have reason to believe in this splendid help under the trying ordeal of motherhood. Their letters are eloquent evidence of its great value to women. In use for many years it has come to be a standard remedy for the purpose.

There is scarcely a well-stocked drug store anywhere but what you can easily obtain a bottle of "Mother's Friend" and in nearly every town and village is a grandma who herself used it in earlier years. Expectant mothers are urged to try this splendid assistant to comfort.

Mother's Friend is prepared by Bradfield Regulator Co., 410 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Send for our little book.

Miss Ellen Terry Has Operation

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen Terry, the English actress, underwent an operation at a local hospital yesterday for the removal of a cataract from her right eye. It was stated at the hospital that the operation was successful and that Miss Terry would probably be able to leave the institution in about two weeks.

A Cough Medicine that Helps.

Dr. King's New Discovery will help your cough or cold, keep a bottle at home for emergencies, etc. For sale by all druggists.—Advertisement.



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An "Advertise It Now" Movement

That's a fine idea our Western friends are boosting—the "buy it now" plan. But in sales and advertising circles I consider that the words need translation—they should read **advertise it now**.

My own say-so about this has the support of an international financial authority, Roger Babson. He makes clear that advertising is more foresighted if it is done for a cycle of time in advance, and if the slack time is made, the signal not to cut but to add to advertising pressure.

Advertise it now! It's when the factory needs work that advertising is an investment to prevent loss on fixed charges. When a factory, like Ford's, is choked with orders, then, like Ford, it's not poor business to slacken advertising. Certainly Ford, as well as the manufacturer without orders, who both quit advertising, can't both be right.

A reserve fund or new capital to build a new factory or raise salaries is not nearly so important as a reserve fund or new capital to invest in advertising during lean times. At such times it bears a double value—increased power during special need for the present, and increased pull for future good will.

Advertise it now! Every factor is primed now to institute a movement nation-wide among business men to recognize the inevitability of returning prosperity on a large scale and the definite profit which flows from prior start in establishing good will.

I warn everybody that two years from now the greatest swarm of advertisers ever known will be tumbling all over themselves.

Advertise it now!

—Editorial from Feb. Advertising & Selling Magazine.

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No better coal exists. The pick of the finest coal fields in Pennsylvania. It comes from a region noted for the steady, economical, hot burning character of its product.

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