

## NEW ALLIED DRIVE

### 20,000 GERMANS CAPTURED ON 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 Evacuation 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 of which have been kept secret, the main 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 continuous attacks by the British and French have cost the Germans more than twenty thousand unaccounted men taken prisoners and twenty miles of trenches in the west. Souchez has been stormed and captured and an advance is reported north from there. The British began Saturday morning and at last accounts battles were raging furiously.

While the Allies were advancing into German entrenchments British battalions were battering away at German positions between Zebrugg and another point.

The French, who have the most important part to their credit, made their chief onset around Perthes, Boanseaure and Sulpeux in Champagne, where in December they made a considerable gain. This attack backed by a tremendous artillery fire, was a possession of more territory than they have retaken from the Germans since the latter dug themselves in after the battle of the Marne.

According to the French, the German waters 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 the fact that every inch of ground gained weakens the German 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 Argonne, and the straggle of 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 the canal of La Bassée. 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. The push forward gives the British possession of the road from Lens to La Bassée, 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 by the British, is less than a mile directly north of Lens, while Hill Hulluch, which also fell into the hands of the British, is at the end of the road near La Bassée. It is only twelve miles from Hulluch to Lille, the capital of northern France.

The capture of Hill Hulluch, 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 unopposed.

A somewhat similar manoeuvre took place north and south of the Meuse river, east of Ypres, and prepared for 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 several 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. Already 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."

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

"On the coast also British warships have attempted to interfere by their fire, especially on Zebrugg, but without result."

"In the sector of Ypres the enemy suffered heavy losses and had no success."

"Southwest of Lille the enemy succeeded in repulsing one of our divisions near Loos from its advance line of defense to its second line. Naturally we had considerable losses including material of all kinds involved 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 repulsed at several points with the

## GERMANS PROGRESS SLOWLY; RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK

### Division of Russian Armies Throws Preponderating Forces Against the Austrians.

## BERNSTORFF WILL SETTLE THE SUBMARINE QUESTION

### Ambassador Says Satisfactory Agreement is Only Question of Hours—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 will be ended forever."

"Does this mean all the demands of the United States will be met?" he 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 Aggressive Intentions.

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

"Owing to the movements of troops by her neighbors, Bulgaria is forced to declare an armed neutrality."

"Negotiations with representatives of both groups of belligerents will continue."

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

heaviest of losses for the enemy.

"The Thirty-ninth regiment of infantry received a terrific shelling. 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 bombardment from the Argonne, situated from two to three kilometers (1.24 to 1.86 miles) behind the first."

"However, all attempts to break through failed."

Berlin describes Saturday's fighting as follows:

"Along the entire front from the sea to the Vosges the enemy fire has increased. It was especially violent at Ypres between the canal of La Bassée 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 attacked early this morning. Their attack on the northern line was not repulsed. Fighting before and in our positions."

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

"On Thursday evening, as has now become known, the French penetrated our battered down trenches near Souchez. We ejected them yesterday. The French were again repulsed yesterday near Souchez and on both sides of Neuville under the fire of our infantry and machine guns."

"The retreating enemy columns suffered considerable losses, owing to the very severe artillery and machine gun fire."

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## PLEADS FOR PEACE

### BRYAN SPEAKS IN COLUMBIA ON THE PRESENT WAR

## INEXCUSIBLE SLAUGHTER

### Commoner Addresses Crowd in Capital—Praises Wilson and Lauds Peace Treaties—Says Present War is Causeless and Out of the Ordinary.

A dispassionate attack on the futility of war, the expose of the false philosophy of "might makes right" as the immediate cause of the present war in Europe, and the opportunity which lies before the United States and President Wilson to lead the people of the earth into permanent peace, are the lessons which America can learn from the European war, according to the speech made Thursday night at the Columbia theatre by William Jennings Bryan, former secretary of state in President Wilson's cabinet, before a large audience.

The lecture, with universal and permanent peace as its objective desideratum, was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.

In a digression from the subject of the address Mr. Bryan said that he did not go 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 experienced September 15 last when he signed arbitration treaties with four nations, which represented one-third of the population of the world.

He pointed out the arbitrage 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 principles of 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 government whenever disputes should arise over the treatment accorded the citizens in foreign lands. It was for this reason, he explained, that he could not consent to sending to aid 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 profession, but he was not proud of 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 the populations represented," declared Mr. Bryan, calling attention to the numbers of combatants, the large expenditures, the destructiveness of the war and in the "intensity of the hatred aroused." He pointed out that no class was immune from its effect, afflictions being visited upon women and children as well as men.

"Neutral nations," he said, "can not look on with indifference—their duty is to help together as one strong, the relationship too intimate. This is especially true of the United States. We have a composite population—every nation of Europe having contributed liberally to our citizenship."

In referring to the "bigness" of the war in Europe, Mr. Bryan pointed out that the election in America had as many persons voted as are now engaged in the war as combatants. He pictured the effectiveness of the implements "by which man may kill his fellow man." He pointed out that the burden was 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 barrel of cotton across the sea."

"The law was made for the nations, but war rather than for nations at peace. The United States is being injured by both sides, and you should know that neither side desires to injure us. If, perchance, we ever get into war with an enemy and not with a friendly nation."

Mr. Bryan said that the war is not a race war nor a religious war nor a rivalry between families. "So far as race is concerned, it is a race of nations, and it is a race of nations that is being fought."

"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 necessary, but the way prepared 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 want, 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 changing its mind, and if there was we should answer that we have the welfare of many people and high ideals to take care of, and can not go to war without a cause."

"There is a great crisis of President Wilson, 'who loves peace and is trying to arrive at a peaceful end.' He scored jingoists and jingo news-

## GREEK ARMY MOBILIZES; WAR BREAKS IN BALKANS

### Following Action of Bulgaria Greek King and Premier Calls Troops to the Colors.

## BULGARIA NOW MARKS TIME WITH ARMY READY TO FIGHT

### Serbia Reports 800,000 German Troops are Available for Drive to Turkey.

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

As yet no general movement in this direction has been undertaken, although 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 Serbia, or Germany may be awaiting the completion of the Bulgarian mobilization.

The full tragedy of the war has been pointed out to both Rumania and Greece here by the fact that a considerable time and intimates 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 toward bringing about reunion 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 Central Empires in Russia and the prolonged campaign of the Entente powers at the Dardanelles have evidently encouraged the Sofia government to entertain the possibility of a Balkan union 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 and the coast of 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 State.

Rumania, too, would be automatically drawn into the struggle, for with her people fully in sympathy with the Entente powers, she would be inclined to maintain an armed neutrality, hoping with the Entente powers that the concessions in Macedonia which Serbia and Greece were disposed to make to Bulgaria would be a sufficient inducement for the latter to continue her neutrality and ever give her aid to the Entente powers to that effect.

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 the four railway lines, and the Dedeagach 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 such an arrangement, it is naturally followed by intervention, the Bulgars themselves are not unanimously of this opinion, and ministers of state have not hesitated to warn King Ferdinand of revolution.

Bulgaria's action in mobilizing follows 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 of her own affairs, and her own railway 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 is made up as follows:

Infantry—Thirteen divisions of two battalions, or eight companies, each.

Artillery—Nine regiments of two divisions, of four guns, and two mountain batteries, and three battalions of fortress artillery, respectively, of forty-eight and twelve guns.

Cavalry—Nine line regiments of thirty-seven squadrons.

Miscellaneous—Three battalions of pioneers and railway battalion, one pontoon battalion, and one telegraph battalion.

"If we ever have to go to war I hope the people, and especially the women, will vote on the question," he said. "In fact, I have come to the point where I want women to vote on all questions, but on war, in any case."

"If, however, we must have war I would rather have it after this war, so that our start and our desire to end will be accomplished by our selves. Good for us, trying our course to the ambition of any nation of Europe!"

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 special stress, however, on the fact that by becoming a belligerent the United States would lose its neutrality and other nations held for America.

"Some nation must lift them out of 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 the news that Bulgaria had ordered a general mobilization of her troops, King Constantine summoned to conference Premier Venizelos and the members of the general staff of the army. The cabinet subsequently called a meeting of the cabinet.

Four Children Perish.

Trapped by flames which destroyed their homes while their mother was out calling, four children of Daniel Kish, a farmer of Large, Penn., were burned to death Thursday.

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## CRISIS IN RUSSIA

### ARMY WILL LEAD REVOLUTION AS SOON AS PEACE COMES

### GRAFTERS CRIPPLE ARMY

### Czar's Artillery Was Helpless on Account of Wrong Sized Shells—Gunnery Looked on Despairingly When Austro-German Cannon Blasted a Way to Facile Victories.

A dispatch from Stockholm to the Associated Press says the fall of Warsaw 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 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 possibility of Russia's undertaking 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 the war has been pointed out to both Rumania and Greece here by the fact that a considerable time and intimates 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 toward bringing about reunion of all the Balkan States.

The most rigidly censored press in the world and a national and inherent inhibition of free expression have 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.

Whenever there was a chance to fight, the Russian soldiers fought with great distinction. In the many instances 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 life in the trenches. The Germans advanced upon the trenches there was no opposition. In many cases not a single Russian soldier was alive. The Germans then prepared to take the next position and the performance was repeated.

Meanwhile the Russians were expending beyond retreat actually the last shell. Caissons laden with ammunition were rushed up at full speed to the battery positions, unloaded and vainly spent. Continual rumors were heard that fresh ammunition was arriving. It was, but it was coming too slowly. Two days later the ammunition was abandoned and ammunition began to arrive in larger quantities, but the Russian forces threatened with being completely cut off by the encircling movement which the Germans were attempting, could no longer gamble on the chance of a sixteenth-hour arrival of ammunition.

Realizing that the present war is a war of ammunition and that, improperly equipped in this respect, Russia's large army is reduced in power to an army of one-half its potential size, 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.

Without understanding the peculiar methods of the purchasing commissions whose business it is to supply them with ammunition, they at least realize that their government is at fault, that they have been sent out to fight, that they are unable to defend and that tens of thousands of the delay in the delivery of ammunition.

"In my opinion, the present awakening of the army and the people to the original neglect and corruption of the officials, these are the signs 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 over."

In this protest, which is being 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 contained by the residue of German influence which still exists in the various 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, and it is this spirit which has been the city was not enforced by the city authorities, the mob decided to take the matter in its own hands and expelled them forcibly by destroying their homes, business and property.

Evidence of the same spirit of protest has appeared in a milder form in Petrograd, where numerous meetings denouncing corruption of government officials were broken up by the police. In these meetings it was openly declared that Russian officials were deserting the attempts of the army to win the war, and that while they continued in power victory was impossible.

The allegation was made that the Russian officials who superintended the purchase of war munitions were primarily interested in securing the most advantageous terms for themselves, and that they were offering them for a price at the expense of the government and insisting upon materials waited while the purchasing commissions adjusted satisfactorily the amount of the 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 agreement 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 the Russian purchase of ammunition, but it contains what virtually every observer in Russia since the beginning of the war regards as the funda-

## 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 Frye 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 merchantmen 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 experts to fix the indemnity for sinking the Frye is accepted.

The official contraband such as 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 permissible according to the provisions of the declaration of London."

It practically guarantees that officials as evincing a more friendly spirit on the part of the German government. After months of strained relations 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 may occur only in the event of extreme necessity.

The note follows: "With regard first to the ascertainment of the damage by experts the German government believes that it should dispense with the nomination of an umpire. The amount of the damages hitherto arranged between the German government and a neutral government from similar causes, the experts named by the two parties have already reached an agreement as to the amount of the damages. It is difficult, should it not be possible, however, to reach an agreement on some point, it could probably be settled by diplomatic negotiations. Assuming that the American government agrees to this, the German government has no objection to the nomination of a director of the North German Lloyd; it begs to wait 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 provisions of the treaties of 1828, 1879 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 admit that the settlement of the question of indemnity does not prejudice the arrangement of the differences of opinion concerning the interpretation of treaty rights, and that this dispute is left to be decided by the Hague tribunal of arbitration."

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## HARDING LOOKS FOR COTTON TO SELL AT TWELVE CENTS

### Member of Federal Reserve Board Says Foreign Demand Will Cause Increased Value.

## 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 informed that the Bulgarian warships which were stationed at Varna on the Black Sea have sought shelter in a neighboring bay. Large numbers of men are working at feverish speed to fortify Bulgarian Black Sea ports, the value of the branches of the National Bank at Burgas and Varna have been removed to Sofia.

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