20,000 GERMANS CAPTURED ON Division of Russian Armies Throws FRONT OF 20 MILES

BERLIN ADMITS LOSSES

Anglo-French Drive in the West Follows Long Artillery Bombardment

-British Fail to Hold Advanced Positions-Berlin Reports Evacua-

tion of Souchez. The long expected "drive" by the Allies on the western front has begun on land and sea. After a week of intense preparation the details o fwhich have been kept secret, the

full strength of the English, French and Belgians was directed in a tremendous concentrated attack on the German front Saturday. Fighting continues. The attack developed into a general battle by land and sea from the Belgian coast to the southern limit of the German army.

Such complete censorship had been established concerning this great offensive that the first actual news of its inauguration came from Berlin in an official communication from the German war office which says that "after an artillery preparation of great intensity, which at some points lasted fifty hours, the expected Anglo-French offensive has begun on the western front."

London reports: Heavy and con-tinuous attacks by the British and French have cost the Germans more than twenty thousand unwounded men taken prisoners and twenty miles of trenches in the west. Souchefi has been stormed and captured and an advance is reported north of Arras. The assaults began Saturday morning and at last accounts battles were raging ferociously.

While the Allies were advancing into German entrenchments British battleships were battering away at German positions between Zeebrugge and Nieuport.

The French, who have the most important gain to their credit, made their chief onset around Perthes, Beausejour and Suiphez in Cham pagne, where in December they made a considerable gain. This attack backed by a tremendous artillery fire gave them possession of more territory than they have retaken from Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the

According to the French, the Germans were driven out of their trenches over a front of fifteen miles, varying in depth from two-thirds of a mile to two and a half miles. The French in this engagement captured twelve thousand prisoners.

The importance of this gain lies in will be ended forever." the fact that every yard of ground taken in this region weakens the Ger man position around Verdun, from which the Germans might be compelled to retire should the French make a further advance.

The French have regained trenches east of the "Labyrinth" in the Arras district, which was the scene of much heavy fighting earlier in the year. There the Germans had built what they considered almost impregnable

fortifications. This attack was made in co-operation with the British, who attacked on either side of La Bassee canal. The attack south of the canal, Field Marshal Sir John French reports, was a complete success. Trenches five miles in width and about four thousand yards in depth were taken at

this point. This push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to La Bassee, which was used by the Germans for moving troops and supplies north and south and threatens to outflank the German troops which

hold the town of Lens. Hill No. Seventy, one of the positions taken on the road, is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British, is at the end of the road near La Bassee. It is only twelve miles from Hulluch to Lille the capital of northern France.

North of the canal the British, although they fought all day were unable to hold the ground gained and had to fall back to the trenches which they had left in the morning. The attack, however, accomplished one purpose, as, according to Field Marshal French, German reserves were sent to check this move, thus giving the British south of the canal an opportunity to consolidate their new possessions unmolested.

A somewhat similar manoeuvre took place north and south of the Menin road, east of Ypres, and the results were the same. North of the road the British were unable to hold the German trenches, but on the south they gained about six hundred yards of German trenches and consolidated the ground won.

So far as reported the British took seventeen hundred prisoners with eight guns and several machine guns. Paris reports: "The enemy has suffered by our fire, and, in hand to hand struggles, very important losses. He left in the works which he abandoned considerable material, which has not yet been inventoried. Al ready the capture of twenty-four field guns is regarded. The number of prisoners is increasing steadily and is actually more than sixteen thousand men, not wounded, of whom at least two hundred are officers. The total number of prisoners captured on the whole front by the Allies' troops in two days is more than twenty thousand men not wounded."

Berlin reports: "The battles in the continuation of the British and French offensive, which have been prepared for months, have progressed without bringing our assailants considerably nearer to their aim.

"On the coast also British warships have attempted to interfere by their

fire, especially on Zeebrugge, but without result. "In the sector of Ypres the enemy

suffered heavy losses and had no suc "Southwest of Lille the enemy suc-

ceeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturalwe had considerable loss cluding material of all kinds inclosed between the two positions. A counter-attack is progressing favorably.

'We voluntarily evacuated the ruins of the village of Souchez. Other attacks on this front were easily venue granted at Winnsboro Thurs-repulsed at several points with the day. repulsed at several points with the day.

DRIVE GERMANS PROGRESS SLOWLY; RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK

Preponderating Forces Against the Austrians.

London, Friday: Military activities on the eastern front are once more assuming the familiar phase of a slow German advance. The German plan of dividing the Russian armies north and south of the "ripet has been a strategic success in a way, but the immediate effect of the severance was to throw an increased burden on the

Austrians, who seem unable to check

the Russian drive. Unofficial dispatches from Petro grad are that the latest Russian victory, northwest of Dubno, is of more importance than was revealed by the official communication from Petrograd, involving recapture of the fortess of Lutsk, northwest of Grodno. Relinquishing this fortress, the Ausrians are said to have retired across he Styr.

All the way from the Baltic por f Riga to the Pripet marshes, the Russians are holding their line stubbornly in an attempt to bring their long retirement to an end. The fighting is particularly severe southeast of Vilna and east of Dvinsk. Enrelopment of the Vilna army having failed, it is assumed the Germans will develop their offensive movement at Dvinsk, with the view of an ultimate blow at Riga. It is generally believed the Germans have determined to capture Riga before winter.

Petrograd reports: Russian officers admit that the new front in the Vilna region is warped and interrupted in places. The region to the east of Lida and south of Molodechno is intersected by a multitude of rivulets These are embarrassing the German advance, necessitating a detour northward and consequently co-operation between the German group in the vicinity of Vilua and that near Lida will be difficult.

BERNSTORFF WILL SETTLE THE SUBMARINE QUESTION

Ambassador Says Satisfactory Agree ment is Only Question of Hous -To End Daily "Crises".

"I can assure the American people that an entirely satisfactory ending will be reached in the submarine question with Germany very soon, Count von Bernstorff declared Saturday in New York.

"Within a few days I will return to Washington for a conference on the subject with Secretary Lansing," he added. "I have been in constant communication with Berlin regarding the matter and it is only a matter of hours when the misunderstandings

was asked. "I have said that an entirely satisfactory agreement will be reached.

This will put an end to the daily

'crisis' of which the newspapers have been speaking." This is the first statement Count von Bernstorff has made in some time for publication.

TO PROTECT HER RIGHTS

Bulgarian Government Disclaims Ag gressive Intentions

"Bulgaria's entrance into a state of armed neutrality is explained by changes shortly to be made in the political and military situation. Bulgaría has no hostile intentions, but is firmly resolved to safeguard her rights and independence if necessary

"Owing to the movements of troops by her neighbors. Bulgaria is forced o declare an armed neutrality. "Negotiations with representatives

by force of arms.

of both groups of belligerents wil continue.

This official statement was issued Sofia, the first declaration of intentions received from Bulgaria since she startled the chancellories of Europe by ordering mobilization.

heaviest of losses for the enemy. "The Thirty-ninth regiment landwehr especially distinguished is self. This is the same regiment which sustained the principal attack north of Neuville in May,

"In the struggles between Rheims and the Argonne, north of Perthes one German division was obliged to evacuate its advanced position by combardment for seventy hours and retire to its second position, situated from two to three kilometres (1.24 to .86 miles) behind the first. "However, all attempts to break

brough failed. Berlin describes Saturday's fight ng as follows:

"Along the entire front from the sea to the Vosges the enemy fire has increased. It was especially violent east of Ypres between the canal of La Bassee and Arras and also in Champagne from Prosnes to the Argonne "After severe artillery preparation which at some points lasted fifty

hours, the expected attack began. "Between the railways of Ypres Roulers and Comines, the British at tacked early this morning. Their attack on the northern wing has al ready been repulsed after hand to hand fighting before and in our posi-

tions.

"They are further attacking to the northeast and the southeast of Armentieres and north of La Basse canal.

"On Thursday evening, as has nov become known, the French penetrat ed our battered down trenches nea: We ejected them yester Souchez. day. The French were again repuls ed yesterday near Souchez and on both sides of Neuville.

"In Champagne, from Prosnes the Argonne, the French attacked but were a, a majority of points re pulsed. This was due in part to our strong artil' ry fire. In part also the attacks col...psed a few steps in front of our obstructions under the fire of our infantry and machine guns.

The retreating enemy column suffered considerable losses, owing to he very severe artillery and machin gun fire.

Trials to be Had in York. The Isenhowers will be tried York county because of a change in

PLEADS FOR PEACE

THE PRESENT WAR

INEXCUSIBLE SLAUGHTER

Commoner Audresses Crowd in Capital-Praises Wilson and Lauds Peace Treaties-Says Present War is Causeless and Out of the Ordi-

philosophy of "might makes right" war in Europe, and the opportunity which lies before the United States peace, are the lessons which America night at the Columbia theatre by William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of the state in President Wilson's cabinet, before a large audi-

auspices of the Y. M. C. A. In a digression from the subject of the address Mr. Bryan said that he had come to the point where he favored extending suffrage to women on all questions, but in any case on the question of going to war.

Mr. Bryan referred with evident feeling to the joy and happiness he should be regarded as a offensive experienced September 15 last when measure. he signed arbitration treaties with four nations, which represented a lis, subsequently took the decree t combined population of 900,000,000 the palace, and the king signed it people. He pointed out the arbitration feature, the indefinite date of the termination of these treaties and the 12 months allowed for investigation of the dispute, claiming that the ardor for war would decrease in a year's time.

He spoke fervently of the hope he entertained that all nations of the world would sign such treaties with the United States, thereby minimizing the probability of war; he called attention to the fact that there were now 30 such treaties in force, among the nations being England, France Russia and Italy, while the principle of the treaty has been accepted by three other of the belligerents-Germany, Austria and Belgium.

"The Great Commoner" outlined three objections to the United States entering into war: The financial loss the waste of human life and the surrendering of neutrality.

He maintained that the rights of citizens to be protected in life and property throughout the world imposed upon all citizens a duty to regard the position of the American "Does this mean all the demands government whenever disputes should of the United States will be met?" he arise over the treatment accorded the citizens in foreign lands. It was for this reason, he explained, that he could not consent to sending at least 100,000 men to their death in order to retaliate for the loss of 100 American lives on the Lusitania.

"Jingo journalism" was scored heavily by Mr. Bryan, who said that he was proud of his professionjournalism. He offered as a reward for the alleged patriotism of "jingoists" that they be placed on the front firing line where they can die before the others who did not want war are called upon.

"The war is without precedent in he populations represented," declared Mr. Bryan, calling attention to numbers of combatants, the large expenditures, the destructiveness of the guns and in the "intensity of the hat-red aroused." He pointed out that no class was immune from its effect. afflictions being visited upon women and children as well as men.

"car "Neutral nations," he said, not look on with indifference-the ties that bind them together are too strong, the relationship too intimate This is especially true of the United States. We have a composite population-every nation of Europe hav ing contributed liberally to our citi-

zenship. In referring to the "bigness" of the war in Europe, Mr. Bryan pointed out that in no election in America had as many persons voted as are now engaged in the war as combatants. He ictured the effectiveness of the implements "by which man may kill his fellow man.' He pointed out that the burdens are -not borne by the

"guilty alone."
"By the additional dangers of commerce," he said, "it sometimes costs seven times as much as in ordinary times for us to carry a bale of cotton across the seas. International law seems to have been made for the naions at war rather than for nations The United States is being at peace. injured by both sides, and you should know that neither side desires to in- he said. jure us. If, perchance, we ever go to point where I want women to vote or

with a friendly nation." Mr. Bryan said that the war is not a race war nor a religious war nor a so that our start and our desire to rivalry between families. "So far as end will be accomplished by ourcan be judged," said he, "there ap- selves. God forbid our tying our nears upon the surface no cause that course to the ambition of any nation by any known standard can be re- of Europe!" garded as adequate for such a cataclysm as we are now witnessing. All ulers have denied responsibility for

"The cause of the war is the natural result of a false philosophy—that might makes right," he declared. He recalled the three commandments "Thou shalt not covet," "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not

kill. "We have passed the day when war was considered a moral tonic. Mr. Bryan declared. "War is not other nations held for America. necessary, then why prepare? War "Some nation must lift them out of is a curse and a calamity. Preparedness is the kindling of war: opportunity is the match. I had hoped that this war would show all Americans that preparedness is the original cause of war.

"Had we been as prepared as some of our citizens now went, we would be in the war now. I firmly believe The doctrine of preparedness will not stand the best of logic and this war shows that it will not stand the test of experience. No nation is chal-lenging us, and if there was we hould answer that we have the welare of many people and high ideals o take care of, and can not go to var without a cause." Cheers greeted his praise of Presi-

GREEK ARMY MOBILIZES; WAR BREAKS IN BALKANS

BRYAN SPEAKS IN COLUMBIA ON Following Action of Bulgaria Greek Serbia Reports 800,000 German King and Premier Calls Troops

> Paris reports Friday: An official decree for the mobilization of the Greek army was issued in Athens Friday, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. Parliament probably will be summoned Bulgaria having taken certain measures, the Greek government has decided to answer these measures by

the Athens correpondent of The The dispatch says the decree was published in the Official Journal. It A dispassionate attack on the fu- states that mobilization has been detility of war, the expose of the false cided upon as a measure of prudence, philosophy of "might makes right" on account of similar action by Bulas the immediate cause of the present garia. The classes of 1892 to 1911

are called to the colors. The semi-official newspaper Patris and President Wilson to lead the of Athens says the military measures of the Bulgarian mobilization. people of the earth into permanent undertaken by Greece show a decision has been reached to meet Bulcording to the speech made Thursday out delay. It adds that the intention a considerable time and intimates and to fulfill her duty to support Serbia.

Athens reports: A decree of general mobilization of twenty classes of ence. The lecture, with universal and permanent peace as its objective Greek soldiers has been signed by King Constantine and promulgated. desideratum, was given under the The decision of the king has aroused the greatest enthusiasm. Issuance of the mobilization decree came quickly after the king had granted an audience to Premier Venizelos. The premier informed the king that mobiliza tion was the only possible reply to Bulgaria's move. To this the sovereign agreed, stipulating that it

> The minister of war, General Dangthe palace, and the king signed it The twenty classes now called to the colors are in addition to four classes already under arms.

WAR LOAN HITS NEW SNAG: MAY RESULT IN DEADLOCK

Anglo-French Commissioners Confronting Heightened Difficulties in Securing Loan.

Opposition to the proposed war oan to the Allies has crystalized to such an extent that negotiations may have to be reopened along different

That the difficulties confronting the Anglo-French credit commissioners have heightened within the pas wenty-four hours and that a deadlock is threatened was evident. The three chief obstacles were the

following: 1. The unfavorable financial posigovernment whenever disputes should revealed in the budget speech of ers to that effect. Reginald McKenna, British lor of the Exchequer.

2. Opposition to Russic's participation in the proposed loan. 3. Attitude of western interest

that have been antagonized by the seizure of fifteen million dollars worth of meat cargoes owned by American packers by England.

papers. "The nations now at war have cul tivated the tree of hatred for a generation." he said, telling of the pres ent expenses of the army and nav departments of this country. He spoke of the additional appropriations which are being asked for "and all for preparedness.

"Not a nation in the world desired o attack us," he declared positively Why then should we get alternate scares in getting ourselves in a state of preparedness? It is pure folly. This is no time to change our customs. We can not afford to change, for every day it takes less to get shead of them."

Mr. Bryan then took up the third rand division of his lecture-the road to permanent peace. He pointed out the futility of "annihilation" as an end to the war: "no nation which aspires to physical supremacy will be immortal," he declared.

Mr Bryan said that the United States now had 30 arbitration treaties with as many countries. "I have such faith in these treaties as to believe they will preserve the peace of our nation with honor," he said "and that the name of Woodrow Wilson and my own name will be heard in great capitals for many years." He claimed that the treaties do not make war impossible, but that they give 12 months to consider the causes which must be placed before an international commission.

"If we ever have to go to war hope the people, and especially th women, will vote on the question, "In fact, I have come to th war let it be with an enemy and not all questions, but on war, in any case "If, however, we must have war

would rather have it after this war

In concluding his argument for permanent peace Mr. Bryan stated three objections to the United States entering the European war. The first is the financial loss: the second is the loss of human lives which, he argued. would be sacrificed on the altar of retaliation, or the maxim, "like cures like." He laid specia stress, however, on the fact that by becoming a belligerent the United States would lose its neutrality and destroy the trust of friendship which the mire, and I crave that honor for the United States, whereby we will write the most glorious page in all history," he pleaded in conclusion.

Greece King Prepares.

Athens. Wednesday: On receipt of he news that Bulgaria had ordered a general mobilization of her troops King Constantine summoned to conerence Premier Venizelos and the members of the general staff of the The premier subsequently, armv. called a meeting of the capinet.

Four Children Perich.

Trapped by flames which destroyed heir homes while their mother was dent Wilson, "who leves reace and is out calling, four children of Daniel

BULGARIA NOW MARKS TIME WITH ARMY READY TO FIGHT

Troops are Available for Drive to Turkey.

While Bulgaria is marking time and mobilizing her military forces, word comes from Nish, the Servian capital, that eight hundred thousand German troops, according to the most authoritative estimates there, are available for the forcing of a passage through Servia.

As yet no general movement in this direction has been undertaken, alequivalent preparations, telegraphs though preliminaries by the Germans are under way. Having crossed the Servian territory the Germans would have to advance through Bulgaria before they could bring aid to the Turks in Gallipoli and at Constantinople. Bulgaria's future attitude may depend on what action Germany takes with respect to Servia, or Germany may be awaiting the completion

The Bulgarian legation at London has pointed out that both Roumania garia's move energetically and with- and Greece have been mobilized for of Greece is to defend her own rights that Bulgaria has a right to do likewise without, causing astonishment, but has offered no explanation of his government's action at the present time. The efforts of the Entente powers, however, are being directed igorously towards bringing about remion of all the Balkan States.

BULGAR ARMY 700,000

Armies of Rumania and Greece Would Furnish About 1,400,000.

The victories of arms of the Cenral Empires in Russia and the prolonged campaign of the Entente powers at the Dardanelles have evidently encouraged the Sofia government to proclaim a war zone over that part of Macedonia owned by Serbia and Greece since the treaty of Bucharest of 1913, so that should the Teutonic armies reach Nish in their assault on Serbia they would, with Bulgaria's consent, have the use of the Orient railway, which runs from Nish to Constantinople, to bring reinforcements of munitions, and perhaps of men, to the Turks.

But even Bulgaria's mobilization of Serbian Macedonia is an unfriendly act toward Serbia, while, according to the Serbo-Grecian treaty. Greece is obliged to intervene the moment Serbia is attacked by another Balkan

Rumania, too, would be automatically drawn into the struggle, for, her people fully in sympathy with the cause of the Entente powers. she has hitherto maintained an armed neutrality, hoping with the Entente powers that the concessions in Maceionia which Serbia and Greece were disposed to make to Bulgaria would be a sufficient inducement for the latter to continue her neutrality and tion of the British government as even give pledges to the Entente pow-

Added to the moral effect of the Teutonic victories in Russia has been the practical effect on the Bulgarian government of the Turkish concession, engineered by German agents, of land on the right bank of the Moritza, which would enable the Dedeaghatch railway to run entirely on Bulgarian territory. This concession was made on July 23.

It is understood that, although the Bulgarian government sees its best interests served by getting up an armed neutrality with Teutonic sympathies, possibly to be followed by ntervention, the Bulgars themselves are not unanimously of this opinion, and ministers of state have not hesitated to warn King Ferdinand of rev olution.

Bulgaria's action in mobilizing fol lows upon a demand made by the Entente powers on Saturday last that she declare herself one way or the other. If she intervenes on the side of the Central Empires, Bulgaria can make little use of her famous field artillery which won her so many victories over the Turks in the first Balkan war, for the guns are French and require the ammunition manufactured by the Schneiders at Le Creusot.

Bulgaria's fighting machine made up as follows: Service-universal and compulsory

rom 20 to 45. Infantry-Thirty-six regiments of two battalions, or eight companies, each.

.Artillery-Nine regiments of two divisions, or fourteen guns, each; twelve mountain batteries, and three battalions of fortress artillery, respectively, of forty-eight and twelve guns. Cavalry-Nine line regiments of

hirty-seven squadrons. Miscellaneous-Three battalions of pioneers, one railway battalion, one pontoon battalion, and one telegraph

BIG LOAN ASSURED

Yew York Financiers Agree on Seven Hundred Million Dollars.

The success of the Anglo-French financial commission's efforts to establish a big credit loan here to Great sured in the opinion Wednesday of American financiers in close touchy with the situation.

Wall Street expected an announcement that an agreement had been tinued in power victory was impossible. eached within forty-eight hours. The optimistic-view-of-the-situaion entertained by many of the bankers who have been conferring with the commission during its twelve-day stay in New York was not dimmed by the report that two details were yet of amassing a fortune at the expense to be agreed on. These, it was re- of the government and insisting upon ported, were not regarded as of such a large commission on all conrime importance, and an agreement tracts that the business of buying war was expected shortly. As outlined by American bankers, the proposed credit loan will be for approximately torily even hundred midllion dollars.

Bulgaria Mobilizes Army.

General mobilization of all military orces in Bulgaria for the purpose of armed neutrality has been ordered by the Bulgarian government. Official announcement of this order was communicated by his government to M. Panetroff, the Bulgarian minister at Vashington.

New Allied Army at the Straits.

Berlin reports that one hundred and ten thousand additional troops the Russian purchase of ammunition. have been sent by the Allies to the but it contains what virtually every French troops

CRISIS IN RUSSIA

ARMY WILL LEAD REVOLUTION AS SOON AS PEACE COMES

GRAFTERS CRIPPLE ARMY

count of Wrong Sized Shells-Gunners Looked on Despairingly Austro-German Cannon Blasted a Way to Facile Victories

saw and the failure of the Russian defensive campaign to prevent the German invasion of Poland have had a much more profound effect upon Russian national feeling than is admitted in dispatches from Petrograd. The feeling which has shaken this constitutionally stolid and unemotional country from one end to the

other is not one of discouragement or submission. It has not moved any one to talk of ultimate defeat or the peace negotiations with Germany. Russia's reaction is one of intense indignation at the government officials who have been responsible for her tragic shortage of ammunition. .The full tragedy of this shortage has only been observed by the men

at the front who, with empty gun caissons, have helplessly faced the concentrated artillery attacks of the enemy and have watched the assured progress of the German and Austrian trench builders under their very positions without the possibility of stopping them.

These soldiers were determined,

experienced fighters, Russia's best troops, acquitting themselves with unusual bravery in every bayonet action, but crippled and finally demoralized by insufficient ammunition and the knowledge that it was this lack of ammunition that ordered their continued retreat from one position to another. The most rigidly censored press in

the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free comment of any sort has failed to check the avalanche of criticism and the accusations which have been made against the government officials who are held responsible. For once, expression of opinion in Russia has become free and unhampered. No attempt is made to conceal this

reproach against the methods of the bureaucrats who are accused of having crippled Russia's fighting strength and materially delayed the end of the war. It is not expressed alone by men of revolutionary inclinations or opposition tendencies, nor is it uttered in hushed voices or secret places, but it is loudly and clamorously current everywhere among men of all parties and classes. A prominent member of the Duma said to an American correspondent in sition. In many cases not a single

Petrograd a few days ago: "The Russian people are on the threshold of a great awakening. Every one in Russia. officer, civilian, and moujk, knows why Russia has been compelled to surrender a large part of her territory. They know that they have good officers and that the fighting strength and spirit of the Russian troops are as high as at the beginning of the war. They know also that they have been forced to retreat or stand helpless before the murderous fire of German artillery, while before Warsaw was abandoned amtheir own guns have had only a few rounds of ammunition that had to be

sparingly used. "Without understanding the pecumissions whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their government is at fault, that they have been sent into trenches impossible to defend erly equipped in this respect, Rus and that tens of thousands of them sia's large army is reduced in power now lie dead as a result of the delay to an army of one-half its potential

in the delivery of ammunition. "In my opinion, in this present awakening of the army and the people to the criminal neglect and corruption of the officials, there are the germs of the most serious revolution Russia has ever known-a revolution supported by the army. This revolution will come as soon as the war is

In this protest, which is being so bitterly expressed in Russia, there is not an atom of disloyalty. It is, in fact, a very high expression of a loyalty which is resentful that the purpose of the nation is being frustrated and the chances of victory weakened by some of its own officials A common view is that the evil is ac counted for by the residue of German influence which still exists in the vaious departments of the government It was a spirit of revolt against this persistent German element in Russia that caused the terrible Moscow riots of two months ago. When the order expelling all Germans from the city was not enforced by the city

the matter in its own hands and expel them forcibly by destroying their omes, business and property. Evidence of the same spirit of pro test has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd, where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government Britain and France, was virtually as- officials were broken up by the police. In these meetings it was openly declared that Russian officials were defeating the attempts of the army to win the war and that while they con-

The allegation was made that the

authorities, the mob decided to take

Russian officials who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in seizing the opportunity which the war offered them materials waited while the purchas ing commissions adjusted satisfacthe amount of commission which they were to obtain.

American and English business

men who have been trying to sell

ammunition to the Russian government state that, without an average payment of 10 per cent. commission on all sides, it was impossible to do business with the Russian purchasing commissions. In some cases the contract, they say, is delayed while the amount of commission is adjusted. and it is not an unusual thing for this delay to be a matter of months This is necessarily a simplified exposition of what has been delaying

mental reason-a reason that has inflamed popular feeling to its present

nigh pitch of indignation. A short time before the fall of Warsaw, it seemed that the situation had been greatly improved by the arrival of 2,000,000 shells. It was not until some of these were taken to the actual firing line that it was discovered, according to reports, that they were a fraction of an inch too large to fit any Russian gun. By an odd coincidence, however, they were of the exact calibre to fit some of the

German artillery.

Stories of this sort which are wide Czar's Artillery Was Helpless on Ac- ly circulated in Russia have done nothing to soothe the agitated state of mind of the public. It is also wel known that a large amount of shrapnel was offered Russia by American manufacturers, six months ago, but for some reason or other was not accepted. Since that time Russia has een forced to buy the same shrapne A dispatch from Stockholm to the at almost double the first price quot Associated Press says the fall of War-

It is the opinion of most military observers that with a full supply of ammunition the Lublin-Chelm line and the Russian positions along the Vistula could have been effectively defended. Russian staff officers even go so far as to say that if the German advance could have been delayed a week longer sufficient ammunition could have arrived to turn the tide and save the Vistula line the fall of possibility of Russia's undertaking the Polish fortresses, and Berlin says the battle now raging probably will decide the fate of Riga.

> Officers who helped to conduct the retreat of the Russians from position to position—from one line of trenches the Frye is accepted.
>
> literally swept away by German fire As for absolute contraband such as to another awaiting the same fatedescribe vividly the tragedy of fight ing with insufficient ammunition. German and Austrian trench build-

> ers, the descriptions run, appeared and began work not far from the sible according to the provisions of Russian positions. Russian officers gauging the distances through their instruments signaled to their battery commanders, but received the reply in almost every case that there was no ammunition to waste. Accordingly the Teutons built their trenches in plain sight of the Russian positions, and in such easy range of the Rus sian batteries that a few rounds of ammunition could have wiped out every sign of the invaders.

Thus, the Russian officers recount while they watched from their observation trenches the cool, assured pro gress of the enemy, they could do An enforced idleness and nothing. utter helplessness lay on riflemen essity. and gunners, for in most of the batteries the larger guns, which alone could have been instrumental in holding the Germans, were provided with only ten rounds of ammunition.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great obstinacy, but in the majority of cases the tempest of the German artillery attack so far accomplished its aim that a charge was superfluous. Sometimes as many as sixteen German guns concentrated upon one Russian position tore up every sign of the Russian intrenchments. When the Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no oppomans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was re

peated. Meanwhile the Russians were ex pending before retreat actually the last shell. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, un loaded and vainly spent Continual rumors were heard that fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly. Two days munition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces threatened with being completely cu off by the encircling movement which liar methods of the purchasing comeleventh-hour arrival of ammunition

Realizing that the present war is a war of ammunition and that, impropsize, Russia is at present exerting every effort to remove the obstacles to the quicker delivery of ammunition. The Grand Duke Sergius, who has general supervision over the department of artillery and ammunition, is beginning a campaign against the evil which has been Russia's chief internal enemy in this war.

HARDING LOOKS FOR COTTON TO SELL AT TWELVE CENTS

Member of Federal Reserve Board Says Foreign Demand Will

Cause Increased Value. W. P. G. Harding, member of the federal reserve board, in an address delivered at the annual banquet of the Raleigh, N. C., chamber of commerce Thursday night, declared that "it is no longer a secret that there is a broad foreign demand for cotton Estimates now range from ten million to twelve million bales, and a price of twelve cents looks less improbable

than ten cents did a month ago. "For the first time the crop move ment has begun with an abundance of cheap money available for South ern bankers, and upon their judg ment, advice and co-operation de pends, to a large degree, the question of whether or not farmers shall receive intrinsic values for cotton this season. The financial emancipation of the rural South is no longer an iridescent dream."

BULGARS FORTIFY PORTS; WARSHIPS SEEK HAVENS

Athens Reports Feverish Activity on the Black Sea-Russia Aims at Varna.

Athens reports via Paris Friday diplomatic circles have been inform ed that Bulgarian warships which vere stations at Varna on the Black Sea have sought shelter in a neigh boring bay. Large numbers of mer are working at feverish speed to forify Bulgarian Black Sea ports. The raluables of the branches of the Na ional Bank at Burgas and Varna

ave been removed to Sofia. The belief has been expressed in Sulgaria that if that country araigns itself on the sides of the Teu tonic allies Russia would attempt an invasion through the port of Varna Dardanelles. They are British and observer in Russia since the begin- thirty hours hail from Odessa, alning of the war regards as the funda- though it is strongly fortified.

GERMANY YIELDS

AGREES TO AMERICAN VIEWS ON THE FRYE INCIDENT

ACCEPTS OUR PROPOSAL

Berlin Agrees to Plan for Naming Experts to Fix Indemnity and Tells of New Orders Issued to Naval Commanders - Cites Agreement as Proof of Friendly Feeling.

Germany, in its latest note in the

Trye case, made public Thursday,

notifies the United States that orders have been issued "to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. Germany gave this assurance "in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude," while the question of interpreting the treaty of 1828 is submitted to arbitration. The American suggestion for the naming of ex-

arms and ammunition, Germany states in its note that "it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permis-

perts to fix the indemnity for sinking

the declaration of London." The German note is regarded by officials as evincing a more friendly spirit on the part of the German for eign office. After months of strained pelations between the two countries it was received as a very favorable development.

It practically insures American vessels against attack without warning and even in the event that they are carrying absolute contraband passengers and crew are bound, according to the declaration of London, to be removed before there is any destruction, which also can occur only in the event of extreme nec The note follows: "With regard first to the ascertainment of the dam-

age by experts the German govern-

ment believes that it should dispense

with the nomination of an umpire.

In the cases of the ascertainment of damages hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes the experts named by the two parties have always reached an agreement as to the amount of the damages without difficulty; should it not be possible, however, to reach an agree ment on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Assuming that the American government agrees to this, the German government names as its expert Dr. Kepn of Bremen, director of the North Ger-

man Lloyd; it begs to await the designation of the American expert. "The German government declares that it agrees to the proposal of the American government to separate the question of indemnity from the question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties of 1785, 799 and 1828. It therefore again expressly states that in making payment it does not acknowledge the violation of the treaty as contended by the American side, but it will adnit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of pinion concerning the interpretation f treaty rights, and that this dispute

tribunal of arbitration. "The negotiations relative to the signing of the compromise provided y article 52 of The Hague arbitration convention would best be conjucted between the foreign office and he American embassy at Berlin in view of the difficulties in the way of nstructing the imperial ambassador at Washington. In case the American government agrees the foreign office is prepared to submit to the embassy a draft of such a compro-

s left to be decided by The Hague

"The American government's inuiry whether the German government will govern its naval operations n accordance with the German or the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations on the question, pending the arbitral proceedings, has been carefully considered by the German. government. From the standpoint of law and equity, it is not prevented in its opinion from proceedings against American ships carrying contraband according to its interpretation until the question is settled by arbitration.

"For the German government does not need to depart from the application of generally recognized rules of the law of maritime war, as the dec-laration of London unless and insofar as an exception based on a treaty is established beyond all doubt. In the case of the present difference of opinion between the German and the American governments such an excepion could not be taken to be estab lished except on the ground of the arbitral award. Moreover, the disadvantages to Germany which would ensue from the American interpretation of the treaty stipulations would be so much greater as to be out of proportion to those which the German interretation would entail for the United States. For whereas the American interpretation would materially impede Germany in her conduct of warfare hardly any particular disadvantage to American citizens would result from the German Interpretation since they receive full reparation for any property damage sustained.

"Nevertheless, the German government, in order to furnish to the American government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued or-ders to the German naval forces not destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional conraband even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage inhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible according to the provisions of the declaration of

Send Third Ser of Papers.

The examination questions for Rhodes scholars have left England or the third time. The first set were lost on the Arabic and the second sunk on the Hesperian.